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THE GILD MERCHANT

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THE GILD MERCHANT

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A CONTRIBUTION TO

British Municipal History

BY

CHARLES GROSS, PH. D.

INSTRUCTOR IN HISTORY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

VOLUME II

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3, l. 27, for '4' read '14.'

P. 4, l. 5, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

P. 4, l. 20. for 'tersegis' read 'cersegis,' i. e. Kersey. See the Glossary.

P. 4, l. 23, for 'ispania; et promittant etiam' read 'ispania et permissent [i. e. permiscent]; et.'

P. 5, ll. 24, 25, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

P. 5, l. 28, after 'gildam' insert 'suam.'

P. 5, l. 6 from bottom, for 'Feugal' read 'Fugel.'

PP. 6, 7, passim, for 'in rotulo' the correct reading is probably 'in respectu.' The contraction in the MSS. is generally 'in r^{u}.'

P. 7, l. 9, for 'inseratur in rotulo' read 'inquiratur in rotul[is].'

P. 7, l. 12, for 'inseratur' read 'inquiratur.'

P. 7, l. 22, after 'chit' insert '[? chir'].'

P. 7, l. 30, the semi-colon should stand before 'vim.'

P. 7, l. 34, after ''em' insert '[i. e. diem].'

P. 8, l. 5, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

PP. 9, 10, 11 to line 27, are printed more fully and more correctly on pp. 302, 320–346.

PP. 18–20. For some more materials illustrating the history of the Berwick Gild, see Scott, Berwick, 257–260. It is clear from his account of the Gild that this fraternity and the borough government were still distinct in the fifteenth century. He tells us (p. 257) that all debts between gildsmen were subject to a settlement at the hands of the Gild, 'presided over by the Alderman *pro anno*, rarely, if ever, by the Mayor.' Scott thinks that the charter of James I extended the power of the Gild over the whole of the town's affairs. It should also be noted that Edward I in 1302 granted to the burgesses of Berwick a charter in which the Gild Merchant is mentioned as one of the municipal privileges. (Ibid., 246, 247.)

P. 22, l. 2, 'Sancti Johannis' refers to the collegiate Church of St. John at Beverley.

P. 24, l. 7 from bottom. The passage in the Red Book of Bristol referred to by Barrett is printed below on p. 354.

PP. 32–34. For corrections, see vol. i. p. 10, n. 4.

P. 40, ll. 6–8. Cf. vol. i. p. 118, n. 5.

P. 41, l. 2. Cf. vol. i. p. 12, n. 1.

P. 44, l. 19, for 'lene' read 'leue.'

P. 45, ll. 14–17. Perhaps the answer to this *quo warranto* is the document printed on pp. 43–44.

P. 48, l. 12, for 'Bela, Newburgh' read 'Bala, Newborough.'

P. 49, l. 24, for 'pres' read 'pies.'

PP. 51–53. I collated this document with the original MS. in the Public Record Office, and corrected some errors in the version printed by the Record Commission.

PP. 60–79. For the Holy Trinity Gild of Dublin, see also Gilbert, Cal. of Dublin Records, 275, 283, 316, 438.

P. 64, l. 14, for 'asportarum' read 'aspórt[at]arum.'

P. 70, l. 27, 'of[tin]'='often.'

P. 89, l. 7 from bottom, after 'warden' insert '[i.e. wardens].'

P. 94, l. 11, for 'porce' read 'porte.'

P. 103, l. 6 from bottom, for 'Brongavell' read 'Brougavell.'

P. 118, l. 9, for 'quum' read 'quam.'

P. 124, l. 18, after 'estoviis' insert '[i.e. estoveriis].'

P. 124, l. 3 from bottom, for 'IIII. *s.*' read 'IIII. *d.*'

P. 133, l. 6 from bottom, after 'carne' insert '[?carue].'

P. 139, l. 2 from bottom, for 'unies' read 'mues.'

P. 140, l. 4, dele '[i.e. orendreit].' See Glossary *s. v.* Audreyn.

P. 143 l. 15, for 'abjudged' read 'adjudged.'

P. 146, l. 5 from bottom, for 'dedecunt' read 'deducunt.'

P. 148, l. 9. See also Picton, Memorials, i. 29.

P. 153, l. 11, for 'Panere' read 'Pauere.'

P. 167, l. 27. The 'return of Thomas Botesham' is the answer to the royal writ of inquiry referred to on p. 158.

P. 167, n. Mr. Day's volume was evidently a transcript of extracts from the old Gild Rolls of Lynn.

P. 176, l. 4 from bottom, dele '[i. e. corf].'

P. 178, l. 23, for 'nono' read 'decimo nono,' i. e. 1235. See vol. i. p. 14, n. 3.

P. 189, l. 15, for '8 Richard II' read '5 Henry VI,' i. e. 1427.

P. 191, l. 15, after 'lene' insert '[i. e. leve].'

PP. 202–209. For the Gild of Reading, see also Rep. MSS. Com., 1888, App. vii. 169–172, 210, 227.

P. 205, l. 4, after 'achate' insert '[ble].'

P. 205, l. 9 from bottom, for 'forsenee' read 'sorsenee.' See the Glossary.

P. 208, l. 2 from bottom, after 'potuaries' insert '(i. e. poticaries).'

P. 210, l. 4 from bottom, after '78' add 'and 742.'

P. 218, l. 17, for 'partenir' read 'parcenir.' Cf. ii. 230, l. 18.

P. 221, l. 10 from bottom, for 'dount' read 'dounc.'

P. 222, l. 13, for 'dount et' perhaps the scribe intended to write 'et dounc.'

P. 225, ll. 1 and 17, dele '[i. e. seit].'

P. 228, l. 3 from bottom, for 'lotels' read 'locels.'

P. 239, l. 4, for 'sectator' read 'seccator'; for 'burgi' read 'bursae.'

P. 250. l. 13. These laws are also printed in Willmore's Hist. of Walsall, 165–169. He thinks that they were made about A. D. 1422.

PP. 251–270. For the Gild Merchant of Winchester, see also Kitchin, Winch., 74, 162–167.

P. 258, ll. 3 and 11, for 'panagio' and 'panagii' read 'pauagio' and 'pauagii.'

P. 261, l. 10, for 'accrestere' read 'accrescere.'

P. 285, l. 9 from bottom, 'manifacturas' (*sic*).

P. 292, l. 14, for 'Richensam' read 'Richemam' i. e. Richeman.

P. 301, l. 12 from bottom, for 'Coccas' read 'Coctas.'

P. 328, l. 18, for 'se' read 'de.'

P. 331, l. 4, for 'pelle drappas' read 'pelles, drappas.'

P. 353, l. 19, 'predicto' refers to the Statute of Mortmain mentioned in a preceding document in the Patent Roll.

P. 354, ll. 24, 25, for 'filiorum suorum' read 'filii sui.'

P. 365, l. 21, for 'conculauerunt' read 'concul[c]auerunt.'

The Gild Merchant.

Alnwick [1].

1672, July 3.—'It is ordered by consent of the four-and-twenty, that every apprentice shall be obliged, after one yeare of his entrance into his apprenticeship, to repare to the comon guild, whensoever assembled, and there shall record his time of entrance and the date of his indenture in the towne booke by the chamberlanes, and that afterwards he shall serve within his master's house at meat, drinke, and lodging for seven years complete, upon paine of everye one that taketh any such apprentice contrary to this order, which hath been made, as appears to us, by our predecessors in the year 1628, and now confirmed by us the day and yeare above said.'—(*Tate, Alnwick*, ii. 237.) ALNWICK.

In a similar order made April 20th, 1692, the apprentice is required to 'repare to the *privet guild*.'—(*Ibid.*)

The earliest notices in the borough accounts shew the connection between gilds and taxation: '1611—received in guild money and guild grots £3 7*s.* 4*d.*; 1613—received guild money £2 5*s.* 4*d.*; 1617—received the guild money at May-day last £2 6*s.* 6*d.*' In 1613, at a meeting called a *gyld*, orders were made by the Four-and-Twenty taxing the freemen for the repairs of the Mart House, letting lands, etc.; and another order was made 'by general consent of the Four-and-Twenty and of the aldermen and companies and of the freemen and others,' authorising the aldermen to distrain for payment of the taxes imposed; at 'a general guild' orders were made for the maintenance of the schools 'by the Four-and-Twenty, with the general consent

[1] See Tate, Alnwick, ii. 237, 269–272; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, pp. 1414–1418; Davidson, Alnwick, 325–327.

ALNWICK. of all the aldermen and companies of the town and of the free men and burgesses of the same.' During the seventeenth century the term gild was applied to the more important meetings of the Four-and-Twenty, when the whole would be expected to attend; and it seems that some of these meetings were openly held in the Common Guild Hall, in the presence of the freemen, burgesses and inhabitants of the town.—(*Tate*, ii. 270.)

In 1629 'the custome Corne is lett by the consent of the Chamberlains and Comon Guild'; and 'the Comon Guild and Four and Twenty' made regulations for settling disputes between different companies.—(*Tate*, ii. 271.)

At the 'general gylde' held December 29th, 1631, the new Chamberlains refused to receive the accounts of the old Chamberlains, 'to the great contempt of the whole Towne and comon gylde.' In 1633 'the Chamberlains, the 24 and the Comen Guild' agree that every freeman pay 4*d.* yearly to repair Pottergate and Clayport towers. A.D. 1649, 'granted then by the Chamberlaynes with the consent of the Four-and-Twenty, upon voate then passed in publique guild,' a lease of Hesleyside for seven years. Gilds were held in 1665 and 1669 which appear to have been merely meetings of the governing body; but from 1687 to 1712 gild meetings of the whole of the freemen were held by the authority of the Four-and-Twenty.—(*Tate*, ii. 271–272.)

In 1762 the freemen contended that an agreement between the corporate body and the Duke of Northumberland was not obligatory upon them, unless it received the sanction of the 'common guild.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1414.)

'January 13, 1628. It is ordered and agreed, by the four-and-twenty and common guild of this borough, the day and year abovesaid, that the chamberlains every year, for their year being, shall call together the four-and-twenty and common guild always upon the 10th of December, unless it fall on a Sunday, and then in the Tollbooth let, with the consent of the four-and-twenty and common guild, all such things as are due and belonging to the town.'—(*Ibid.*, 1417.)

In the seventeenth century the freemen appear to have had the power of calling for the yearly account of the Chamberlains in open gild. The former were now only convened in gild by the twenty-four, when there were important questions to consider affecting the franchise, or in which the personal interests of the freemen were concerned. The last common gild was held about the year 1712. Since the disuse of gilds the freemen had gradually lost all participation in the conduct of affairs.—(*Ibid.*, 1417–1418.) ALNWICK.

ANDOVER.

'Homines de Andeura reddunt compotum de x. marcis pro habenda eadem Libertate in Gilda sua, quam homines de Wiltona et de Saresberia habent in Gilda sua.' Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II, Rot. 13 a.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27.)

'Johannes Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse hominibus de Andever quod habeant gildam mercatorum in Andever, et quod sint quieti de theolonio et passagio et consuetudine per totam terram nostram, sicut burgenses Wintonie qui sunt de gilda mercatorum sunt quieti; et super hoc nullus eos injuste disturbet pro consuetudine super decem libras forisfacture, sicut carte Henrici Regis patris nostri et Regis Ricardi fratris nostri quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Testibus, Ricardo comite Cestr', Warin' filio Ger', W. de Braos[a], Petro filio Herb', Henrico Bisset, Hug' de Lascy, Petro de Stok'. Datum per manum J. de Well' apud Rading' 1. die Maii, anno, etc. VI°.'—(*Rotuli Chartarum*, 148.)

The Gild Merchant of Andover was confirmed by charters of 12 Henry III, 29 Edward III and 4 Richard II[1].

The town archives of Andover contain many records of the ancient Gild. Subjoined is a transcript of the oldest[2]:—

[1] Madox, Firma Burgi, 44; Petyt MS., i. 46.

[2] This membrane was evidently a part of a larger Roll. It is a thin parchment, 14 by 5 inches. One entry is defaced by a number of perforations, and a corner of the MS., embracing portions of the last entries, is wanting. Otherwise the MS. is in an excellent state of preservation, the writing being very distinct.

ANDOVER. A.D. 1262. Morgespeche gilde mercatorie de Andeuere die veneris proxima post diem Pasce Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis XL sexto.

Esson'. Johannes Waukelin uersus Adam de Faccumbe per Rad' Ercheband, et datus est ei dies usque ad proximum morhespeche.

Petrus Wyking de Rogero Sc̃pin; plegii de prosequendo, Stephanus le Setere et Reginaldus Euerard, Symon le Setere.

Alicia relicta Philippi le Setere de Cristina relicta Nich' Osward; plegii, Stephanus le Setere et Ricardus Marscallus.

Henricus le Tanere optulit se et petit societatem gilde de gilda que fuit Willielmi Hendibodi, et filius Willielmi comparuit et inhibuit, et habet ius filii et non alius.

ii.s. Emma que fuit filia Ricardi Bus dat gildam suam Beatrici Relicte Walteri Ascelin'; sit super forewardmannos. Juret quod non recipit nec dat aurum nec argentum nec valenciam, nec aliquis alius pro ipsa; habeat et gaudeat et det iura.

ii.s. Robertus filius Roberti le hayward intrat in gildam mercatoriam per uxorem suam; faciat que facere debet domui, et habeat.

Memorandum de illis qui ponunt lanam de Ispania in pannis tersegis; vnusquisque gildanorum intromittat et capiat pannos ad comodum domus gilde; et uocentur omnes textores coram commune; et jurent quod dicent ueritatem qui sunt illi qui faciunt pannos de lana [de] ispania; et promittant etiam quod nullum pannum facient, nisi dicant balliuis.

Auicia filia Thome Roc petit gildam que fuit patris sui sicut hereditatem super Robertum de Rokesburch, vnde pater suus obiit vestitus et saisitus vi et iniuste, et inde habuit sufficientem sequelam in dampnum de x.s. Robertus de Rokesburch dicit quod non debet respondere quia Auicia est de purcatio, et dicit quod habuit per Amiciam uxorem suam et per denarios et per consensum forewardmannorum; nolunt defacere quod predecessores eorum fecerunt; habeat Robertus, et Auicia amittat et vadiet misericordiam.

Johannes filius Thome le messag' petit gildam que fuit Beatricis matris sue; habeat sicut hereditatem, saluo iure vniuscumque hominis.

Ricardus filius Ricardi Walkelin fuit essoniatus ad proximum morhespeche et non venit, nec Ricardus pater eius, et ideo ambo in misericordia. ANDOVER. vi. d.

Willielmus Kniht uersus gildanos de quadam lege eis facienda per Johannem Joie de ultra mare XL. dies. Esson'.

Prouisum est per forewardmannos quod potabunt die dominica ante pentecostem.

Item colligatur debitum et distringatur Adam de Mar[isco], Petrus Remund et Domina Beatrix pro debito quod Thomas Spirecoc debuit domui.

Item distringatur Willielmus Gode et Beatrix uxor Walteri Ascelin' sicut executores Johannis Scpin, distringantur de die in diem pro debito quod dictus Johannes debuit domui et pro debito quod Walterus Ascelin' debuit antequam catalla distribuantur et dispergentur, et omne debitum vetus et novum colligatur de cetero de die in diem nisi clarum est, et fiat destrictio.

Domina Beatrix dat gildam quam Emma Bus dedit sibi Johanni filio filii sui; habeat et faciat Jura domui. iii. s/.

Morhespeche gilde mercatorie de Andeuere die lune proxima ante Pentecostem Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis XL sexto. A.D. 1262.

[Rogerus] Scpin uersus Petrum Wyking per Johannem de Werewelle.

Isabel de Pict' uxor Johannis Ercheband uersus Adam de Faccumbe per Radulphum Ercheband.

Johannes Athele dat Philippo de doggepole gildam que fuit Willielmi Athele fratris sui. Juret et habeat et faciat Jura domus.

Willelmus le lade de salesburia dat gildam Johanni molendinar'; differatur quousque Johannes sit presens.

Reg' Feugel de Willielmo de Ambresburia, plegius de prosequendo Walterus Longus; probet per duos gildanos, et quia testificatum fuit per duos gildanos, xii.d. vadiet Willielmus de Ambresburia. xii. d.

Petronilla de Saresburia dat gildam que fuit patris sui Willielmo de Goselinch et exigit dictam gildam sicut hereditatem suam; habeat sicut hereditatem suam et faciat Jura domus.

ANDOVER. Cristina Relicta W. Sc̄pin dat gildam suam Johanni persone de Penitun' meis . . . . et habeat.

ii. *s.* Johannes Wombstrang dat gildam que fuit Ric' Wombstrang Johanni Salide quia . . . . habeat et faciat Jura domus.

Memorandum de gilda que fuit Willielmi Hendibodi quia Judicium non f . . . . seq' nec jur'.

Cristina Relicta Nicholai Osward dat gildam suam Elesabete filie . . . . . .

Willielmus Kniht in misericordia quia defecit in lege vi. *d.*, et pacabit post prandium . . . . . .

Petrus Sc̄pin et Johannes Kidenot, plegius Thom' Joie, ponunt se super forewardmannos quia . . . . . pertinebat ad hereditatem de gilda que fuit Thome Joie.

xii. *d.* Johannes Brun et Johannes de Wẏmeledun' offerunt xii. *d.* ut h[abeant] . . . . . nolunt ipsum judicare in absentia sua sed summonicetur contra ipsos . . . . .

ii. *s.* Johannes de Winton' promittit ii. *s.* ita quod Alic' filia beil . . . .

Matillda Hendibodi dat gildam suam Elie Ascelin' . . . . . .

Malina de Aira' dat gildam suam Thome filio . . . . . .

The following is a transcript of another Roll of the time of Henry III[1]:—

Collectores debitorum weteris gilde mercatorie, Walterus de Mar', Willielmus le Palmere, Jacobus Gode, Johannes Salide.

Proximum Magespeche die veneris proxima ante festum sancti
A.D. 1262. Edmundi martiris anno domini regis [Henrici] XLVII.

Hugo Faber uersus Hugonem parmentar' per Petrum Frewme. Dies datus est usque ad proximum morgespeche.

vi. *d.* Rogerus Sc̄pin in misericordia quia non obedivit. Habuit essonium suum vi. *d.*

ii. *s.* Ricardus King intrat per uxorem suam et offert facere Jura Gilde saluo Jure vniuscuiusque. Juret et faciat ii. *s.*

Galfridus Wẏnegod petit societatem Gilde mercatorie; in rotulo quousque habeant aliud consilium.

[1] This membrane is somewhat larger than the preceding. A small portion, toward the centre and left-hand side, is in a tattered condition.

Johannes Godspede petit eodem modo societatem gilde mercatorie; in rotulo sicut de primo. ANDOVER.

Hugo Fromund petit Gildam que fuit Ade Horn super Hugonem Fabrum, et Hugo fuit essoniatus.

Petrus Wyking petit gildam que fuit Stephani Wyking adwunculi sui sicut Jus et hereditatem suam super Rogerum Scpin, et habuit sufficientem sequelam. Rogerus Scpin comparuit et posuit se super forewardmannos, quis eorum habeat magis Jus; et in dicta gilda dicunt quod placitum terminatur et inseratur in rotulo si Stephanus Wyking debuit debitum super dictam gildam aut Matilda uxor eius; et saisietur libertas in manus gildanorum, quod ullus eorum utatur dicta libertate quousque inseratur rei veritas.

Willielmus peramenator petit societatem gilde mercatorie; in rotulo.

Adam de Faccumbe petit gildam que fuit eldefaði sui super Johannem Walkelin et uxorem suam sicut Jus suum et hereditatem suam quod de iure sibi debet descendere, et inde habuit sufficientem sequelam, et idem Adam desawoa suum narratorem Stephanum le Setere, et ideo Stephanus in misericordia: plegius de misericordia Adam de Faccumbe vi. *d.* vi. *d.* miserieordia.

Memorandum de xiiii. *s.* quos gilda mercatoria dat capellano hospitalis sancti Johannis; habeat de denariis quos Rogerus chit habet in custodia sua; habuit et Rogerus soluit ei.

Adam de Faccumbe petit gildam que fuit Roberti atteputte eldefaði sui super Johannem Waukelin et super uxorem suam; quod iidem deforciant et ideo iniuste, quia ius suum est et hereditas sua; quia vnus Willielmus avus suus obiit sine herede, de se descendit dicta gilda v[ero] Matillide sicut sorori sue et matri sue istius Ade et de illa Matill' isti Ade sicut filio et heredi suo, et inde habuit sufficientem sequelam, vim et iustum; deffendit Johannes pro se et Isabella uxore sua et ponit se super forewardmannos, desicut exigit super se et non super uxorem suam desicut non tenet nisi per uxorem suam, et non dedit illi; nomen ponitur in rotulo usque proximum morhespeche, et capient 'em amoris si volunt interim.

. . . veniunt et vendunt carnes contra prouisionem et veniant qui tulerunt vnum carto' . . . et pelles et vendant sicut prius

ANDOVER. et corea et maxime diebus ferie et sutores et pannarii [et] omnes alii mercatores fideles.

Morhespeche gilde mercatorum de Andeuere die veneris proxima ante mediam XLmam anno XLVII°.

A.D. 1263.

Esson'. Johannes Walkelin per Rad' Ercheband de ultra mare uersus Adam de Faccumbe dies XL^us.

Renerius de Bosco. Memorandum quod forewardmanni prouiserunt quod tres plegii Renerii de Bosco respondeant de debito quod acomodauit apud Sarum et quod plegii sint, balliui si aliquod possint inuenire in manibus suis capiant, et quod plegii habeant libertatem dicti Renerii quousque eis satisfecerit, et quod faciant inde pro uoluntate eorum, et quod priuetur libertate sua.

Rob' le Wite. Memorandum quod prouisum fuit per omnes gildanos die veneris ante mediam XL^m anno XLVII° quod plegii Rob' le Wite habeant domum suam quousque soluerit eis debitum vnde fuerunt plegii, et priuetur libertate sua et exeat a uilla quia intrauit mal ad hostium haie retro (?).

xii. *d.* Hugo Fromund promittit domui xii. *d.* ut habeat rectam considerationem Johanni filio suo de gilda que fuit Ade Horn quam Hugo Faber ei detinet; sit super forewardmannos; habeat puer sicut heres.

Auicia Relicta Symonis Orpede dat Willielmo Arug gildam suam que fuit patris sui; sit super forewardmannos; remaneat gilda illi cui terra.

Johannes de Farham monstrat quod Hugo Renfrei fouet catalla Petri le Wite pro suis, quod dictus Johannes probauit super dictum Petrum et petit rationabilem considerationem, si possit probari et inquiri si sint propria catalla illius qui stat cum catallis aut particeps; et ille refutat; amittat catalla et sint in misericordia ita quod.

Matillda Ingulf petit quod possit dare et dat gildam suam Emme filie sue; sit super forewardmannos; habeat Matillda tota uita sua, quia Ingulfus uir eius intrauit in gildam.

Suetune uxor Hugonis fabri dat Hugoni fabro viro suo gildam suam; sit super forewardmannos; faciat omnia que pertinent de Jure domui, quia prius fuit in libertate.

Memorandum de Nicholao le Noble qui dicit quod homines de

Basingestoke exigunt ab eo theloneum et denarios de pugillo. ANDOVER.
Moneantur quod soluant pugillum suum aut distringatur postmodo.

There are several Gild Rolls and fragments of Rolls of the time of the three Edwards. Their contents consist chiefly of admissions to the Gild, as is exemplified by the following extracts from one of these parchments:—

'Morghespeche tenta die mercurii proxima post festum sancte A.D. 1329.
Katarine Anno Regis Edwardi [III] Secundo.

Johannes Gŷlemŷn petit quod possit dare Gildam suam Willielmo de Hungerford filio auunculi sui . . . . . .

Galfridus Molindar' petit societatem Gildanorum.

Marger' Conde petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Johannis fratris sui Willielmo filio suo.

. . . . . .

Johanna vxor Johannis le Breghe petit Gildam que fuit Josephi de Wherewelle.

Johannes Chyre petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Rogeri fratris sui Nicholao fratri suo.'

There is also a Roll entitled 'Rotulus fforwardmannorum de Domo Inferiora intitulatus Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi Secundo,' containing some 180 names, opposite one of which are the words 'petit gildam que fuit Walkelini.'

Another Roll, 'De Pacto Anno Domini Regis Edwardi septimo,' has about 90 names with payments varying from 6*d.* to 12*d.*

On the dorse of a membrane headed 'Scotipanyes' (scot pennies) is the following entry:—

'Morchespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante ffestum sancti vincencis anno Regis Edwardi [III] VIII°. A.D. 1334.

Ad quem diem Johannes Porker junior petit quod possit dare Johanni filio Johannis Porker senioris Gildam suam hanceriam, et dat donum ii. marc'.

Ad quem diem Will' le Tanner petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hanceriam que fuit Will' le Tanner jun' filii sui Roberto filio suo, et dat donum ii. *s.*'

Of the bound volumes at Andover the one of particular

ANDOVER. interest to us is a small folio known as Liber A., or 'Maneloq' Liber temp' Henr. 6, Edw. 4, Henr. 7, Henr. 8, Mar. Regine[1].' Subjoined are a few brief extracts :—

fol. 2. Ordinatum est in plena Morowspeche tenta .... 1 Edw. III [concerning tenements].

Morowspeche tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post ffestum
A.D. 1329. sancti Matthei Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu secundo. Johannes Wolfel electus est ad officium Balliui per omnes Gildanos .... [the election of another bailiff follows.]

fol. 4. Maneloquium tentum ibidem die dominica proxima ante ffestum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici
A.D. 1458. sexti XXXVII°. Electi ad officium Balliui per XXIIII fforwardmannos .... [four names, from which the two bailiffs were elected by the old stewards and bailiffs, and the two stewards by the 24][2].

fol. 6. Andeuere.—Cum Robertus Kyller conuictus fuit in plena Morowspeche tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post ffestum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post
A.D. 1327. conquestum primo quod ipse sciauit discordiam inter quosdam magnos ville de Andeuere et ceteros eiusdem communitatis dicendo *Le fors Juratos* et paratos ad depredandum et destruendum dictos magnos menciendo. Ideo consideratum est per totam Moroghspeche quod nullus ipsum receptat in villa predicta
Nota. nec cum ipso emat neque vendat neque sibi det ignem nec aquam neque cum ipso communicet sub pena omissionis sue libertatis.

Ricardus filius Thome Severe fforisfecit Gildam suam liberam quam habuit de dono patris sui pro eo quod cooperuit Thomam Porker filium Johannis Porker Senioris custumarium sub Gilda sua et quod cum eo mercandizauit ad proficuum et eorum utilitatem.

Postea [venit] idem Ricardus de nouo et petit societatem Gildanorum, et concessum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod

[1] A parchment volume (12 by 9 inches) containing 55 leaves. Most of the handwriting is of the reign of Elizabeth. The early entries (*temp.* Edw. III, etc.) are evidently copied from an older MS. volume which is still in the archives of Andover.

[2] Bailiffs were elected in the same way, *temp.* Hen. VI, Edw. IV and Hen. VII (ff. 4–5). The growth of a 'select body' in the fifteenth century is here apparent.

idem Ricardus intret pro lx. *s.* talliendis in tallagia sua lviii. *s.* eo quod sit hansare de gracia speciali quia ignorans. Et consideratum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod si quis sua libertate aliquem cooperuerit custumarium, forisfaciet libertatem suam et de cetero nulla gaudeat libertate nec habeat de nouo de emptione domus. ANDOVER. Nota.

Moroghspeche 25 Hen. VI. . . . . [election of bailiffs]. Ad istud venit Johannes Champion et petit societatem Gildanorum, et concessa est ei soluendo communitati ville predicte xx. *s.* vi. *d.* . . . . [two pledges]. fol. 6.

Maneloquium 34 Hen. VI. Ad istud venit Robertus Cusse et petit societatem Gildanorum et consocietatem ville predicte . . . . . [fine and two pledges]. Two similar admissions follow. John Topias received a stall for the term of his life, 'cepit de consocietate Gildanorum vnum stallum.' fol. 7.

Maneloquium 35 Hen. VI. . . . . [election of bailiffs]. It was ordained by the Steward and the 24 'that all tho that ben made enfranchised before this day that they or her boroghes pay here ffynes.' fol. 8.

'Maneloquium 18 Edw. IV. Ad istud venit Jacobus Caue et petit quod possit habere Gildam Mercatoriam in Andeuere. Et consideratum est per omnes fforewardmannos ville predicte quod supradictus Jacobus habeat et gaudeat Gildam predictam secundum antiquam consuetudinem. Et soluit donum xiii.*s.* iiii.*d.* Et habet diem soluendi citra ffestum sancti Michaelis quod erit anno integro post datam presentem.'—This is the last reference to the Gild in Liber A. fol. 9.

The old laws of the haberdashers begin with this preamble :– 'Ordinances of the Guild of Merchants in Andever in the County of Southampton, which Guild is divided into three several Fellowships [i.e. leather-sellers, haberdashers and drapers], whereof these are only of the Fellowship of Haberdashers.' It then goes on to say that Henry III granted the men of Andover a Gild of Merchants, which whole Company has been divided into three fellowships. The Company of haberdashers included haberdashers,

AXBRIDGE. milliners, mercers, grocers, innholders, vintners, bakers, brewers, smiths, cappers, hat-makers, barbers, painters and glaziers.—(*Wilts. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Magazine*, vol. xxi. 306.)

Axbridge.

A Portreve and two 'Senescalli Gildae' are mentioned 30 Henry VIII. In the archives of the town there is a rent-roll of the Gild with the following title: 'Axebrugge.—Rentale Gildae Aulae confratrum ibidem, anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi decimo-octavo, tempore Willelmi Ewen et Willelmi Fychet, Senescallorum Gildae Aulae praedictae.' There are similar rolls dating from the reigns of Henry VIII, and Philip and Mary. There are also various rolls containing the Accounts of the Gild Stewards, or Masters of the Gildhall, *temp.* Richard II, Edward IV, Henry VIII, etc. In 1415 they received from tenants of the Gild-property, among other payments, one called 'borgeswyke' or 'borgesshippe,' the fee for admission as burgess. Walter Cadell and John Rogerus were 'Eldestuardis of the Gilde Halle of Axburgge,' 17 Edward IV.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1872, pp. 301–304.)

John Fitz, burgess of Axbridge, and Alice, his wife, granted to the two 'Masters of the Commonalty of the Gild of Axebrigge' that they may make holes in the wall of the house adjoining the Gild Hall and put timber therein, 25 Henry VI.—(*Ibid.*, 307.)

In 1624 it was enacted, that 'as there have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, Leathermen, and Firemen, all householders who shall keep a shop or stall, or who shall abide or keep a family within the borough, shall be made to enter one of such three Companies. In the case of a private man, following no trade, he shall choose such Company "as he himself liketh to be free of," under a penalty of 20 shillings.'—(*Ibid.*, 302.)

Barnstaple.

'Ordinacio officiorum in Gulda Libertatis Burgi Barnestapol tenta die dominica proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini anno
A.D. 1303. Regis Edw. xxxii., anno Domini M^mo^ ccc tertio, facta per assensum Ricardi Wynem, tunc majoris dicti Burgi, ac totius Com-

munitatis en [i.e. cum] nominibus in Libertate existentium. Unusquisque qui intravit post postremam Guldam dabit majori unum den., Ostario unum Ob. et Pincerne unum Ob. BARNSTAPLE.

Symion de la Barr	Furchyngmen [1].
Mathˢ de Chyvenor	
Bernardus de la Bogha	
Ric'us Le Dirna	
Durandus Le Corinser [2]	Aldremen.
Joh'es Pollard	
Waltˢ de Brtone	
Phˢ de Meheppa	
Gilbᵗᵘˢ de Biricom	Ostiarius.
Robᵗᵘˢ Burel	Pincerna.
Sym. . . .	. . . '

Then follow two parallel columns, one headed 'De intrinsecis et feoffatis,' with 110 names appended; the other headed 'De forinsecis non feoffatis,' with 92 names.

'Burgus Barnestapl'.

'Convocatio communitatis eorum qui sunt in Libertate Burgi Barnestapl' ad Guldam factam die dominica prox' ante festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edw. duodecimo, secundum consuetudinem libertatis predicte [a] tempore quo non extat memoria in contrarium usitatam in dicto burgo, Johanne Pollard tunc majore dicti Burgi. Nomina officiorum [et] singularum personarum in predicta Gulda inferius expressius continentur et designantur; vidz., In primis, unusquisque dicte Communitatis post postremam Guldam factam in dicta Libertate ingressus et durante Gulda presente ingrediens dabit majori unum den., Ostiario unum Obolum et pyncerne unum obolum, qui pro tempore fuerint. Et singuli in dicta libertate existentes qui majores tunc vel antea non fuerint vel in Officio dicte Gulde constituti, singulos solvent denar' qui Scot peny vocatur.' A.D. 1319.

Then follow lists of officers as before, with parallel columns containing the names of the 'Intrinseci et feoffati' and the 'Forinseci et non feoffati,' 221 in all.

[1] i.e. Furthyngmen.

[2] Probably 'Le Coruiser.'

BARNSTAPLE. A.D. 1329.

The Third Roll begins as follows:—'Convocacio communitatis eorum qui sunt in libertate Burgi Barnest' ad Guldam factam die dominica ann. [i.e. ante] festum conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu tertio, secundum consuetudinem libertatis predicte a tempore quo non extat memoria in contrarium usitatam in dicto Burgo, Galfrido Tinctore tunc majore dicti Burgi. Nomina Officiorum [et] singularum personarum in predicta Gulda inferius expressius continentur et designantur. Videlz., Imprimis, unusquisque dicte Communitatis post postremam Guldam factam in dicta libertate ingressus et durante Gulda presente ingrediens dabit majori unum den., Ostiario unum Obolum et pincerne unum Obolum, qui pro tempore fuerint; et singuli in dicta libertate existentes qui majores tunc vel ante non fuerint vel in Officio dicte Gulde constituti, singulos solvent den. qui Scot peny vocatur.'

Then follow the names of four 'Ferchyngmen,' four 'Aldernemen,' an 'Ostiarius,' a 'Pincerna,' about 180 'Intrinseci' and 91 'Burgenses Extrinseci.'

The names in the three Rolls include persons from various parts of the county and from towns in other counties, landowners with territorial names and lords of manors, as well as persons bearing the names of humble trades such as 'Touker,' 'Lorimer,' 'Tinctor,' 'Piscator,' 'Sutor,' etc. There are also some women among them.

This Fraternity, which was called the Gild of St. Nicholas, had a common seal ('sigillum commune fratrum Gulde Sci. Nichi.') and possessed considerable property. Soon after the Reformation 'the chapel and hall of the Guild came into possession of the corporation by purchase, the conveyance to them in 1584 describing the property as "the scite of the late chapel of St. Nicholas, and a building called the Kay Hall." The same had by a previous deed of the reign of Edward VI, A.D. 1549, been granted off by the Crown under the Act "for dissolving and abolishing all Gilds, Free Chapels, and Fraternities" therein recited, which period no doubt marks also the time of the discontinuance of the meetings of the society, as well as the dissolution of the chantry and fraternity.'

'Most of the Aldermen of the Guild had been Mayors, and assuming that the Chapel of St. Nicholas (or the building called the Kay Hall in later times) was also the hall of the Guild, it is clear that it was used as a public market; for as early as 1394 there is an entry in the Borough Receiver's accounts—"Paid the Keeper of St. Nicholas for the Market house, iv.*d.*," and this was just two centuries before it was bought by the Corporation. Payments from the town to St. Nicholas as an acquittance continued to be made down to a much later period. There are many other references to it in the Borough Records.' In an account of the Receipt of Fines, etc., 10 Edward III, there is one column headed 'Arrears of the Guild':—'From Durand le Ballon, because he did not attend, 1*s.* 10*d.*' 'From Walter Couterman, surety, Walter atte Crosse, for the same, 4*s.*,' etc. In the Borough Receivers' Account of 1390 is this entry, 'Repaid to the Wardens or Officers of St. Nicholas for the butcher's house,' and entries of the same kind are almost regular afterwards. In 1402 the grand inquest presented, among other officers to be sworn, Wardens of the Long Bridge and two Wardens of St. Nicholas, who took their oath. At a later period there was an order, 'that all foreigners coming to the town should bring their wares to the Kay Hall, being the common Market.' 'Many other features connected with the old Hall of St. Nicholas tend to associate it with the early trade of the town.' BARNSTAPLE.

In a fragmentary Account Roll of the Gild, apparently dating from the early part of the fifteenth century, we find expenditures for Wax, 'Brede and Wyne,' 'vi. Prysts at derige,' 'viii. Gallons of Alle,' 'a hard Cheese,' 'Meysers, Strawbers and Hurts,' etc. In the Accounts for 1526–27 there is this item, 'For the town clerk's salary, 6*s.* 8*d.*[1]'

Beaumaris.

During the reign of Edward III the burgesses of Beaumaris

[1] The above extracts are taken from J. R. Chanter's account of the Gild:—Devons. Assoc. for Adv. of Science, etc., Trans., xi. 191–212; North Devon Journal, Jan. 1 and Jan. 8, 1880. I have extended and amended the Latin of Mr. Chanter's text.

BEAUMARIS.

were summoned before the Justices Itinerant to show by what warrant they claimed certain liberties, among which are specified:—'Et habere gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad huiusmodi gildam pertinentibus, ita quod nullus qui [non] sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in eadem villa nisi ad voluntatem burgensium predictorum. Et quod natiui cuiuscumque in eadem villa manentes et in ea terram tenentes et in prefata gilda et hansa, lot et scot cum eisdem burgensibus per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia mansuerunt, deinceps a dominis suis repeti non possint sed in eadem villa liberi permaneant.' The burgesses produce a charter of the king which grants them these liberties. They are then asked to declare 'quid et cuiusmodi proficuum ipsi clamant per verba generalia in predicta carta contenta.' Among other things they state:—'Et per illam clausulam quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam, etc. clamant quod omnes in predicta villa manentes vel libertatibus predictis gaudere volentes et qui iurati sunt coram burgensibus predictis, et hansam, videlicet, quoddam proficuum vocatum hans, et lot et scot cum eis soluerint, erunt de Gilda predicta et tunc libere mercandizare possunt in villa predicta absque Theolonio ibidem seu alibi soluendo; et quod nullus qui non sit iuratus et admissus in gilda predicta mercandizare possit in eadem villa absque licencia et voluntate eorundem burgensium.'—(*Record of Caernarvon*, 158–161.)[1]

Bedford.

Richard I, Henry III, Richard II and Henry IV granted charters to the burgesses of Bedford in which the Gild Merchant is mentioned[2]. The charter of Richard II enacts that no one who is not of their Gild, shall sell any wines or merchandise or any other saleable goods within the said town of Bedford by retail.

The following *quo warranto* proceedings throw much light

[1] Cf. the *quo warranto* proceedings given below under the heading 'Conway.'

[2] Bedford Records, pp. 5–8, 14; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 2104.

upon the constitution of the Gild:—'Major et Communitas ville de Bedford' summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo waranto clamant habere gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris, in insulis, in pasturis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis; ita quod aliquis qui non sit de gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat cum eis in civitate vel burgo vel villa vel in socagiis. Et quod quieti sint de theolonio . . . . [Various other immunities are enumerated. The burgesses produce a charter of Richard I which granted a 'Gilda Mercatoria' and other liberties.] Ricardus Rex progenitor domini Regis nunc per cartam suam, quam proferunt, concessit et confirmavit burgensibus suis de Bedeford' omnes libertates et consuetudines et leges et quietancias suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici patris sui, nominatim gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris, in insulis, in pasturis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis; ita quod aliquis qui non sit de gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat cum eis in civitate vel burgo vel villa vel in socagiis. Preterea concessit et confirmavit eis quod sint quieti de theolonio et pontagio . . . . [Several other liberties follow.] Et iidem Major et Communitas quesiti per predictum Ricardum [i. e. R. de Aldeburghe, qui sequitur pro domino Rege] de modo predicte gilde, et quales sint persone que infra gildam suam predictam commorantur, et cujusmodi proficuum racione ejusdem gilde percipiunt, dicunt quod tam burgenses ejusdem ville quam alii quicunque in eadem villa residentes a tempore quo sacramentum prestiterint ad libertates ejusdem ville et pacem domini Regis conservandam et alia villam et gildam predictas tangencia manutenenda, in ipsam gildam recipiuntur, ut extunc quascunque mercandisas suas ad retallium vendere possint et quietanciis et libertatibus predictis ubicunque gaudere tanquam ipsi burgenses racione libertatum suarum predictarum. BEDFORD.

'Et predictus Ricardus pro domino Rege dicit quod retornum brevium domini Regis habere est quedam jurisdiccio realis Corone domini Regis specialiter annexa et quam nullus habere potest sine facto ipsius Regis sive progenitorum suorum, maxime cum

BEDFORD. ad officium Vicecomitis ministri Regis immediate pertinet executiones brevium facere et non alii, nisi per specialem concessionem Regiam ad hoc fuerit deputatus, et de qua idem Major et Communitas nichil ostendunt; unde petit judicium, si per perscripcionem retornum brevium clamare possint. Dicit eciam quod cum ipsi per cartam predicti Regis Ricardi clament habere gildam et ceteras libertates predictas ut illas que per eandem cartam burgensibus de Bedeford' conceduntur, ac iidem Major et Communitas in declaracione gilde predicte asserunt tam residentes in predicta villa de Bedeford' qui burgenses non sunt quam ipsos burgenses ad predictam gildam fore admissos et predictis quietanciis et libertatibus uti debere ac si essent burgenses, cum non sint, nec in predicta carta continetur quod predicte libertates alicui alteri quam burgensibus predictis concedantur, petit judicium, si predicti residentes qui burgenses non sunt libertatibus illis waranto superius expresso clamare possint, etc. Et quo ad Majorem et Communitatem predictos dicit quod ad hoc quod aliqua Civitas seu Burgus Majorem creare vel Communitatem habere possit oportet quod illa potestas a concessione Regia procedat. Dicit eciam quo ad Coronatores quos ipsi Major et Communitas clamant habere' . . . . .

The issue of the case was unfavourable to the burgesses, but not because of any irregularities in the organization of the Gild.—(4 Edward III. *Placita de quo War.*, pp. 17–18.)

Berwick.

From the fifteenth century the history of Berwick may be included in that of English towns[1]. James II in the second A.D. 1686. year of his reign granted the burgesses a long charter, of which the following portion relates to the Gild:—'Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant infra burgum predictum guildam mercatorum,

[1] For its history as a Scotch town see Volume i, Appendix.

cum hansa et omnibus aliis libertatibus, privilegiis, et liberis consuetudinibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus, in tam amplis modo et forma prout antehac habuerunt, consueverunt, seu habere debuerunt sive debent. Ita quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa merchandizam aliquam faciat in eodem burgo, suburbiis, libertatibus, aut precinctis ejusdem burgi, nisi de voluntate et beneplacito majoris, ballivorum et burgensium ejusdem burgi. Volumus etiam, et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod quicunque mercatores petierint burgum predictum cum mercato suo, de quocunque loco fuerint, sive extranei sive alii, qui de pace nostra fuerint, vel de licencia nostra in terram nostram venerint, veniant, morentur, et recedant in salva pace nostra, faciendo rectas consuetudines ejusdem burgi. Et quod predicti burgenses aut mercatores non occacionentur pro mistling [i. e. miskenning] in suis loquelis (viz.) si non omnia bene narraverint. Et quod nullus mercator obviam eat mercatori venienti per terram vel per aquam cum merchandizis suis et victualibus versus burgum predictum, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad predictum burgum venerint, et mercimonia sua ibidem vendicioni exposuerint, sub forisfactura rei empte et pena carceris, a quo sine gravi castigacione non evadat. Et quod nullus mercator extraneus qui non sit de predicta gilda mercatorum, ac de libertate dicti burgi, aliquod mercimonium vel merchandizas aliquas faciat infra burgum predictum, suburbia, libertates, et precincta ejusdem, alteri mercatori extraneo, nec hujusmodi mercator extraneus ab altero mercatore extraneo merchandizas hujusmodi emat infra burgum predictum, sub forisfactura mercandizarum earundem. Et quod nullus mercator qui sit extraneus et non de gilda mercatorum predictorum vendat in burgo predicto aliquod mercimonium nisi in grosso. Concessimus etiam, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod annuatim et de tempore in tempus predictus major, ballivi et burgenses burgi predicti, et successores sui, possint et valeant inquirere et

BERWICK. inquisiciones facere infra burgum predictum, suburbia, libertates, et precincta ejusdem, si qui burgenses de libertatibus ejusdem burgi sub nomine suo proprio, vel sub nomine alius burgensis burgi predicti, et ut bona et mercimonia sua propria, vel alicujus alius burgensis burgi predicti, vendat vel vendicioni exponat infra burgum predictum aliqua bona, catella, seu mercimonia, aut merchandizas eorum qui non sint burgenses de burgo illo nec de libertate ejusdem, contra sacramenta sua hac in parte prestita; et quod si aliquis burgensium burgi predicti inde culpabilis inventus fuerit, et convictus secundum consuetudines gilde et burgi predicti, quod talis burgensis sic offendens totaliter amittat libertatem suam in burgo predicto, et inde diffranchisetur imperpetuum; et quod nullus extraneus mercator vendat vel emat aliquod averium, vel mercimonium quod ponderari debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram et tronaria nostra, sub forisfactura averii predicti.'—(*Raine, North Durham*, Appendix, 148.)

In 1835 it was still the custom to hold four quarterly head gilds during the year, which were attended by all the free burgesses; and the mayor was bound to hold a gild at any time on the demand of twelve burgesses[1]. At such gilds apprentices were presented and other business transacted. In 1799 there were about 500 burgesses, but the number of the brethren on the gild-roll was 980.—(*Fuller, Berwick*, 241–243.)

The 'Alderman of the year' was the principal gild officer. At the gilds he presented the petitions for admission to the freedom, and he was assistant-clerk of the market[2].

The Gild Books extending from 1509 to 1805 are still preserved in the town archives of Berwick. The 'Book of Memoranda' of Berwick contains a reference to 'the Gildbooks from 1498, where all the Orders of Guild, or By-laws for the government of the Corporation, are recorded.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1872, p. 309.)

[1] Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1442.
[2] Ibid., p. 1441.

Beverley.

The Gild Merchant of Beverley is mentioned in charters of Thurstan and William, Archbishops of York, Henry I, Henry II, Richard I, John, Richard II and Elizabeth [1]. It is called the 'Hanshus' in the charter of Thurstan:—'Volo ut burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam hanshus, quam eis do et concedo ut ibi sua statuta pertractent ad honorem Dei et Sancti Johannis et canonicorum et ad totius villatus emendationem, eadem libertatis lege sicut illi de Eboraco habent in sua hanshus.'—(*Poulson*, i. 51; *Foedera*, i. 10.) In the confirmations of this charter by Henry I and Archbishop William (*temp.* Stephen) the term 'Merchant Gild' is used for 'hanshus':— BEVERLEY.

'Henricus [I] Rex Anglie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus et omnibus Fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Hominibus de Beuerlaco liberum Burgagium secundum liberas leges et consuetudines Burgensium de Eboraco, et suum Gilde (*sic*) Mercatorum cum placidis suis et Teloneo et cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus et libertatibus suis in omnibus rebus, sicut Turstinus Archiepiscopus ea eis dedit et carta sua confirmauit infra villam de Beuerlaco et extra, tam in bosco quam in plano aut in marisco et aliis. Et volo quod sint quieti de Teloneo per totam Schiram Ebor', sicut illi de Ebor'. Testibus, G. Cancellario, R. Comite de Medlent, apud Wudestok'.'—(*Record Office*, *Cartae Antiquae*, R. 15.)

'Willielmus dei gracia Ebor' Archiepiscopus Clerico et populo et omnibus fidelibus tam futuris quam presentibus hanc cartam bene et firmiter manutenentibus salutem et benedicionem in perpetuum. Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse liberale burgagium ville Beuerlaco et burgensibus ibidem commorantibus iuxta formam liberalis burgagii Ebor', ea libertatis lege qua Thurs-

[1] Poulson, Beverlac, 51, 53–55, 61 and App., p. 7; Rot. Chart., 53; English Gilds, 153. For various comments upon this Gild see Poulson, i. 53, 112, 148.

BEVERLEY. tanus Archiepiscopus venerande memorie predecessor noster eis concessit et dedit, saluis consuetudinibus Sancti Johannis et saluo nostro iure cum redditibus. Deinde de libertatis lege concessi et dedi eisdem Burgensibus vt habeant Gildam Marcandam eorum et placita, eadem libertate et eadem consuetudine inter illos sicut illi de Ebor' inter eos. Et volo vt statuta illius domus sint ad profecuum tocius villatus et ad honorem dei et Sancti Johannis et canonicorum et tocius eiusdem ville. Preterea concessi eis Theolonium in perpetuum pro XVIII. marcis singulis annis, exceptis tribus festis, quod quidem tunc ad nos et Canonicos spectat . . . . In hiis vero tribus festis hoc modo determinatis ipsos Burgenses ab omni theolonio liberos eciam et quietos dimisi. Preterea huius etiam carte testimonio eisdem Burgensibus confirmaui liberos introitus et exitus scilicet in bosco, in plano, in marisco et in ceteris conuenienciis, sicut antiquiores ipsius ville iurauerunt et probauerunt de suis conueniencis, exceptis in pratis et bladis, sicut vnquam melius, liberius et largius predictus Thurstanus predecessor noster venerabilis eisdem Burgensibus concessit et dedit. Hiis testibus, W. Comite Alb',' etc.—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 41.)

Henry II confirmed in general terms the grants of Thurstan and William,—'In thelonio, et in hansus, in liberis introitibus et exitibus in villa et extra villam,' etc.—(*Cartae Antiquae*, R. 16.) According to the charters of 5 Richard I and 1 Eliz., the burgesses were to have 'omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines,' granted in former charters, 'in sua Gilda mercatoria, in theloneo et in Hanshus, in liberis introitibus et exitibus in villa et extra villam.'—(*Cartae Antiq.*, R. 17; *Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 25703, fol. 6; *Poulson, Appendix*, 7.)

Among the returns to the writs of inquiry concerning the gilds of England, sent out in the year 1388, is one with the heading, 'Magna Gilda Sancti Johannis de Beuerlaco de Hanshus.' It gives no ordinances, but only copies of the charters of Archbishops Thurstan and William, Pope Lucius III, and Richard II.—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 41.)[1]

[1] Cf. English Gilds, 150–153.

The following is one of several statutes made at Beverley in the year 1493 :—'Also yat every burges of the town of Beverley be fre to bye and to sell hys awne gudes so that he kepe no oppyn shopp in retayling, nor no man to by any maner of marchaundyse for redy money to sell it agayne in retaylyng bott it sall be presentyd by the alderman of marchants to the XII. governers for the yere beyng. And itt to be fynabyll by the dyscrecyon of the foresayd XII. governers als oft tymes as any such defawts be founde in retaylynge.' These ordinances received the assent of the alderman of merchants and twenty-one other aldermen of various crafts.—(*Poulson*, i. 256.) BEVERLEY.

Bridgwater.

The following documents are among the records of Bridgwater: —A general pardon, 4 Henry [IV], under the Great Seal, to William Gosse, William Gascoigne, and Richard Dyut, Wardens or Stewards of the Merchants' Gild of Bridgwater, in behalf of the Gild.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1872, p. 311.) Two Stewards of the Gild, and the Commons of B. present a priest to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the year 1393.—(*Ibid.*, 314.) A conveyance by the same Stewards to Roger Satre 'taillour' of a tenement. Witnesses, Humphrey Horelok and John Lombe, Provosts, John Eygod and Ralph Fysschepond, Bailiffs of the Gild there, and John Horelok, Bailiff of the Commonalty, 16 Richard II. In another conveyance two 'Stewards of the Gild of the Community,' two Provosts and two Bailiffs appear as witnesses, 12 Henry IV.—(*Ibid.*, 315.)

An indenture, probably of the reign of Edward I, makes known that all the burgesses and the commonalty of Bridgwater for the promotion of love and peace have ordained that they will choose yearly two Seneschals of their Gild and one bailiff to attend on them; such Seneschals to have power to punish those offending against these ordinances. Any one convicted before the Seneschals for maliciously imputing certain crimes to another, shall be amerced, etc. No one shall implead another without the burgh.

BRIDGWATER. Any one summoned by the bailiff to appear before the Seneschals and neglecting to do so, is to be amerced; also any one opposing execution or distress made by order of the Seneschals. No flesh or fried fish shall be bought for the purpose of retailing before 9 A.M. The Seneschals of St. Mary's and of the Holy Cross and the Warden of the bridge of Bridgwater shall render account of moneys arising therefrom to the said Seneschals. All penalties are to be levied by the bailiff. The Seneschals are to render a yearly account of all moneys received by them.—(*Ibid.* 316.)

The following entries occur in the Rolls of the Receiver, or Bailiff of the Commonalty of Bridgwater (22 Henry VI) :—'VII.*s.* VI.*d.* received of Richard Cloptone for having the freedom of the gild.' 'From John Eremyte for his fine upon having his freedom, VIII.*s.*' 'From John Eleys, smith, for having his freedom, IV.*s.*' 'XII.*d.* received of Richard Forde, corviser, for following his craft this year.'—(*Odgers, MS. Accounts of Bridgwater*, 41.)

BRISTOL.

The charter of John, Earl of Moreton, granted among other things :—'Quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra villam de homine extraneo coria, blada vel lanam nisi de burgensibus; et quod nullus extraneus habeat tabernam nisi in navi, nec vendat pannum ad decisionem nisi in nundinis; et quod nullus extraneus moretur in villa cum mercibus suis propter merces suas vendendas nisi per quadraginta dies . . . . . et quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas, sicut eas melius habuerunt tempore Roberti et Willelmi filii sui comitum Gloucestriae.'—(*Seyer, Charters*, 8–9.)

'It appears by the Great Red Book of Bristol, p. 30, that the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty had a free guild of merchants in the town and suburb, from time beyond the memory of man, and all things belonging to a guild, viz. : to buy and sell in the said town freely and quietly from all toll and customs, and had other liberties belonging to them, and for the whole time used to take a certain fine (or *praestacionem*) to their own use from all who

were admitted into the liberties and society of the said guild, to have the liberty aforesaid according to what could be agreed reasonably between them;—the guild was confirmed in their liberties by John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John, and by William Earl of Glocester.'—(*Barrett, Bristol*, 179.) BRISTOL.

Robert Aurifaber in 1235 granted the rent charge upon two stone houses, opposite St. Nicholas church, for the chaplain celebrating mass in the said church, the chaplain to be chosen by the mayor and the steward of the Merchants' Company.—(*Nicholls and Taylor, Bristol*, i. 119.) The 'Seneschallos Gildae Mercatorum' are mentioned in another deed of 1240.—(*Barrett*, 516.)

The 'Consuetudines Villae Bristolliae' (about the year 1314) assert 'that out of the profits of the Gild of Merchants and of the town they support eight bridges, the pavement or pitching, five conduits of water, the Key before the ships, and the public officers.' —(*Barrett*, p. vii.)

Nicholls and Taylor (i. 152–158) give a long account of what they call a contest between the Merchant Gild and the crafts in the year 1312. In the original documents, copies of which are printed in Seyer's Memoirs, ii. 88–94, neither the Gild nor the crafts are mentioned. It was simply an uprising of the mass of the burgesses, headed by principal men of the commonalty ('majores communitatis'), against the usurpations of fourteen of the burgesses, who assumed too great authority in the management of the revenues of the town.—(*Seyer*, ii. 95, 96.)

In the 7th year of Edward IV, William Canynges being mayor, the following ordinances were made for merchants, according to the custom from time immemorial:—

1. The mayor and council fifteen days after Michaelmas were to call a council and to choose from them a person that hath been mayor or sheriff, to be master of the fellowship of merchants, and to choose two merchants for wardens, and two beedles to occupy as beedles and brokers to be attendant the said year upon the said masters and wardens, etc.

2. The master and fellowship to have at their will the chapel

BRISTOL. and the draught chamber at Spicers Hall to assemble in, paying 20*s.* per annum.

3. All merchants to attend (if in town) upon summons, or to pay one pound of wax to the master and fellowship.

4. All rules for selling to strangers any of the four merchandises ['mete-oyl, wool-oyl, iron and wax'] to be kept on pain of 20*s.* for every default, one half to the fellowship, the other to the chamber.

5. Nor upon pain aforesaid to sell to any stranger under the ruled price.

6. If any merchant be in distress, he must apply to the wardens or beedles, declaring the same, and if they provide not a remedy within three days, then the merchant burgess to sell any of his four merchandises at his pleasure.—(*Barrett*, 179.)

'The Society of Merchant Venturers, as it now exists [1872], is undoubtedly the traditional representative of the ancient Guild of Merchants, whose ordinances, as just stated, were renewed by Edward IV, but whose liberties "to buy and sell in the town freely and quietly from all toll and customs, etc.," had been antecedently confirmed by John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The present company was incorporated by Edward VI, whose charter recites that men who had never been apprenticed to merchants having with strange ships encroached upon the trade of the port, to prevent the continuance of such irregularities the freemen of the city using the art or mystery of Merchant Venturers should be incorporated by the style of the "Masters, Wardens, and Commonalty of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol." It was likewise granted that they should choose a master and two wardens of the mystery, who would be sworn before the mayor and aldermen, and have power to make ordinances for the profitable government of the mystery and the men of the same, and such only as did touch and concern the said mystery, but not in prejudice of the royal prerogative, or of the Mayor of Bristol, or any of the royal charters, or of the Society of Merchants trading to the coast of Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flanders, and the parts adjacent; and that none should practise the art of merchandize in

the City of Bristol, except such as were admitted into the said society or otherwise apprenticed, or had used the mystery for seven years. This charter was confirmed, by Act of Parliament, in the eighth year of Elizabeth,' but was repealed five years after (13 Eliz., c. 22). Charles I (7 Jan., 1638) restored to the society the charter of Edward VI and granted another charter. 'This second charter of Charles I did not affect the constitution of the society, which is therefore now established under the authority of the charter of 1638.' BRISTOL.

'The proper characteristic of the company as qualified by their charters of being a guild of commerce and nothing more, has been practically changed in modern times. In respect to being a kind of feudal corporation and monopolists of foreign trade, its once enormous power has collapsed, and it now lies, like King Arthur after his last battle, but as a shattered column. It has, however, renewed its youth by becoming "from its respectability, the almoner of many noble charities."' 'Almost the only part of the charter now observed with strictness by the merchants, is the care they take to elect none into their society who are not already freemen of the city.'

'The society are proprietors of considerable landed estates, and possess, among other property, the Hotwells at Clifton.'—(*Taylor, Book about Bristol*, 236–239.)[1]

'Another corporate body now [1835] existing in Bristol is the Society of Merchants Venturers, which is unquestionably derived from the Old Merchant Guild of the freemen of Bristol, who formerly claimed an almost exclusive right of trading in the town.' 'The Society has long ceased to be a trading company: the members of it are of all professions indiscriminately. They do not now exercise any authority whatever over the other merchants of Bristol: but they adhere so far to the spirit of their original institution, that they consider themselves incorporated for the purpose of watching any public proceedings relative to the port and trade of the city, and of interposing with their collective

[1] Cf. Nicholls and Taylor, Bristol, i. 244–245; Barrett, 181–182; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, 1202–1205.

BRISTOL. influence accordingly as they judge these to be advantageous or otherwise. On such occasions, they correspond with other public bodies, petition the legislature, and memorialize the officers of the Executive Government.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 1202, 1204.)

The Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol is still in existence.

BURFORD[1].

'Willielmus Comes Gloec'[2] . . . Sciatis me concessisse omnibus meis hominibus de Burford omnes illas consuetudines quas Robertus filius Hamonis auus meus et Robertus Comes Glouc'[3] concesserunt, sicut carte illius testantur, videlicet istas, vt vnusquisque domum et terram et omnem pecuniam suam possit vendere et in vadimonio ponere et de filio vel filia vel uxore vel de quolibet alio absque ipsius domini requisicione heredem facere. Et Gildam et consuetudines quas habent Burgenses de Oxenfordia in Gildam mercatorum. Et quicunque ad mercatum venire voluerint veniant, et in ipso mercato habeant licenciam emendi quecunque voluerint preter lanam et corea, nisi homines ipsius ville. Testibus, Willielmo filio Johannis . . . apud Oxenford.'—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 23.)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, Comes Andegavie, omnibus Justitiariis et Vicecomitibus et ministris suis tocius Anglie salutem. Precipio quod Willielmus Comes Glouecestrie cognatus meus teneat omnes terras suas ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut Comes Robertus pater suus eas tenuit tempore Henrici Regis aui mei. Et habeat in pace et integre et plenarie in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus omnes illas libertates et quietancias et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt (*sic*) tempore Comitis Roberti. Et sciatis me concessisse liberis Burgensibus ville Comitis Willielmi de Bureford omnes liberas consuetudines illas quas habere solebant tempore Comitis Roberti et tempore Willielmi Comitis, sicut carte illorum testantur, et gildam et consuetudines quas habent liberi Bur-

[1] In Oxfordshire. [2] Died 1173. [3] Died 1147.

genses de Oxenfordia in gilda mercatorum. Quia volo vt ita sit. BURFORD.
Teste, Ric' de Humet, Constabulario, et War' filio Ger', apud Chinonem in excercitu Regis.'—(*Ibid.*)

The certificate from which the above grants were taken, is dated January 28th, [1389], and contains in all eight charters to the burgesses of Burford. The first one on the membrane is that of 'Robertus filius Hamonis,' but a portion of it has disappeared:—'Robertus Hamonis filius omnibus suis hominibus et amicis salutem. Volo . . . de Oxenford', videlicet, vt vnusquisque domum suam et terram . . . vxore vel de quolibet alio absque ipsius domini requisicione heredem facere . . . Gildam mercatorum. Et adhuc concedo vt quicunque ad mercatum . . . preter lanam et corea, nisi homines istius ville.' The certificate throws no further light on the history of the Gild; the few explanatory words with which it ends are partially obliterated:—'Qui quidem burgenses et omnes predecessores . . . consuetudines et libertates prescriptas habuerunt et eis vti et gaudere consueuerunt spectant . . . catalla ad predictam gildam.'

Bury St. Edmund's.

'Item facta est contencio magna inter R.[1] celerarium et H.[2] sacristam de pertinentiis officiorum suorum, ita quod sacrista nolebat accommodare celerario ergastulum ville ad includendum latrones, qui capiebantur in feudo celerarii. Unde celerarius sepius vexabatur et, latronibus evadentibus, vituperabatur pro defectu justicie. Contigit autem, quod quidem libere tenens de celerario, extra portam manens, Ketel nomine, latrocinio calumniatus et duello victus, suspensus erat. Dolebat autem conventus propter opprobria burgensium, dicentium quod, si esset homo ille manens infra burgum, non pervenisset ad duellum, sed juramentis vicinorum suorum se adquietasset, sicut libertas est eorum qui manent infra burgum. Videntes ergo hoc abbas et sanior pars conventus, et attendentes quod homines, tam extra burgum quam infra, nostri sunt, et omnes debent eadem libertate frui infra

[1] Rogerum. [2] Hugonem.

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bannamleucam, preter lancettos de Herdewic et pares eorum, consulte providerunt quomodo posset hoc fieri. Volens itaque abbas officia sacristie et celerarii certis articulis determinare et contenciones sedare, quasi fovendo partem sacriste, precepit, ut servientes prefecti ville et servientes celerarii intrarent simul feudum celerarii ad capiendos latrones et malefactores, et prefectus dimidium lucri haberet pro incarceracione et custodia et labore suo, et curia celerarii veniret ad *portmanne-mot*, et ibi communi concilio judicarentur judicandi. Statutum est etiam, ut homines celarii venirent ad domum thelonei cum aliis, et ibi renovarent pleggios suos, et scriberentur in rolla prefecti, et ibi darent prefecto denarium, qui dicitur *borth-selver*, et celarius haberet dimidiam partem; sed nunc nihil omnino inde capit celerarius: hoc autem totum fuit factum, ut omnes equali libertate gauderent. Dicunt tamen adhuc burgenses, quod suburbani non deberent esse quieti de theloneo in foro, nisi fuerint in gilda mercatorum. Prefectus autem, abbate dissimulante, placita et forisfacturas sibi vendicat de feudo celerarii hiis diebus.'—(*Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda*, p. 74, anno 1198.)

'A.D. MCCLXIV. Henrici tertii XLVIII°, quidem juniores et minus discretiores Villae S. Edmundi quandam conspirationem suscitârunt, quam Gildam sub colore appellari fecerunt, cum quodam cornu erecto communi, cui intendere unanimiter praesumpserunt, cornu spreto totius communitatis antiquo, et a tempore de quo non extat memoria prius auctorizato; et diversas injurias attemptârunt contra Dominum Simonem Abbatem, necnon contra quosdam Villae, in praejudicium non modicum Monasterii S. Edm. et Villatae ejusdem; propter quod plures dissentiones inter praefatum Dominum Abbatem, Conventum et suos, et Villatam memoratam saepius suscitabantur; et praecipue pro eo, quod iidem juniores una cum suis complicibus eidem Abbati ad Portam Aquilonis vi et armis clausa janua resistentes, necnon insultum aliquando facientes in Portas Abbatiae S. Edm. injurias et violentias saepius commiserint: unde praefatus Dominus Abbas habito consilio cum Domino Rege et suis Consiliariis, Breve impetravit de inquirendo in hujus-

modi transgressiones, etc. Majores vero et discretiores praedictae Villae, attendentes quod per talem actionem eis posset generari periculum de libertatibus suis a praefato Abbate et Conventu longo tempore obtentis et usitatis, per nobiles viros eidem Abbati supplicârunt, quod ab hujus prosecutione desisteret; ita viz. ut constituat sibi Judices, quos sibi placuerit, nisi ipsemet intromittere voluerit, et in Foro laicali, sive ecclesiastico inquiratur de omnimodis injuriis a Pascha usque ad talem diem Abbati et Conventui factis, et quicunque invenietur culpabilis satisfaciet competenter, et qui noluerit satisfacere distringatur, etc. Insuper praedictam Gildam omnino adnihilabant praefati discretiores et majores, ita quod si quis eam de caetero teneat, extra communitatem ejusdem Villae penitus ejiciatur irreversurus, nisi condignam pro meritis Abbati et Conventui fecerit satisfactionem. Hinc secuta est concordia talis: Quod cum Burgenses Portam Aquilonalem contra Abbatem, Portam Australem contra Sacristam et Cellerarium clausas tenuissent, insultum ad magnam Portam Monachorum fecissent, Portam Coemeterii fregissent, homines Monachorum usque ad Altare prosecuti essent, et Gildam novam levâssent, etc., iidem Gildam illam dampnarent, et pro aliis gravaminibus Abbati illatis usque ad Festum Paschae MCCLXIV. eidem Abbati XL. libras argenti solverent, salvis Abbati actionibus quas habet contra singulares personas; de injuriis autem post Pascham praedictam illatis coram Abbate vel suo Justiciario respondebunt, et in forma juris parebunt, et si recusaverint, a communitate Villae expellentur; ad quod fideliter exequendum XXIV. de majoribus pro se et heredibus suis et successoribus corporale sacramentum praestiterunt; et scripto in modum Chirographi confecto sigilla sua opposuerunt.'—(*Battely, Antiquitates S. Edm.*, 159–160.) BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

'Memorandum quod ante bellum de Lewes quedam multitudo de villa Sancti Edmundi IIIC. vel plus numero qui se Bachelarii vocari fecerunt per conspiracionem mutuam quandam Gildam leuauerunt, quam Gildam iuuenum vocauerunt. Et fuit talis conspiracio et confederacio inter eos per iuramentum quod nullo ballivo intenderent, sed aldermannum et ballivos de se ipsis

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elegerunt, qui dati fuerunt ad sedandum et corigendum omnes contenciones inter eosdem factas siue faciendas. Statuerunt etiam inter se quod cornu haberent commune cui intenderent cum sonum illius audirent, spreto omnino cornu communitatis quod *mothorn* dicitur et sono eiusdem; et quicunque non intenderet illis et conspiracionibus suis judicaretur inter eos publicus inimicus, et sic haberent iustam causam insurgere contra talem. Vnde innumerabiles enormitates tam speciales quam generales die noctuque indefinenter commiserunt contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., vnde accidit quadam die circa mediam primam quod iidem conspiratores vna cum maxima multitudine villate Sancti Edmundi venerunt cum armis ad ianuam abbacie et insultum versus Curiam fecerunt et Januas illas fregerunt et quam plures sagittas infra curiam emiserunt cum non modico periculo.' . . . . . (*Album Registrum Monast. S. Edm., Add. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 14847, fol. 102.)[1]

'Placita apud Villam Sancti Edmundi coram Willielmo de Bereford, W. Howard, et W. de Carleton, Justiciariis Domini Regis assignatis die Martis proxima post festum Sanctae Luciae

A.D. 1304. Virginis anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici Tricesimo tertio:—Nicolaus Fouk et alii conspiratione inter eos apud villam praedictam praehabita necnon Sacramento inter eos, et conventiculas illicitas authoritate sua propria facientes die Lunae proxima post Festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis Anno Domini Regis nunc xxx°, Ordinaverunt et Statuerunt quod nullus maneret inter eos in dicta villa habens catalla xx. solidorum, qui ne eis solveret II. solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se *hansing-silver*, quos denarios tali ratione ceperunt divisim de Reginaldo del Blackhouse et Roberto le Carpentier, hominibus in praedicta villa commorantibus, et etiam praeter hoc de quolibet ipsorum Reginaldo et Roberto XII. denarios de gersuma. Et similiter . . . . inter se statuerunt, quod quilibet ejusdem villae habens catalla

[1] Cf. Yates, Hist. of St. Edm., 123–126; Monast. Anglic., iii. 107.

ad valentiam x. marcarum solveret eis quadraginta sex solidos et octo denarios, quos authoritate illa de Roberto Scot, homine in praedicta villa commorante, ceperunt. Et etiam eisdem die et anno inter eos statuerunt, quod nullus in praedicta villa moram traheret ultra unum annum et unum diem quin ad Sacramentum conventiculas et ordinationes suas praedictas manutenendas praestandi[1] distringeretur . . . . . [Various other usurpations of the burgesses are detailed.] Praedicti Nicolaus Fouk et alii bene cognoscunt, quod Abbas Dominus est totius villae praedictae, et ballivos suos ad curiam suam in eadem villa tenendum, etc. ponere, etc. debeat. Sed quoad conspirationem praedictam, etc. bene defendunt, quod de praedicta conspiratione non sunt culpabiles, etc. Et quod Abbas eis imponit, quod illicitas conventiculas in praedicta villa fecerunt statuendo et ordinando, quod quilibet manens in eadem villa habens catalla ad valentiam xx. *s.*, etc. (ut supra), dicunt, quod praedictus Abbas injuste queritur, quia dicunt, quod ipsi habent Aldermannum et Gildam mercatoriam in praedicta villa et sunt liberi Burgenses, etc., reddentes judicia per Aldermannum suum de placitis in Curia ipsius Abbatis coram Ballivis ejusdem in villa praedicta placitatis. Et quod ipsi absque aliquibus transgressionibus, conventiculis illicitis conveniunt ad Guildam Aulam suam in eadem villa, quotiens opus fuerit, ad tractandum de communi proficuo et utilitate hominum et Burgensium praedictae Ville, sicut eis bene licet. Et quod ipsi et eorum Antecessores et Praedecessores, Burgenses, etc. tali consuetudine usi sunt a tempore cujus non extat memoria, scilicet, de capiendo de quolibet homine manente in praedicta villa existente in decennia Abbatis loci praedicti, habente catalla ad valentiam viginti solidorum, duos solidos et unum denarium, pro sic quod mercari possit inter eos et eorum mercatoriis consuetudinibus in eadem villa gaudere; et similiter percipiendi xlvi.*s.* viii.*d.* de quolibet homine Villae praedictae habente catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum ad Guildam suam mercatoriam tenendam. Et quod talis est ipsorum super hoc consuetudo, scilicet, quod xii. Burgenses de praedicta Villa

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[1] i. e. 'ad sacramentum prestandum ad conventiculas . . . manutenendas.'

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eligere consueverunt quatuor homines ejusdem Villae annuatim ad Guildam suam mercatoriam tenendam, quorum quilibet habeat catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum. Qui quidem quatuor homines sic electi praemuniri consueverunt per duos Burgenses de guilda praedicta, qui dicuntur *les Dyes*, ad Guildam suam praedictam tenendam; et iidem homines sic electi plegia invenire consueverunt coram Aldermanno et Burgensibus in Guildaula praedicta ad tenendam Guildam praedictam, vel quod quilibet eorum solveret XLVI. solidos et VIII. denarios, qui Guildam illam tenere recusaret. Et ad hoc faciendum consueverunt Aldermannus et Burgenses in villa praedicta distringere singulos homines in eadem villa habentes catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum, inter eos mercari volentes et eorum consuetudinibus mercatoriis gaudere. Et ita tunc quilibet praedictorum quatuor hominum sic electorum Burgensiae inter eos et eorum consuetudine in posterum gauderet, et in forma praedicta usi sunt Burgenses praedictae villae percipere duos solidos et unum denarium, etc. Et hoc parati sunt verificare, unde petunt judicium, etc. . . . . [They answer the other charges of the Abbot.] Juratores dicunt, etc. quod . . . . . Abbas necesse habet respondere, si praedicti Nicolaus Fouke et alii habeant Guildam mercatoriam in praedicta villa aut non, etc. Abbas dicit, quod non habent guildam mercatoriam, nec cognitiones Placitorum ad guildam mercatoriam pertinentes, nec communitatem, nec sigillum commune, nec majorem; sed tenent quandam guildam ad Festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptistae in certo loco ad commestiones et potationes faciendas, tenentes ibidem conventiculas suas illicitas et capiendo de singulis hominibus in dicta villa manentibus praedictos duos solidos et unum denarium, et etiam XLVI. solidos et VIII. denarios, levantesque hujusmodi pecuniam de hominibus praedictis, ut hujus solventes sint de societate sua, per districtiones super ipsos factas; et non dedicit quin antecessores praedictorum Nicolai et aliorum diu percipere consueverunt hujusmodi extorsiones duorum solidorum et unius denarii et XLVI. solidorum et VIII. denariorum, sed contra legem mercatoriam et voluntatem praedictorum solventium et contra pacem, etc., et

ultra quantitatem tertiae partis bonorum suorum; et per extor- BURY ST. EDMUND'S.
siones hujusmodi et redemptiones clamium [i. e. clamant] facere Burgenses infra libertatem et dominium ipsius, quod ad ipsum Abbatem, et non ad alium, ibidem pertinet faciendum, etc.

'Dies datus est .... Consideratum est, quod praedictus Abbas dampna sua versus praedictum Nicolaum et alios centum quater viginti decem et novem libras, tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios, et similiter praedicta dampna sua de dimidia marca versus Robertum Filium Nicolai Fouke. Et idem Nicolaus et alii committantur Gaolae, etc. Postea praedicti Nicolaus et alii venerunt et finem fecerunt, etc. Et aliqui alii in querela habeant prisonam per unum mensem propter pauperitatem eorum, etc. Et praedicti Nicolaus et alii venerunt coram Justiciariis et satisfecerunt domino Abbati, etc., ideo liberantur a prisona, etc.'—(*Burrough, Collectanea Buriensia*, Add. MS., Mus. Brit., 17391, ff. 61–65.)

In an earlier quarrel during the same reign, among other 20 Edw. I.
charges brought against the burgesses by the Abbot, we find A.D. 1292.
the following:—'Item burgenses distringunt homines ville predicte ad veniendum ad aulam gilde ad sacramentum prestandum pro voluntate sua, etc. Item burgenses in lesionem libertatis Abbatis capiunt II. sol. de quolibet homine habente catalla ad XX. sol.; et quadraginta et VI. sol. et VIII. *d.* de quolibet habente catalla ad valenciam X. marc. Item Burgenses in preiudicium Abbatis distringunt mercatores vendentes in mercato Abbatis et capiunt de mercatoribus illis graues extorsiones ad dampnum grave Abbatis..... Item burgenses de mercatoribus mercimonia suspecta extra mercatum ementibus non permittunt iusticiam fieri, ut de pelliparii et aliis..... Item burgenses tanquam conspiratores non permittunt aliquem in eorum gilda existentem placitare in Curia Abbatis racione alicuius transgressionis sibi facte per aliquem de gilda predicta, sed huiusmodi placita clam sibi appropriant ad dampnum graue Abbatis,' etc.—(*Album Registrum Monast. S. Edm.*, ff. 64–65; *Burrough*, ff. 57–58.)

In the first year of the reign of Edward III certain burgesses A.D. 1327.
broke into the abbey and obliged the Abbot and monks to con-

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

cede to them:—'Unam cartam in qua continetur, quod dicti Abbas et Conventus concesserunt eis, quod ipsi haberent communitatem et commune Sigillum, gildam mercatoriam, et Aldermannum perpetuum; et quandam alteram cartam, quod ipsi haberent custodiam portarum, puppilorum et orphanorum infra villam de Sancto Edmundo, et aliarum libertatum; duo item scripta continentia quod iidem Abbas et Conventus obligarentur et tenerentur eis tanquam communitati in duabus Millibus librarum per unum scriptum,' etc. In the concord which followed the townsmen promised never again to claim a 'communitas':—'Concesserunt pro se et heredibus et successoribus suis, quod ipsi Communitatem in dicta villa de Sancto Edmundo non habent, nec habere debent, nec clamant, nec clamare poterunt in futurum.'—(*Burrough, Collectanea*, ff. 68, 71.)[1]

CALNE.

'These Armes are belonging and apertayning to the guild and Stewards of the Towne and borough of Calne and Burgesses of the said Towne and borough, being one of the Cheefest members of the honnor of Wallingfford and Ewolme, now ratified by act of Parliment, which armes I Clarenciux, King of Armes of the South Eeste and west partes of this Relme of England, have ratified and recorded the same in the Regester of my visitation now made within the Com' of Wilts, and att this present time was Robert Bage gent. and Henry Woodroofe guyld Stewards of the said Towne and Borough and William Allein . . . . [15 names in all], Burgesses of the said Towne and Barony, Phillip Ryche, Vicar and Towne Clark of the said Towne and Boroughe; in witnes wherof I have hereto Subscribed my name the fourth of [. . .] 1565 and in the seventh yeare of the Reigne of our most Soveraigne Lady Elizebeth, Queene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.'—(*MS. Harley* 1565, fol. 32.)

'At the head of the corporation are two guild Stewards.'

[1] Cf. Yates, 129; Monast. Anglic., iii. 108.

'They act as receivers, keep accounts,' etc.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 1231–1232.)

CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.

'Ðis beoð þa gehworfe betwux ðan hirede aet Xrescircean and þan cnihtan on Cantwareberig of cepmannegilde. Se heap on ceapmannegilde let þam hirede to hande VIII. hagan wiðinnen Burhgate mid sace and socne, swa hi hit selue haefden; and se hirede let heom to hande þaer to gaenes nigan hagen, twegen wiðutan Readingaten; on þam anen sit Aelfric and on þam oðram Bruman. Ða seofan sindan wiðinnan Niwingate; ðaereon wittað Siword Cutfert and Brihtric and Goldwine and Hereword and Willelm and Wulfgeuc and Aelfwine mid sace and socne, swa se hirede hic haefde. Ðaerto is gewitnesse Anselme aerceb. and se hired aet Xrescircean and Calueal portgerefa and ða yldista men of þam heape. Ðis to geswutelian se hired haefð an gewrit and se heape an oðer.'—(*Somner, Canterbury*, i. 179.)

The following is a translation of the above:—This is the exchange between the convent of Christ-Church and the 'cnihts' of Canterbury of the Chapman's Gild. The society of the Chapman's Gild puts into the hands of the convent eight houses within Burgate, with sac and soc, as they themselves enjoy them. And the convent puts into their hands, on the other side, nine houses, two without Readingate. In one of them dwelleth Aelfric; and in the other, Bruman. The other seven are within Newingate. In them dwell Siward Cutfert and Brithric and Golwine and Hereword and William and Wulfgeve and Alfwine, with sac and soc as the convent enjoys them. Thereunto is witness Anselm Archbishop and the convent (*hired*) at Christ Church and Calveal Portreve and the elders of the society. To show this the convent has one writing and the society another.

A charter of James I (1609) to Canterbury enacts:—'Quod nullus extraneus sive forinsecus, nisi sit civis et liber homo ejusdem civitatis, exnunc de cetero imperpetuum vendat aut vendicioni exponat aliquas mercandizas infra civitatem predictam aliter quam in grosso, nisi sit temporibus feriae sive mercatus infra

CANTERBURY. eandem civitatem tenendi, nec tenebit aliquam shopam, neque utetur aliquo misterio, occupacione sive arte manuali Anglice *any misterie, trade or handicraft* infra civitatem predictam aut libertates ejusdem absque licencia maioris et aldermannorum aut maioris partis eorundem.'—(*Charters of Canterbury*, Canterb. 1791, p. 139.)

CARLISLE.

The Gild of Carlisle was confirmed by Henry II, Henry III, Edw. I, Edw. II, Edw. III and Rich. II[1]. The charters of 35 Henry III and 21 Edward I contain the clause: 'Et quod similiter habent gildam mercatoriam liberam, ita quod nichil inde respondeant aliquibus.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1883, p. 197.) The charter of 26 Edw. III grants 'unam gildam et liberam electionem maioris et ballivorum,' etc.—(*Ibid.*, 198; *Hutchinson, Cumb.*, ii. 645.)

'Major et Communitas Karl' summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo waranto clament capere et habere muragium quibuscunque rebus et mercimoniis vendicioni expositis in villa predicta. Et quo waranto clament habere mercatum et feriam, liberam gildam, emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte, furcas, infangenethef, ... Et Major et Communitas veniunt et dicunt, quod tempore quo dominus predictus Henricus Rex proavus domini Regis nunc tenuit predictam villam in manu sua qui illam dimisit burgensibus ejusdem ville ad firmam, etc., dimisit ipse illis predictam villam simul cum predictis libertatibus, excepta tamen libera gilda, quam postea perquisiverunt per cartam domini Regis . . . . . [Because of certain irregularities in the town courts, the liberties are taken into the hands of the King.] Et ideo predicta villa cum libertatibus suis capiantur in manum domini Regis ad voluntatem ipsius domini Regis. Et liberatur Willielmo de Boyvill' custodienda, etc. quousque, etc. Et juratores certificent de valore in omnibus exitibus, etc. Et juratores testantur, quod tolnetum intrinsecum et forinsecum valent per annum triginta et quinque libras. Et firma mensurarum valet per

[1] Jefferson, Carlisle, 449; Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, pp. 197–198; Petyt MS., ii. 54–58; Hutchinson, Cumberland, ii. 644–645.

annum octo libras, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Et placita et escaeta valent per annum sex libras, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Et gilda mercatoria valet per annum quadraginta solidos. Et gavelyeld valet per annum triginta solidos. Et placee arrentate valent per annum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Et est ibi unum molendinum fullerettum quod est arrentatum ad Scaccarium ab antiquo ad duas marcas, etc. Et custodia liberatur Willielmo de Boyvill ad hoc jurato, etc. quamdiu domino Regi placuerit, etc.'—(20 Edw. I. *Placita de quo War.*, 121.) CARLISLE.

'Willielmus de Molecastre Vicecomes Cumbrie petit pro domino Rege remedium apponi per dominos Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario domini Regis de omnibus articulis subscriptis, videlicet :—De Gilda Mercatoria Ciuitatis Karl' qua Burgenses eiusdem vsi sunt sine Waranto in preiudicium domini Regis a tempore quo predicta Ciuitas cum suis libertatibus omnibus capta fuit in manu domini Regis per Henricum de Cressingham et socios suos in vltimo Itinere Comitatus Cumbrie.' Several other articles follow, but there is no further mention of the Gild.—(*Record Office, Lord Treas. Rememb. of Exch., Memor.*, 26–27 Edward I, mem. 52.)

In a response of the citizens of Carlisle to a plea brought against them by Haddock (33 Car. II), the former asserted :— A.D. 1681.
'Quod . . . fuerunt et esse consueverunt triginta et duo alii probi et sufficientes cives civitatis predicte e Gilda mercatoria ibidem electi, qui quidem triginta et duo cives simul cum aliis undecim Conciliariis alias Aldermannis civitatis predicte Majore ejusdem civitatis non existente a toto tempore supradicto fuerunt et esse consueverunt commune consilium Majoris et civium civitatis predicte.'—(*T. Raymond, Reports*, 2nd edition, 435 ; *Tremaine, Placita*, 525.)

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries eight craft gilds of Carlisle often collided with the City Corporation, or governing body[1]. 'In 1784 the position of affairs was this :—There had for

[1] Cf. Ferguson, Cumberland M.P.'s, 189–211 ; Merew. and Stephens, 2132–2137.

CARLISLE. upwards of two hundred years been disputes between the Freemen who were members of the eight city Guilds and the Corporation, not alone as to the right to make *ex gratia* Freemen, but on other points.'—(*Ferguson, Cumb. M.P.'s*, 196.) The term 'Gild Merchant' does not appear to have been employed in these disputes. Had it been used at all, it would probably have been applied to the eight gilds aggregately, rather than to the Corporation.

Chester.

'Rannulphus Comes Cestrie constabulario suo et dapifero et omnibus baronibus et balliuis suis et omnibus hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Notum sit uobis omnibus me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis de Cestria Gildam suam mercalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi vnquam melius et liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum meorum in predicta Gilda. Et prohibeo super forisfacturam meam x. librarum ne aliquis eos inde disturbet. Testibus hiis,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 356.) This charter was probably granted between the years 1190 and 1211[1].

Charter of John le Scot, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon (*temp.* Henry III):—'Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis Cestrie quod nullus mercator aliquod genus mercimonii quod ad ciuitatem Cestrie per mare aut per terram venerit, emat uel uendat, nisi ipsi ciues mei Cestrie et eorum heredes uel per eorum gratum, nisi in nundinis assisis, scilicet, in Natiuitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et in festo Sancti Michaelis. . . . . Item concessi et hac presenti carta confirmaui dictis ciuibus meis Cestrie Gildam suam mercalem habendam et tenendam adeo libere, quiete et honorifice, sicut eam habuerunt in tempore auunculi mei domini Rannulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, pp. 356–357.)

[1] Harland, Mamecestre, 188; Ormerod, Chester, i. 201.

Henry III gave the citizens of Chester a charter allowing them to buy and sell at the Gild of Durham.—(*Ormerod*, i. 201.) Henry II granted the following:—'Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie balliuis suis de Dunelina salutem. Precipio quod Burgenses Cestrie possint emere et vendere ad detaillum apud Dunelinam habendo et faciendo easdem consuetudines quas faciebant tempore Regis Henrici aui mei, et easdem ibi habeant rectitudines et libertates et liberas consuetudines quas tempore illo habere solebant. Teste, Willelmo filio Ald' dapifero. Apud Wintoniam.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 356.) CHESTER.

'We find, that before the said City had any Charter they used by Prescription divers Liberties, and enjoyed a Guild Mercatory, that is, a Brotherhood of Merchants, and that whosoever was not admitted of that Society, he could not use any Trade or Traffick within the City, nor be a Tradesman therein. And the Tenour of this Guild Mercatory did ever run in these words, *Sicut hactenus usi fuerint*, and was after confirmed under the Earls Seal. And there was appointed two Overseers, and those were appointed out of the chiefest of the Citizens, and were greatly respected of the Citizens, as Officers that had the speciall care of maintaining those priviledges; and did receive for the City all the summes of money paid by strangers for custome of Merchandize brought either by Sea or Land, except it were at the Fairs, which then were, as some say, three in the year, at Midsommer, Michaelmasse, and Martlemas. A continuance of the same Officers, and, as many suppose, the same name of those Officers remaineth to this day in the Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the fourty, or the Common-Councell of the City, and are chosen usually of the best ability of the same fourty, as may expend and make provision in such matters as belong to the honour and dignity of the City and to look to the profits and commodities of the City in such Customs and Duties as fall due by importations of mer-

CHESTER. chandize into the same.'—(*King's Vale Royal*, Chester, 1656, [ii.] p. 157.)[1]

'And though the Office of *Custos guild. Mercator.* be not found of any record before this year [1297], yet it is like the said Office hath been ever since there was a *guild. Mercator.* These be the very same that supplyed the Office that our Leave-lookers do now, which was to give Licence and compound with any that came either to buy or sell within these Liberties contrary to our grants, as may appear by sundry books of their accompts, and did disburse for Wine given and sent, for repairations of buildings and other things pertaining to the City, for as yet there were not any Treasurers, nor of long time after; *besides, if any did dwell in the City that were not free, if they did ever buy or sell within the Liberties, they did likewise compound with the *Custos* and *Mercator* [Custos Gilde Mercatorie] by the year. And whereas* now the Leave-lookers do gather two pence half penny upon the pound, of all Wares sold by Forraigners within the City, it is likely that Custom began when the Murage was granted, and so levied; for before that time they agreed as they thought good.' —(*Ibid.*, 167–168.)

In MS. Harley 2057, fol. 16, this same explanation of the office of leave-looker occurs; but the words included within the asterisks read thus:—'besides if any dwelled within this Cittie that were not free and either sould or boughte to sell within this Cittie, etc.,

Alex. Hurrell Maior { Andrew Stanlowes / Rob. Ithell } Vicecomites.

they did likewise compound with the Custos gilde mercatorie by the yeare, otherwise they might not be suffered to retaile every thinge; and whereas,' etc.

In 1823 the duty of the leave-lookers, according to Hanshall, was 'to prevent infringements on the rights of the Citizens by strangers exercising any trades within the liberties, to examine the markets and receive all customs, etc. due to the Corporation.' —(*Co. of Chester*, 180.) 'The Leave-lookers are also appointed annually by the Mayor for the purpose of collecting the duty of

[1] Cf. Ormerod, i. 200; Hanshall, Co. of Chester, 171, 190, 196.

2*s.* 6*d.* claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the City of Chester.' Since 1825, 'the functions of the leave-lookers have become extinct.'—(*Municipal Corporations Commission*, 1835, p. 2621.) CHESTER.

'Maior et Ciues Ciuitatis Cestrie clamant habere libertates subscriptas, videlicet . . . . . Item clamant habere gildam suam mercalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum domini Comitis in predicta gilda[1] . . . . . Et quo ad hec verba gildam marcalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius habuerunt, clamant quod die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dionisii quolibet anno possunt eligere de semetipsis duos Senescallos eiusdem gilde, qui sunt de fraternitate eiusdem gilde, qui tunc coram maiore et vicecomitibus et aliis Ciuibus Ciuitatis predicte prestent sacramentum, quod bene et fideliter facient compotum suum de omnibus denariis per ipsos perceptis de aliquibus personis gildam illam intrantibus et omnibus aliis custumis dicte gilde, a tempore cuius contrarii in memoria hominum non existit perceptis et eidem gilde pertinentibus. Et quod quilibet homo qui sit de gilda illa sit de libertate et franchesiis Ciuitatis predicte, et potest emere infra libertatem eiusdem Ciuitatis omnimodas marcandisas ad Ciuitatem illam per mare aut per terram venientes absque fine inde faciendo. Et quod nullus qui non est admissus in predictam gildam faciet emptionem aliquam infra libertatem Ciuitatis predicte sine licencia et voluntate dictorum Senescallorum. Et racione predicte gilde et ad sustentationem eiusdem gilde capiunt, et predecessores sui de tempore cuius contrario in memoria non existit ceperunt, custumas subscriptas: Videlicet, de quolibet dolio vini veniente per mare iiii. *d.* Et de dolio ferri iiii. *d.* Et de vno lasto allecium ii. *s.* Et de vno lasto de hides ii. *s.* Et de vno lasto anguillarum ii. *s.* Et de

Gildam marcalem.

leaue-lokers[2].

et potest emere.

[1] In the margin of the MS. an index (☞) and a loop call particular attention to this liberty.

[2] This word was written in the margin by a later hand.

CHESTER. centena de milwellis salsis iii. *d.* Et de centena linie albe ii. *d. ob.* Et de centena linie late mensure. Et de centena linie stricte mensure i. *d. ob.* Et de quacunque alia marcandisa secundum quod possit concordari dando fauorem extraneis. . . . . [An exposition of the words 'soc,' 'curia appenticii,' 'sac' and 'portmote' follow.] Et per hoc verbum Toll clamant habere et percipere tolnetum de quibuscunque marcandisis emptis siue venditis infra libertatem Ciuitatis Cestrie. Videlicet, de qualibet Naue intrante libertatem predictam cum quibuscunque marcandisis seu victualibus vocatum Keyltoll iiii. *d.* et Clerico i. *d.* Et eciam de quolibet marcatore habente marcandisas in dicta Naue excedentes valorem v. *s.* iiii. *d.* pro tolneto suo pro omnibus marcandisis suis iiii. *d.* et Clerico i. *d.* Et de quolibet dolio vini iiii. *d.* Et de qualibet carectata cuiuscunque marcandise intrante siue exeunte dictam Ciuitatem et libertatem eiusdem iiii. *d.*' . . . . . [The toll for horses, oxen, cows, heifers, sheep and cart-wheels is also given. This is followed by an explanation of the terms 'them,' 'infangtheif,' 'utfangtheif,' 'tholonium,' 'pannage,' 'pontage,' 'danegild,' 'gaywite,' 'lene,' 'stallage,' 'lastage,' 'passage' and 'murage.'[1]]

Gild mercatory, 1250. 67 free men made[2].

'Isti subscripti intraverunt in Gyldam mercatoriam quando gilda vltima sedit in Celdis Anno Domini 1250 primo tempore Ricardi Clerici, Maioris Cestrie[3]. Here begineth those rolles or records before mencioned by me in this booke, at what time there was 67 persons admitted vnto the franchises or liberties of this Cittie, as by their severall names in the said record appeareth, for that the said records had beginninge after this Cittie had Maiors in the same and diverse charters graunted vnto them before.'—(*MS. Harley* 2057, fol. 14.)

[1] This interesting document may be found in MS. Harley 2057, ff. 63–65 (R. Holme's Cheshire Collections). The handwriting is probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. Harland has printed a very imperfect translation, which he found at Clithero. (Harland, Mamecestre, 189–195; Charters of Clithero, 27–33.)

[2] This marginal note was added by a later hand.

[3] Cf. King's Vale Royal, 163.

'Isti intraverunt Gildam Mercatoriam in Civitate Cestrie plena congregatione die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis in monte tumba anno Domini 1317 et anno Regni Ed. xi., tempore Will. de Doncaster, Maioris Cestrie, electi per mortem Johannis Blunde ad vices ipsius Johannis. Supplende Hugonis de Valle Regalis et Warenno le Blunde, Custod. Gilde.'—(*Ibid.*, fol. 16; *King's Vale Royal*, 170.) CHESTER. leuelokers[1] named 2.

The following is from a grant made by Prince Edward (32 Edw. III) to St. Mary's Nunnery, Chester:—'Omnes homines et tenentes dictarum monialium ad voluntatem vel ad terminum annorum qui non sunt infra Gildam mercatoriam civitatis nostrae Cestriae vel jurati ad libertatem ejusdem villae, non ponantur super juratis,' etc.—(*MS. Harley* 2101, fol. 188; *Monast. Anglic.*, iv. 314.)[2]

'Et etiam quo Warranto clament habere Gildam suam marcalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum in predicta gilda.' Placita de quo Warranto, 14 Henry VII. —(*MS. Harley* 2115, fol. 73.)

'Ye liberties of ye Cittie of Chester by prescription before ye Cittizens had any Charter graunted.—Before they had any Charter to be shewed, yt is apparant that ye Cittie of Chester by prescription vsed and enioyed dyuers liberties and a Guylde marcatorie, viz., a brotherhood, of which Companie whoesoe were not could not vse trafficke, or trade within ye Cittie, which appeareth by Auncient Rowles of Recorde, wherein is contayned viz., hoc anno subscripto intrauerunt in Guyldam marcatoriam Ciuitatis predicte.'—(*MS. Harley* 2016, fol. 31.) The same manuscript, the handwriting of which appears to be of the early part of the seventeenth century, contains several entries of fines paid by persons for being 'made free' of the City in the year 36 Henry VIII,—'admissus fuit ad libertatem et ffranchesias Ciuitatis predicte[3],' which was doubtless the equivalent of the ancient expression 'intrauit in Gildam mercatoriam.'—(*Ibid.*, fol. 33.)

[1] Later hand.

[2] Cf. Harley MSS., 2115, fol. 52; 2060, fol. 29.

[3] For similar entries, *temp.* Hen. VII and Eliz., see Harley MSS. 2093, ff. 32–39, 252; 2105, fol. 262.

CHESTER. 'By ye custome of ye said Citty vsed by all the tyme whereof ye memory of man was not to ye Contrary, no person or persons might vse any trade, misterie or occupacion within ye said Citty or ye libertye thereof, vnlesse such person were a free man of ye said Citty and admitted and made free of the Company and Society of such trade as he would vse.'—Common Hall Assembly, April 1623.—(*MS. Harley* 2091, ff. 91–92.) There are many documents among the Harleian MSS. exhibiting the status of the various crafts, which succeeded to the functions of the ancient Gild Merchant of Chester[1].

In the year 1766 the City authorities still attempted to enforce the ancient custom, 'That no person whatsoever, not being free of the said City, might or ought to sell or put to sale any wares or merchandizes within the city or the liberties thereof by retail; or keep any open or inner or other place or room for shew, sale or putting to sale of any wares or merchandizes by retail; or to use or exercise any art, occupation, mystery or handicraft within the same city; the time of fairs excepted.'—(*J. Burrow, Reports of Cases*, Lond. 1790, p. 1847.)

CHESTERFIELD.

The following is taken from the charter of John Wake to his A.D. 1294. men of Chesterfield (22 Edward I):—'Nullus alius praeterquam burgenses vlnabit, secabit, aut emdet [i.e. vendet] pannos lineos vel laneos, nec coreas vel pelles virides, crudas, recentes aut salicas emat in mercato vel infra villam de Cestrefeud' . . . Et burgenses habebunt Gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus rebus dictam gildam tangentibus . . . . . Et nullus erit tinctor vel tanator aut cutistannati secator, nisi fuerit burgensis aut velit satisfacere michi et heredibus meis et burgensibus. . . . . Nullus homo habeat lot neque scot cum burgensibus de mercandisis emptis per ipsos vel per aliquos suorum infra villam de Cestrefeud' nisi burgenses, sed ipsi burgenses vel sui servientes loco suo habeant lot et scot cum omnibus aliis more suo consueto et antiquo,' etc.

[1] See MSS. Harley, 1996, fol. 699; 2054, ff. 89–90; 2104, fol. 348; Lancashire and Cheshire Records, i. 123.

—(*Yeatman, Chesterfield Records*, pp. 33–38; *Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 6667, ff. 708–709.) CHESTERFIELD.

Among the gild returns of 1388–1389 was one from the Gild of the Blessed Mary, whose members swore to maintain the liberties of Chesterfield and to go forth to do the business of the town; and another from the Gild of the Holy Cross of the Merchants of Chesterfield.—(*English Gilds*, 165–169.)

CHICHESTER [1].

'Stephanus Rex Anglie Episcopo Cicestr' et prepositis Salutem. Precipio quod Burgenses mei de Cicestr' ita bene et honorifice et quiete habeant eorum Consuetudines et Rectitudines de Burgo et de Gilda eorum mercatoria, sicuti eas melius et honorabilius et quiete habuerunt tempore Willelmi Regis Avi mei et Avunculorum meorum postea et tempore Rogeri Comitis. Et defendo super meam forisfacturam ne aliquis eis injuriam faciat. Teste Episcopo Wint'. Apud Rading.'—(*Hay, Chichester*, 577.)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Justiciariis et Vicecomitibus et Ministris suis totius Anglie Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis de Cicestr' qui sunt de gilda mercatoria omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas infra Burgum et extra, ut eas habeant ita plene et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut plene et honorificentius habere solebant tempore Regis Henrici avi mei; et nullus in Civitate Cicestr' vendat pannos per detaillum, nisi sit de gilda mercatoria, sicut idem Rex Henricus per Breve suum precepit. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ipsi habeant et teneant gildam suam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus, sicut melius solebant habere tempore Regis Henrici. Ne quis eis super hoc forisfacere presumat. Testibus, Reg' Comite Corn', Henr' de Essex Con', Ranulfo de Broc. Apud Brugiax.'—(*Ibid.*, 578.)

The Gild Merchant of Chichester is also mentioned in charters

[1] See Turner, The Merchant Guild of Chichester, Sussex Arch. Coll.'s, xv. 165–177.

CHICHESTER. of 30 Henry VI and 15 Jac. I. Besides the 'Citizens' who constituted the Common Council, there used to be 'Freemen' of Chichester. The latter had no voice in the town meetings, admission into this class being considered a mere compliment; but they had a share in the elective franchise. An entry made in the town records in 1821 states 'that the individual is admitted to the freedom of the merchant guild within the city. The oath of admission is, that the person admitted shall be a true and faithful free citizen and maintain the merchant guild.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 715, 716, 719.)

CONWAY.

Quo warranto proceedings, similar to those against Beaumaris described above, were brought against Conway, Bela, Newburgh, Carnarvon, Harlech, and Crukyn (*temp.* Edw. III). In most of these cases the clause explaining the Gild is as follows:—'Et per illam clausulam, quod habeant gildam mercatoriam, etc. clamant quod omnes in predicta villa manentes et libertatibus eiusdem gaudere volentes erunt Jurati coram eisdem burgensibus ad jura et libertates eiusdem ville iuste manutenendas, etc., et dabunt ad communem vtilitatem ville quandam custumam vocatam hans. Et postquam hoc fecerint et lot et scot cum eis soluerint, erunt liberi Burgenses, etc. et libere possunt ibidem emere et vendere et omnibus priuelegiis et libertatibus eiusdem ville gaudere absque contradiccione alicuius.'—(*Record of Caernarvon*, 165.)[1]

A.D. 1284. The Gild Merchant of Conway was granted or confirmed 12 Edward I.—(*Ibid.*, 163.)

COVENTRY.

A.D. 1268. Letters Patent, 52 Henry III:—The burgesses of Coventry to have all their liberties, to hold in free burgage, to enjoy all the laws and customs of Lincoln. The Prior and Convent of Coventry to have coroners; the men of the same Prior and Convent to

[1] See also Record of Caernarvon, 176–181, 186–187, 194–195, 197–198.

have 'Gilda Mercatoria' with all liberties belonging to it. Certain men of Coventry had prevented them from having 'Gilda Mercatoria,' beating the Prior's men, etc., etc.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 52 Hen. III, mem. 25, dorse.)[1] COVENTRY.

Inquisitio ad quod damnum (14 Edw. III). 'Coventre. Homines habuerunt unam gildam mercatoriam et unam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum ejusdem gilde et unum magistrum, etc.' —(*Cal. Rot. Chart., etc.*, 308.) 'Pro gilda mercatoria et fraternitate infra villam de Coventre habenda.'—(14 Edw. III. *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 139.) A.D. 1340.

The following return was made by the 'Gilda Mercatoria de Couentre' (Jan., 1389) :—

'Richard Clerc Meistre de la Gilde Marchand deinz la ville de Couentre certifie a vostre hautesse qe le noble Roy Edward, qe dieu assoil, Aiel a nostre Henry le Roy qore est, a cause qe la ville de Couentre et les marchauntz en la dite ville enhabitantz auoient si graunt trauaile entour lour marchandises pur loynteignite de la meere, et mayntefoitz enpouerez a cause suisdite, de sa grace especiale come par sa chartre apert, graunta par mesme sa chartre as les hommes de la dite ville de Couentre qils et lour Successours aueroient vne Gilde Marchand et vne fraternitee des ffreres et soeres de mesme la Gilde en la ville auandite, et vn Meistre ou Gardeyn de toutz yceux qi en la dite Gilde seroient acceptez eslire, et Chaunteries, Almoignes et autres pres oueres pur eux et lour [bienfaisours] ordeigner, et les ordinances par la dite Gilde et toutz choses qe a la dite Gilde et Communalte de ycelle touchantz faire maintenere puissont; les queux hommes de la dite ville de Couentre par vertue de graunt susdit ordeigneront vne fraternite et freres et soeres des eux mesmes, et vn Meistre appelle Jurdan' de Shepeye eslirent. Et ordeigneront les ordinances desouz escriptz, a durer solonc la purport de la chartre suisdite, le tenure de quele sensuyte, quele chartre feust apres renouellez par mesme laiel par cause qe lescripture de soun seal feust chaungez, come par la copie dicelle auxi ensuante piert pluis au pleyn.

[1] Cf. Charter Roll 51 Hen. III, mem. 8; Merew. and Stephens, 469.

COVENTRY. 'Edwardus [III] dei gratia, etc. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere peruenerint salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisicionem per vicecomitem nostrum Warr' de mandato nostro captam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam, quod non est ad dampnum seu preiudicium nostrum aut alterius cuiuscumque seu nocumentum ville de Couentre, si concedamus hominibus eiusdem ville de Couentre quod ipsi et eorum Successores vnam Gildam Mercatoriam et vnam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum eiusdem Gilde in eadem villa habere, et vnum magistrum siue Custodem de omnibus illis qui ad Gildam illam assumpti fuerint eligere, et cantarias, elemosinas et alia pietatis opera pro ipsis et omnibus benefactoribus suis statuere, et ordinaciones pro Gilda predicta et omnibus Gildam illam et Communitatem eiusdem tangentibus manutenendis facere possint;—Nos per finem quem prefati homines de Couentre fecerunt nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eisdem hominibus, quod ipsi et eorum Successores vnam Gildam Mercatoriam in villa predicta cum omnibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus habeant imperpetuum, et quod iidem homines vnam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum eiusdem Gilde facere, et vnum magistrum siue Custodem fraternitatis illius eligere, et cantarias et elemosinas ac alia pietatis opera pro ipsis et omnibus benefactoribus suis statuere et inuenire, et de Gilda predicta ac aliis Gildam predictam contingentibus manutenendis ordinare, et ordinaciones inde factas conseruare valeant, perpetuis temporibus duraturis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste
A.D. 1340. me ipso apud Westm' vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie quartodecimo, regni vero nostri ffrancie primo.'

The second charter of the same king follows; then, 'Les ordinances des ffreres et soeres de la dite Gilde.' Of the sixteen ordinances given only one relates to mercantile affairs:—'Item si aseun homme ou femme de la dite fraternite qui a lour pouar ad este bien veillants a lestat dycelle par aseune mesauenture de soele sanz sa defaute propre chiere en pouerte, la dite fraternite luy apprestera vne somme dargent pur merchander et profiter par vn an ou deux a lour auys sanz rien prendre de gayn. Et si aseune

homme ou femme de la dite fraternite soit si feble par maladie ou veillesse qil ne purra trauailler ne marchaunder, il sera troue a les costages de la dite Gilde couenablement solonc ce qe son estat demaunde.'—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 49[a].)[1] COVENTRY.

'Also yt ys ordeynyd bye a generail Counsel of all the Crafte and Craftes, and also that the Wryghts Crafte of Coventre schall paye to the Pageant 10*s.* uppon Whytsonday or elsc by Corpus Christi daye, uppon the payne of 20*s.*, hallfe to the mayor and hallfe to the Crafte and bycause they haue no more to doo wythe the Pageant but payeyng there 10*s.*, etc.[2]. . . . Also yt ys ordeynyd be a consell of alle the fyllyschape of the crafts in the yer of yer lorde 1475, that tyme beyng mastur John Goodknabaff, and hys fylleys John Bontyng, John Swyfft, that . . . . . [A dirge and mass to be celebrated every year for 'all the bredyryn and systyryn.'] And what mastyr kype not thye Dyrd he schall pay 6*s.* 8*d.* And how [i.e. who] that of the ffalyschape pay not to the dyrd, he schall pay to the Mastyr 3*s.* 4*d.* And therto all we be acord hoss namys be aforsyde.'—(*Wanley's Collectanea, MS. Harley* 6466, ff. 5–6.)

Derby.

The Gild Merchant of Derby was confirmed by John, Henry III and Edward III[3].

'Burgenses ville de Derby summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo waranto clament omnes libertates subscriptas: . . . . et habere gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus que ad gildam mercatoriam debent sive solebant pertinere. [Many other liberties are enumerated. The burgesses exhibit charters and defend their privileges.] . . . . . Et Willelmus de Denum, qui sequitur pro Rege, dicit quod ex quo ipsi habent villam predictam ad feodi firmam, etc., et tolneta predicta que ipsi clamant infra loca predicta eis concessa fuerunt infra tempus memorie, et ipsi advocant capere de 4 Edward III. A.D. 1330.

[1] For a translation of these ordinances see English Gilds, 228–232.

[2] An ordinance immediately preceding this is dated 1432.

[3] Rot. Chart., 138; Plac. de quo War., 158–160.

DERBY. intrinsecis unum tolnetum et de extrinsecis pro eadem re duplum, etc., quod est contra commune jus, etc., et oppressio, etc., petit judicium pro Rege, etc. Dicit similiter quod gilda mercatoria conceditur burgensibus ville predicte, ut patet per cartam predicti Henrici Regis, etc.; et dicit quod singulares persone, burgenses ejusdem burgi connectuntur ad invicem, et dicunt se esse socios de gilda predicta et alios non, et colore illius gilde mercatorie usi sunt opprimere populum venientem ad villam predictam cum rebus venalibus, quod nullus vendat res suas in villa predicta alicui nisi illi qui fuerit de societate predicta, et hoc ad voluntatem ipsius mentis, etc. Et similiter dicit quod eedem persone non permittunt extraneos mercatores, cujuscunque mercandise fuerit, vendere aliquas mercandisas in villa predicta nisi tantum in grosso, et hoc uni eorum; et lucrum quod inde provenit non vertitur in comodum communitatis ville predicte set tantum in comodum eorum qui sunt de societate predicta; qui quidem usus cedunt in injuriam, oppressionem et depauperacionem populi. Unde petit judicium, etc. Et dicit quod racione gilde mercatorie predicte nullus forinsecus mercator emere debet in grosso vina, lanam, pelles lanatas, corea seu plumbum de aliquo forinseco nisi tantum de illis qui sunt de gilda predicta; nec eciam extranei mercatores vendere debent aliquas mercandisas nisi tantum in grosso, et hoc uni de gilda predicta, etc. Unde petit judicium, etc.' . . . . .

'XII Juratores dicunt . . . [The tolls, etc. at the markets and fairs of Derby are given.] Et dicunt quod singulares persone connectuntur ad invicem, et dicunt se esse de gilda mercatoria et alios non permittunt esse de gilda predicta, nisi satisfecerint prius eis ut sint de eadem gilda; et racione illius gilde usi sunt quod si aliquis infra villam predictam deportavit corea bovina, vel lanam, vel pelles lanutas vendendas, et unus de gilda predicta posuerit pedem suum super rem ipsam et apposuerit precium pro quo eam voluerit emere, nullus alius quam ille qui fuerit de societate predicta audebit illam emere, nec ille cujus res illa fuit audebit rem illam vendere alii quam uni qui fuerit de societate predicta, nec pro majori precio quam ille qui fuerit de societate

predicte pretendebat. Et dicunt quod lucrum quod inde pro- DERBY.
venit non vertitur in comodum communitatis burgi predicti set tantum in comodum illorum qui sunt de societate predicta. Et quia burgenses predicti habent villam predictam ad feodi firmam de domino Rege et ceperunt superflua tolneta et injusta, etc., et ultra id quod ipsi cognoscunt se posse juste capere, etc. Et similiter pro aliis injuriis et oppressionibus quas convictum est per juratam predictam ipsos fecisse, predicta villa et omnes libertates predicte abuse, etc. capiantur in manum domini Regis, etc.....
. . . Et super hoc vicessimo octavo die Januarii proximo sequente iidem burgenses fecerunt finem cum domino Rege de quadraginta marcis pro predictis villa et libertatibus, etc. sibi restituendis, etc. Ideo predicte villa et libertates eis restituantur utendi libertatibus illis licitis modis. Et quod non capiant superflua tolneta, prout superius convictum est ipsos percepisse, sub periculo quod incumbit, etc. Et quod utantur gilda mercatoria eo modo quod non cadat in oppressionem populi, etc., et ad presens sine die salvo jure Regis, etc.'—(*Placita de quo War.*, 158–161.)

Devizes [1].

The Gild Merchant was granted to Devizes by Edward I, Edward III and Henry IV.—(*Waylen, Devizes*, 158, 287; *Lansdowne MS.* 230, fol. 5.)

A grant of 3 Jac. I says:—'Ac insuper, pro eo quod ex con- A.D. 1605.
cessione aliquorum predecessorum nostrorum Regum Anglie ab antiquis temporibus infra burgum predictum habebatur et in dies habetur guilda mercatoria, ac eciam cum Burgus predictus temporibus retroactis celebris fuerat incolatu diuersorum artificium, qui in confeccione pannorum laneorum operam suam posuerunt, vnde pauperiores infra burgum predictum inhabitantes victum sibi querebant laudabilem et honestum, qui iam ad magnam inopiam reducti sint, pro eo quod quidam extranei non inhabitantes infra burgum predictum in mercatis infra eundum burgum quolibet die

[1] See Edw. Kite, The Guild of Merchants, etc. in Devizes, Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Mag., iv. 160–174; Waylen, Devizes, 287–290.

DEVIZES. Jovis in qualibet Septimana tentis merces et mercimonia sua inferunt, alia quam frumentum, grana, victualia, animalia, lanam ac telam laneam, anglice *other then corne, grayne, victuall, catell, woll and wollen yarne*, ac ea ibidem vendunt et distrahunt per retallium et non in grosso, ad magnum habitancium eiusdem burgi nocumentum,—Sciatis igitur quod nos meliori statui eiusdem burgi prospicere volentes, ex ampliori gracia et mero motu nostris volumus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus Maiori et Burgensibus burgi de Devizes predicti et successoribus suis [et] per presentes prohibemus quod nullus huiusmodi extraneus inhabitans seu residens extra burgum illum, libertates seu precinctum eiusdem in villis vel locis aliis ruralibus, vendat aut vendicioni exponat vel proferat aliquas mercandizas siue mercimonia alia quam frumentum, grana, victualia, animalia, lanam ac telam laneam ac omnimodum pannum lineum vel laneum ex eorum propria factura, anglice *corne, grayne, victuall, catell, Woll and Wollen yarne and all manner of clothe, linen or wollen, of there owne makinge*, contra formam cuiusdam statuti inde editi et prouisi infra burgum predictum aut libertates et precinctum eiusdem, alicui persone siue aliquibus personis in aliquo alio modo quam in grosso, exceptis temporibus nundiniarum et feriarum, anglice vocatarum *fayers*, infra burgum predictum aut precinctum eiusdem tenendarum, sub penis et penalitatibus in Statutis regni nostri Anglie, inde editis et prouisis, contentis et specificatis.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 3 Jac. I, pars 18, mem. 15.)[1]

The following occurs in the 'Visitation of Wiltshire' (1565):—'These be the Armes apertayning and belonging to the Feloship and Corporation of the Burgesses and Marchant Adventerers, Clothiers and Weavers, Drapers and Tailors and others vsing any Faccultie or Art within the Towne and Borough of the Devises, which Armes I Clarenciux, King of Armes of the Sowth est and West parts [of this] Relme of Englond, haue Ratified and Confirmed to all those of the said Corporation before mentioned and to ther successors foreuer; and at this present visitation was

[1] Cf. Merew. and Stephens, 1493.

Edward Haynes, Maior, Cheefe hed and governor, Willm. Rutty and Richard Denny, Wardens of the Clothiers and Weavers, Willm. Preston and John Smyth, Wardens of the Drapers and Taylors, John Chappell and Thomas Fitzall, Wardens of the Mercers. In witnes wherof, etc.'—(*MS. Harley*, 1565, fol. 39.) DEVIZES.

On the preceding page of the same MS. are the arms of the borough.—'These armes are belonging and apertaining to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Towne and Borough of the Devyses . . . . . Edward Haynes, Maior.' The names of the Coroner, Aldermen and other town officers follow.

There is a 'Booke of Constitucions, Decrees, Statutes and Ordenaunces for the Fraternity, Companye and feloweshippe of the Drapers,' enacted by the Mayor and Common Council of Devizes in the year 1614. It begins with a confirmation by the Mayor, Town-Clerk and Burgesses of the various Constitutions therein contained for the government of the Guild, 'setting forth that whereas the Mayor and Burgesses by ancient custom, and by divers grants and confirmations of sundry the Kings of England, have and enjoy, among other privileges, a Guild of Merchants, and whereas the King (James I) by Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, July 10th, in the 3rd year of his reign, hath not only confirmed to them their former privileges, but granted them power to make new ones from time to time. At a general assembly held in the Guildhall, June 17th, 1614, it is ordained that the Guild of Merchants shall be divided into three several fraternities, companies, or fellowships,'—the Drapers, Mercers, and Leathersellers. The Company of Drapers shall choose annually a Master and two Wardens. All exercising the trades of clothiers, weavers, woollen-drapers, tailors, hosiers, fullers, shearmen, spinsters, coopers, carpenters, masons, tilers, joiners, cutlers, smiths, and ironmen within the borough shall join the Fraternity of Drapers. The only 'constitution' of particular interest to us is the following: 'No foreigner or stranger, not being a Burgess or inhabitant of the Borough and free of the Fraternity, to sell within the Borough, except on fair days, any commodities appertaining to either of the trades included by the Fraternity other than

DEVIZES. corn, grain, victuals, wool, woolen or linen yarn, woolen or linen cloth of their own making, upon pain of forfeiture for every offense, forty shillings.' The Fraternity of the Mercers, whose ordinances were similar to those of the Drapers, included the mercers, grocers, linen drapers, haberdashers, vintners, innholders, bakers, brewers, apothecaries, barbers, surgeons, chandlers, painters, brasiers, and glaziers.—(*Kite, Guild of Merchants in Devizes*, 162–171.)

A.D. 1614. The preamble of certain ordinances, made by the Common Council of Devizes in the year 12 Jac. I and confirmed *circa* 1628, begins thus :—'Whereas the Major and Burgesses of this Burrough of Devizes by antient custome time out of mind used and had within the same Burrough and also by force and vertue of Divers Grants and confirmacions of Sundry of the Noble Kings and Queens of England, Progenitors of our Sovereign Lord King Charles King's Majestie that now is, have and enioye, among many other customes, liberties, franchises and immunityes within the foresaid Burrough, a Guilde of Marchants, and have all the time whereof there is no Memory of Man to the Contrary used to make, ordeine and constituate good and wholesome Lawes, Ordinaunces and Statutes, fit, wholsome, profitable and necessary for the well Ordering, good Rule and Goverment of the said Burrough and of the Burgesses, Artificers, inhabitants and resiants within the same.'—(*Devizes Register*, *Lansdowne MS.* 230, fol. 18.)

Dorchester.

A.D. 1629. Charles I in the fifth year of his reign granted the burgesses a charter, declaring them a free borough and body corporate and politic by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester; the two bailiffs, six aldermen and six other burgesses to form the common council; no merchant, artificer, etc. unless he be a free burgess or inhabitant, to exercise any art, nor to have any shop or standing, to vend any wares, except at fairs or markets, etc. The inhabitants of the borough are constituted a body corporate or

politic by the name of the governor, assistants and freemen, who shall be capable of purchasing and receiving lands in fee, etc.; to have a common seal; to constitute a governor of the freemen; and twenty-four of the freemen to be chosen, called the common council of the freemen, to be assistants to the governor touching their commerce; the governor and four assistants to be chosen out of the twenty-four by the freemen, and five other assistants by the mayor out of the capital burgesses; to hold four courts yearly, to admit any men to the liberty of the borough, and four other courts yearly to consult concerning the markets; the governor and assistants to make laws for the good government of the markets and all societies of arts, mysteries and of all merchants and artificers, etc., to fine delinquents, etc.; the governor to be chosen yearly by the freemen, etc., etc.[1]—(*Hutchins, Dorset*, 3rd edition, ii. 349.) DORCHESTER.

At a special court of the governor, assistants and freemen of the borough of Dorchester, held Sept. 24th, 1630, it was agreed by the court that the tradesmen and handicraftsmen of the borough should be divided into five companies, viz.—I. Merchants, comprising the merchants, mercers, grocers, haberdashers of small wares, linen drapers, apothecaries, booksellers, upholsterers, button-makers, barber surgeons. II. Clothiers, comprising the clothiers, woolen drapers, haberdashers of hats, weavers, dyers, tailors, hosiers, feltmakers, clothworkers, weavers, borellers. III. Ironmongers, including the ironmongers, goldsmiths, pewterers, smiths, cutlers, plumbers, gunners, painters, glaziers, needle-makers, pin-makers, card-makers, clock-makers, brasiers, tinkers. IV. Fishmongers, including brewers, malters, bakers, innholders, alehouse-keepers, joiners, carpenters, vintners, coopers, butchers, cooks, masons, helliers, thatchers, 'seviers,' mill-wrights, wheelers, fishmongers, fletchers. V. Shoemakers and Skinners, comprising the shoemakers, tanners, glovers, chandlers, skinners, furriers, point-makers, parchment-makers, sadlers, curriers, purse-makers, collar-makers, ropers. At the same meeting it was agreed that the

[1] The corporation of the 'governor and assistants of the freemen' was in existence long before the grant of this charter (Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1275).

DORCHESTER. wardens of the said companies (there was one warden for each of the five companies) shall attend all of the Governor's courts held during the year, and shall inquire concerning all oppressions and abuses in trading within the compass of their ward, either by foreigners or by freemen, their report being submitted in writing to the Governor.—(*Hutchins*, ii. 338–339.)

'These companies have become extinct; but the corporation of the governor, assistants and freemen still meet every year on the Monday after Michaelmas, and hold a court at which a governor and assistants are chosen, and any respectable inhabitants of the borough who may apply, are admitted to their freedom.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1275.)

Drogheda.

In the year 1229 Henry III granted:—'Quod villa nostra de Drogheda versus Uriel liber burgus sit imperpetuum, et quod burgenses ejusdem burgi habeant geldam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit de gelda illa mercandisam aliquam in predicto burgo faciat, nisi de voluntate eorundem burgensium. . . . . Concessimus eciam eis quod nullus extraneus mercator pannos in predicto burgo ad decisionem vendat, vel vina ad brocham, nisi in grosso.'—(*Gilbert, Documents of Irel.*, 93–95.)[1]

Another charter of 1253 contains the clause:—'Et quod nullus extraneus mercator moram faciat in eodem burgo cum mercandisis suis, pro mercimoniis vendendis, ultra quadraginta dies.'—(*Ibid.*, 133.)

James I in 1609 granted to the corporation that there should be a gild of merchants of the staple in the town and county; the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commons of the town yearly to choose the mayor and constables of the gild; no merchants except those of the staple to buy or sell any merchandise of the staple within the county, nor ship them unless purchased of a

[1] Cf. Chartae, etc., Hiberniae, p. 20.

merchant of the staple in the town; the mayor, constables, and merchants of the staple to make bye-laws; none to sell or buy by retail or private bargain any merchandise within the franchises, except merchants of the town and county. By another charter of 1618 the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commons were allowed to divide and distinguish themselves into different gilds and fraternities, according to their conditions, arts, and mysteries, each with its own hall, master, wardens, etc.; all the gilds were to be governed and directed by the mayor.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, Ireland, pp. 810–811.) DROGHEDA.

In 1672 it was enacted that all foreigners, who then were, or should be, resident merchants, traders, artisans, etc. should, on their request and on payment of twenty shillings each, be admitted a freeman of all or any separate gild during his residence and should have and enjoy all privileges and immunities of trading, buying, working, and selling in as large and ample a manner as any freeman.—(*D'Alton, Drogheda*, i. 195.) This law applied to 'any city, walled town, or corporation' of Ireland.—(*Rules, Orders, etc. by the Lord Lieut. and Council*, p. 7 *et passim.*)

Dublin.

Earl John in 1192 granted the citizens of Dublin, among other liberties:—'Quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra ciuitatem de homine extraneo blada, vel coria, vel lanam, nisi de ciuibus. Et quod nullus extraneus habeat tabernam de uino, nisi in naui. .... Et quod nullus extraneus uendat pannos in ciuitate ad decisionem. Et quod nullus extraneus mercator moretur in villa cum mercibus suis, pro mercibus suis uendendis, nisi per XL. dies. ..... Item quod habeant omnes racionabiles gildas suas, sicut burgenses de Bristoll' habent, uel melius habere consueuerunt.'—(*Gilbert, Documents of Irel.*, 53–54.)[1]

Among the records of Dublin there are various ancient Rolls of

[1] These privileges were confirmed by King John in the beginning of his reign,—Chartae, etc. Hiberniae, p. 11. In the year 20 Edward I Limerick received a charter, modelled after that of Dublin, in which these same clauses occur,—Add. MS., Mus. Brit., 19865, fol. 80; Chartae Hiberniae, p. 36.

DUBLIN. the Gild Merchant. The oldest probably date from the close of the twelfth century and consist of six membranes, each containing on the average about 275 names. Opposite each name is placed a sum of money varying from two to eleven shillings. Many are described as ordinary craftsmen,—'tannator,' 'carnifex,' 'cirotecarius,' 'lorimer,' etc.; many are from towns in England,—'de Oxonia,' 'de Wintonia,' 'de Bristollo,' etc.[1] A similar Roll of the year 1226 begins thus:—'Hii subscripti intrauerunt in gildemercaturam, Roberto Pollard et Petro de Ballimor existentibus prepositis, anno regni regis Henrico decimo.' It contains about 220 names, each person paying nine or ten shillings[2]. Two other membranes of the years 1256 and 1257 have a similar heading. One contains 64 names, the other 140. Among them are the following:—Ricard le chapman; Adam blundus de Ardras, tannator; Rogerus de Winton, coruisarius; Ricardus de London, cordewanarius; Robertus de Eborak, parmentarius; Hugo tannator, de Louethe; Nicolaus de London, pelliparius; Unfridus de la Velde, carnifex, etc.[3]. There are also various lists of names (A.D. 1225–1250), with headings similar to the following:—'Hii subscripti intrauerunt in libertate ciuitatis, Philippo filio Stephani, Elia Burel existentibus prepositis[4].'

A.D. 1451. Henry VI in the 29th year of his reign allowed certain persons to found a Merchants' Gild of Dublin, to which he granted various

fol. 1. liberties[5]:—'Concessimus eis et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris ac successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi vel illi qui de ipsis superuixerint ad laudem et honorem Sancte Trinitatis quandam fraternitatem siue gildam artis merca-

[1] Gilbert, Documents, pp. vii–ix, and 3–48.

[2] Ibid., 82–88.

[3] Ibid., 136–140.

[4] Ibid., 112 123.

[5] The documents that follow in the text are copied from Egerton MS., Mus. Brit., 1765, a paper volume in folio bearing the title, 'City of Dublin.—Corporation Records.' Ff. 1–118 consist of extracts made by William Monck Mason (nineteenth century) from the records of the Merchant Gild of Dublin, viz., the Books of Bye-Laws, the Books of Orders and the Journals of the Gild, extending from 1438 to 1824. The remainder of the MS. (ff. 119–204) contains materials relating to various other gilds of Dublin.

torum Ciuitatis Dublin' successiue et in successionem perpetuam de seipsis et aliis personis, tam hominibus quam mulieribus, in capella Sancte Trinitatis in ecclesia Cathedrali Sancte Trinitatis Dublin' nunc factam et ordinatam de novo incipere, inchoare, inire, facere, fundare, ordinare, et stabilire .... Et quod fratres fraternitatis aut gilde sic incepte, inchoate, inite, facte, fundate, ordinate, et stabilite, singulis annis duos magistros et duos gardianos de seipsis [eligere possint], qui regimen, gubernacionem, et superuisionem fraternitatis siue gilde huiusmodi ac custodiam omnium terrarum et tenementorum, reddituum, seruiciorum, possessionum, bonorum et catallorum, que eidem fraternitati aut gilde predicte exnunc adquiri, dari, concedi, aut assignari, vel ad eandem fraternitatem siue gildam pertinere contigerint, habeant .....[To have a common seal, to plead and to be impleaded and to make ordinances.] Et insuper de gratia nostra f. 1. 2. habundanti concessimus eisdem Magistris et Gardianis ac fratribus dicte fraternitatis siue gilde et eorum successoribus, magistris, gardianis, et fratribus eiusdem fraternitatis seu gilde imperpetuum quod nullus alienigena emat in retallia siue in grosso infra dictam ciuitatem vel suburbium eiusdem, seu infra franchesias dicte ciuitatis aliquas mercandizas nisi de mercatoribus eiusdem Ciuitatis infra dictam Ciuitatem et in suburbio eiusdem Ciuitatis commorantibus; et si aliquis talis alienigena culpabilis et conuictus inde in futuro inuentus fuerit coram magistris et gardianis dicte fraternitatis siue gilde pro tempore existentibus, per inquisitionem vel examinationem debitam, seu aliquo alio modo legittimo, quod tunc bene liceat prefatis magistris et gardianis huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuictos per eorum warranta seu warrantum sub sigillo commune eiusdem fraternitatis siue gilde prisone nostre ciuitatis nostre predicte mancipare et deliberare[1]. Et quod custos dicte prisone nostre eiusdem ciuitatis nostre pro tempore existens vel eius deputatus ibidem huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuictos per warranta seu warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum dicte fraternitatis siue gilde pro tempore existencium custodie prisone predicte

DUBLIN.

[1] MS. 'mancipand. et deliberand.'

DUBLIN. recipiat, ac eos ibidem saluo custodiat, donec per warranta seu warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum eiusdem fraternitatis seu gilde extra prisonam nostram predictam deliberentur; dantes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris imperpetuum, quantum in nobis est, predicto custodi et eius deputato ibidem plenam tenore presentium potestatem huiusmodi sic sibi commissos seu committendos auctoritate predicta recipiendi et in prisona nostra Ciuitatis nostre predicte custodiendi, donec huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuicti a prisona nostra predicta per warranta seu warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum, ut predictum est, deliberentur absque aliqua impetitione, perturbatione, aut grauamine nostri vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque, vel officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum aut heredum nostrorum quorumcumque in futuro'..... [They may found a chantry and hold lands, etc. to the value of forty pounds per annum][1].

fol. 3. These Letters Patent were inspected and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1577, who in addition formally incorporated the Fraternity and granted:—'Quod ipsi et singuli eorum qui de

fol. 4. tempore in tempus electi et admissi sunt et erunt in et ad fraternitatem seu gildam predictam solummodo habeant et habebunt potestatem et auctoritatem emendi et vendendi in grosso siue retallia omnes et singulas mercandizas quascumque, omnimodis victualiis solummodo exceptis, que in futuro contigerint afferri in ciuitatem, suburbium, libertates seu franchezias eiusdem ciuitatis Dublinie aut in limites, bundas, circuitum vel precinctum earum aliquarum vel alicuius, tam per mare quam per terras. Et quod nullus alienigena, extraneus mercator, aut aliqua alia persona, siue alique alie persone quecumque, que in eandam fraternitatem siue gildam predictam non sunt vel fuerint electi, admissi, siue electus vel admissus, emat aut vendat, seu

[1] That the Gild existed long before this grant is evident from fol. 12: 'the whyche [liberties of the gild] ẏs all alowẏt bẏ owr king that nowe ẏs, henri the fyfte.'—I have collated the Egerton transcript with the MS. in the Record Office (Patent Roll, 19 Eliz., pars 12, mem. 7–10) and corrected some errors in the former.

emant aut vendant, nec ad vendendum ponent seu offerent vel ponet DUBLIN.
seu offerret aliquas mercandizas, exceptis preexceptis, in grosso siue retallia infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchezias vel libertates eiusdem, seu infra circuitum, ambitum, seu precinctum ecclesiarum cathedralium Sancti Patricii de Dublinia vel iuxta Dubliniam, vel infra locum vel locos vulgariter vocatum vel vocatos *the Bishoppes glebe*, vel infra circuitum, ambitum seu precinctum ecclesie cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis infra dictam ciuitatem Dublinie vulgariter nuncupate *Cristes Churche*, vel infra ambitum siue precinctum Sancti Sepulchri vel Abbatie Sancte Marie Virginis vel Abbatie vocate *Thomas Courte*, aut infra aliquos alios locos, glebas, terras glebales, fundos seu alios locos quoscumque scituatos, iacentes, vel existentes infra ambitum, limites, circuitum vel precinctum eiusdem ciuitatis seu libertatis vel francheziarum eiusdem, nisi de mercatori vel mercatoribus vel ad mercatorem seu mercatores eiusdem fraternitatis siue gilde, sub pena forisfacture omnium et singularum mercandizarum aliter emptarum seu venditarum vel ad vendicionem positarum vel vendi pretensarum. Et similiter volumus et concedimus ex gratia nostra speciali, certa scientia et mero motu nostris, quod omnes et singuli alienigene, extranei mercatores et alie persone quecumque que in eandem fraternitatem siue gildam predictam non sunt electi aut admissi, ut predictum est, de tempore in tempus portabunt omnes suas mercandizas quascumque, exceptis preexceptis, infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchezias, vel libertates eiusdem, siue per mare siue per terras portatas, ad locum infra eandem ciuitatem vocatum *le common hall* eiusdem ciuitatis, vel ad quemcumque aliun locum conuenientem, vel locos, infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchezias, sive libertates eiusdem, quem vel quos magistri et gardiani fraternitatis siue gilde predicte, qui pro tempore fuerint, ad hoc assignabunt, sub pena forisfacture omnium et singularum mercandizarum in aliis locis fol. 4 *b*.
positarum. Et in predicto loco vocato *le common hall* siue in loco alio quocumque ad mercandizas reponendas per magistros et gardianos eiusdem fraternitatis siue gilde predicte, ut pre-

DUBLIN. dicitur, assignato, iidem alienigene, extranei mercatores et omnes alie persone predicte, sicut predicitur, non admisse vel electe, mercandizas suas solummodo vendent et non alibi, sub eadem pena forisfaciendi easdem mercandizas. Et in eodem loco vel locis ubi sic reposite sunt mercandize ille de tempore in tempus remanebunt, custodientur et ad vendendum exponentur et non alibi infra ciuitatem, suburbium, vel franchezias eiusdem, vel infra aliquem vel aliquos locos, limites, ambitus vel precinctus predictos, nec ab eodem loco siue locis infra spacium quadraginta dierum auferentur sine licencia speciali magistrorum, gardianorum et successorum suorum pro tempore existencium in scriptis ad hoc prius habita et obtenta, sub pena forisfacture omnium et singularum mercandizarum sine tali licencia asportarum vel ablatarum. Insuper damus et concedimus ex gratia nostra speciali, certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem magistris, gardianis, fratribus et sororibus fraternitatis sive gilde predicte et successoribus suis quod ipsi magistri et gardiani et successores sui possint et valebunt de tempore in tempus infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchezias et libertates eiusdem ac infra ambitum et precinctum ecclesiarum et nuper Abbathiarum predictarum et infra omnes limites et bundas Ciuitatis predicte et franchesiarum eiusdem necnon alicuius vel aliquorum loci vel locorum predictorum superuidere, examinare et scrutari et alios officiarios et ministros suos nominare et assignare ad superuidendum, examinandum et scrutandum infra locos et limites predictos, si aliqui alienigene, extranei mercatores siue aliqua alia persona seu alique alie persone ad fraternitatem predictam non admisse fecerint seu alios facere procurarunt cum mercandizis aliquibus aliter quam in clausulis, concessionibus et prohibicionibus supradictis specificatur, limitatur et fieri prescribitur. Et si per talem superuisionem, examinacionem vel scrutacionem, iidem magistri et gardiani siue officiarii vel ministri sui predicti videbunt et invenient aliquas mercandizas emptas seu venditas, vel in aliis locis positas, seu aliquo modo usitatas contra vel aliter quam predictum est, quod tunc bene licebit eisdem

magistris et gardianis et ministris et officiariis suis predictis easdem mercandizas capere, seisire et secum ducere et ad proprium vsum predictorum magistrorum, gardianorum, fratrum et sororum fraternitatis siue gilde predicte retinere et convertere.' ..... [They may make ordinances and establish penalties, etc. to enforce them; all such fines and amerciaments to go to the Gild.] DUBLIN. fol. 5.

'The Reule & ordynance of the Trenite yeld of Dỳvlyng ordeỳnit & made by a holde (*sic*) Semble of þe Mastirs, Wardeỳnes and all the brethern of þe sayde ỳelde, Rath Pembroke & John Kỳlberrỳ Maystirs, Dawe Blake & Edwarde Waters Wardens, on Maỳdaỳ the ỳerre of our lorde Kỳng Henrỳ þe Seixt XVI., anno Dom. 1438. fol. 10.

Item Inprimis, That all the brethern of the Brethered of the holỳ Trenyte ỳeld of Dublin shall noght adherre to none Brethered of þe sayd Citte, except the Bretherred of Saỳnt Anne and of Saỳnt George, in none manner wỳche shall don or be in hurt of þe sayde Brethered or Cittei.

All so ỳff there hap enỳ Warỳaunce or dỳscorde, wỳche God defend, betwoix brethern of the saỳd ỳeld, that than non of them shall sew oþir at lawe. But fỳrst he that felỳth hymselff grewid shall cum and complayn to the Mastris of þe saỳd ỳeld for the tỳm beỳnge, the wyche shall call the Bretherrede togeddere & make acorde betweix the personnes thus beỳng at debate; and he that wỳll not obeỳ þe rewlle of the Bretherhede shall be put out of þe yeỳld, and the Bretherrehed to mayntene þe othyr Brothyr agaynste hym in hỳs Ryght; and ỳff annỳ strange man hawe a quarrell agaỳne enỳ brother of the ỳeld, þat than þe bretherhed shall maynten the Bretherhed & harre Brothyr in his rỳght; and foo [i.e. who] so Breke thes Reule to fall in þe paỳne of x.*li.*

All so þe bretherren of the saỳde ỳeld shall be serwerd[1] of all maner of marchandỳse comỳng & sold to þe sayde Cittei befor anny[2].

All so no Brothỳr of þe saỳd yeild schall bỳ ne salt ne yrne

[1] Served.

[2] I. e. before any other persons.

DUBLIN. ne collis[1] to vse or awaỳlle of no man of the Contrey ne of þe Cittei but by hyt to his owne awaỳlle and vse, and aftỳre he hawe Cellerrit hyt, hyt shall be lewfull to hỳm to sỳll hit out of his cellerre by wỳght, ỳrne, salte & collis, & in none other maner, apon paỳne of x. *li.*

All so no man be receuet to þe saỳde bretherred but in pleỳne Semble of the saỳd ỳeld bỳ assent of all þe Brethern. And yff eny of þe saỳd Brethern hawe challange to enỳ wỳche prauỳthe
fol. 10 *b.* to be of the ỳeld, that he shall noughte be admỳttỳd vnto þat he make suffỳcient amendds to þe sayde Brothyr.

All so Salt, ỳren & Collis and suche othyr marchandỳse shall be sold by all brethern of þe sayde ỳeld at on prise, as hit shall be noteffyd to þe Brethern by byll from þe mastirs of þe saỳd ỳeld, apon þe paỳne off xx. *li.*

All so what so ewer brothere answere nought to dwe Somnes, he schall lese i. *li.* wax as offt tỳmes as he makỳthe default, But ỳff he hawe a Reỳsonable excuse.

Memorrandum that bỳ A holle Semble holden be ffor Rỳchard ffytz Eustace & John Tankarde, Maistris off the saỳd ỳeild, Thomas Barbỳ & Thomas Boys, Wardens off the saỳde yeld, the
A.D. 1452. xiiii. daỳ of January Anno regni regis Henrici Seixti xxx°. Ther was chosen at þat Semble John ffỳtz Robert, John Bennet, Jamis Dowdalle, Phỳllỳpe Bedlewe, Nỳch. Clerke, Thomas Sawacghe, Wỳll. Grampe & Arnnenton Vscherr to make lawes, Rewles, ordỳnaunces & statutes nedffull & profỳtabille for þe sayd bretherhed of the trenite yeld. The wỳche lawes, Reylis, & ordennaunces and statutes bene affỳrmite by an holle Semble afterward holden þe iiii. tywsdaỳ next after the fest of Aster [i.e. Easter] þe ỳere aforsaỳd. In the wỳche ordennaunces ben thes.

In primis, þat no maner man shall hawe no maner off marchandỳs that comỳth to þe cettie off Dublin þat is boght bỳ iiii. bỳers of þe saỳd citei but he þat hawe ben a prentese with a marchaunt off the saỳd Citei at marchaunt craft, & þat he be Brother off þe saỳd yeld After forme of marchandis.

[1] Iron nor coals.

All soo that II. mastirs of the yelde be alway II. of the IIII. bỳers[1] & the II. wardens be all waye twoo delỳweres, trewly to delỳwir and dewỳdid untoo all the brethỳrn, as it shal be apoyntid bỳ the sayde mastirs & byers, to ewery man after his degree. DUBLIN.

All soo when the mastirs & wardins wyll apoyncte assemble as oft as hame semỳthe godly for the awaylle of the saỳde yelde, that noo man be somned to that semble ne cum therein bot he þat is a marchaunt & brothir of the saỳde yelde.

All soo annỳ maner off bargaỳne that is boght bỳ the saỳde mastirs & byers þat than the mastirs & wardens shall doo somon all þe brethirhed that be marchaunts to the yelde hall & witt there what ewrye man will holde of the saỳde bargaỳne. And [yff] ỳt be noght all holden at that tyme, þat than the saỳde mastirs, bỳers & wardens shall set the owerplus of the saỳde bargaỳne apon all þe brethred that bene marchaunts, every man after his degree. And yff the saỳde bargaỳne be lasse than his holdyne by the sayde brethirhede þat bene marchaunts, þat than the sayde mastỳrs, bỳers & wardens shall mesure & devỳde trulỳe to ewry of theme after harr degree.

All soo as soone as anny bargayne ỳs delỳwerid that than the mastirs & wardỳns shall appoỳncte a semble & call the brethirne toogythire and set a reỳssonable prỳse & apon all fol. II.
marchaundỳssỳs, & all the brethirne shall kepe that pryce and syll thereafter, apon the paỳne of x. *li.*

All soo that no maner man Dwellỳng within the syttye of Dublinge vse no faculltye of marchaundyse within the fraunchis of this cỳttye bot he that hawe bene aprentỳse with a marchaunte at marchanddỳssis, by the wych he is made freeman of the sayde syttie, laste than he sholde be pleaỳt by the assemble of the sayde brethrede & make a fyne, & þe proffỳte thereof goo too the sayde yelde.

Allso that no marchaunte being brothir of the sayde yelde by noo maner of marchaundyssys inwarde ne outwarde to delywir to

[1] In the margin of the MS. are these words :—' This establishment of byers seems to grow out of the provisions of Stat. Kilkenny in 40 Edw. III; see section 6 of it.'

DUBLIN. no man of the Cowntre as the bargayne is boughte, apon payne of xx. *s.*

Allsoo that noo brothir of the sayde yelde by noo marchaundyssys, that is to saye salt, wyne, yerne & collys that commys to be solde too the Syttye, tyll the iiii. byers hawe forsaken yt & that he hawe lewe of the iiii. byers, apon peyne of xx. *li.*

All soo whate man prayethe to be brothir of the sayde yelde in forme of marchaundyses þat he be noght admytted bot by fyne, as þe mastirs, wardynes & he maye accorde to paye yerlye, besyde that viii. *d.*

Allsoo that no brothir of the saÿde yelde ne none of there men be attorne for no maner of man ne wooman to flaundyrs ne to none othir plase, no to bye none of there goodys in collor and let to hawe the profyte thereof, bot hyt be for a brothir of the sayde yelde or a freman of the sÿttÿe of Dublin that wolde sene for stoff of his howssolde, apon the peyne of v. *li.*

All soo that all brethirn may be sworne to kepe all cownsayll of all matters that bene mewit in the sembles & in specyall of bargaynes that bene boght & solde, apon payne of x. *li.*

All soo that the mastirs and wardyns of the sayde yelde hawe ewery quarter onnys assemble in sertayne, the whyche shalbe callyt a grette quarter semble, and that hyt be holdine allwaye the Mondaye before the grete quarter semble of the sayde cyttÿ, excepte the Mondaye semble next after Michaelmas, the which shall be after for reyssonable cawssis. And in that Semble yt be laffull to them to make brethirn and all othir lawis, reules and stattutis þat is nedefull to them for þe profitte of the sayde yelde.

All soo that yt be lawffull to the mastirs and wardins of the sayde yelde to hawe sembles as ofte as the semythe godly, and in those sembles to examyne and enquere apon all mattirs done within themselfys and to correcte & execute theme accordynge to there rulys & stattutis made to the proffyte of the saÿde yelde & brotherede.

fol. 11 *b.* The Mondaye nexte befor the iiiith frydaye nexte after mydsomer anno predicto hyt is grauntide in the same semble that the Watter balles make the coll. p^{c}. (?) after xii. gallons, and

that there be a portore sworne too met the colls and take for his labore of the byers for ewery quarter.

All soo hit ȳs ordyned & stablede for a lawe that the mastirs [&] wardins of the yelde hawe full powere to destrayne for all maner fynnys, amercyments & quarteragys, & whoo soo defforsythe ennye mastir or wardins of suche fynnis, mercyaments and quarterages, lese vi^{s}. viii^{d}. withowt anny grace.

Memorandum that hit ys accordȳd by awthorytye of this assemble and from henseforwarde [that] the newe mastyrs shall resewe the olde stok, be hit mony othir cheffware othir hidis, to labowr hit to the awaylle of the yelde, and that theye delywir the sayde stoke with the encrese to the newe mastirs, and soo from yere to yere to accompte therefor, and the sayde mastirs too be . . . [a blank] to the awayell of the trynnyte with the best, as farr as the Stok wyll reche.

All soo hyt is ordyned that what soo ewer man beforeynt desyre too hawe annaye porsyone of erene[1] a wyght within, othir salt a cranoke or within for his howssolde, that he paye at the beme or at the planke redy monye and none marchandyse, bot he be a marchaunte.'

The records of the transactions of the Gild from the reign of Edward IV to the year 1824 are very copious. The matters alluded to in the above ordinances are discussed again and again. The few extracts given below have been selected with a view to throw further light upon the functions of the Fraternity and its relations to the municipal authorities.

[1 Henry VII.]—'Item þat at ewery quarter semble hold next after myghelmas whane the new mastris & wardens ben made, þat the hold wardens shall brȳnge the namis of all the brethern þat haw not paȳt harre quarttarragchis, & delywir to þe newe Mastris and Wardens, and thaȳ to delywir no parcell of erne ne salt to þem that not paȳd tȳll therr quartarraghis be paȳt soo beȳnge behȳnde.' fol. 11 *b*. A.D. 1485. fol. 12.

'Allsoo hit is ordeyned that no marchaunte of the Cyttye by

[1] I.e. iron.

DUBLIN. noo maner yorn, salt, colls, wyne, pytche, ne rossyne that bene poynted hythire to þe cyttie, wythe owte consente, assent or lewe of the IIII. byers; and yff he doo, too paye to the yelde c.*s.* & too be put out of the yelde, & the bargayne to be dystrubote among the brethred. And yff hyt maye be fownde that enny man grawnte oþir profyre annŷ pennŷ to annye forrene marchaunte more than the IIII. byers proferythe withowt lewe of the sayde IIII. byers, he to fall in þe forsayde payne.'

A.D. 1480. 20 Edward IV.—The four Porters swear 'trulye to mesure salte, collis & othir marchaundys' and 'in making of hidis owtwarde as in weing of yorne inwarde,' etc.

fol. 12 *b*. 'The forme of the othe of the mastirs of the sayde Yelde.—Yee shall bee trewe Mastirs vnto the yelde of the holy trinte of the Cyty of Deweling, and ye shall see that all the due rewerence and worship be don to the Trynnyte and that his daye be worshipped and kept by yowr dyscrecion to the worship of the holi Trinitie. Allsoo ye shall see that all dutis that lengithe to the yelde of the Trynnytie be trewly rerit and reservit by yowr powers, where that the wardins may not rere them. Allsoo ye shall be goode and trewe mastirs vnto all the brethern that bene marchaunts of the sayde yelde and them ye shall maintayne by yowr powere in all ryghte. Allsoo yow shall duly & trewly mantayne all rulys and ordinauncis, statuttis & lawis thereof and due execucion, and ye shall doo according to the sayde rulis agayns ewerye man according to his offense, and duly & trewly ye shall see that all the merciaments bee rerit. Allsoo all due sembles ye shall holden as of [tin] tymis as nedithe to the goode rulle and gowernaunt of the sayde yelde and brethred, and in speciallye IIII. quartere sembles, the bene called the IIII. Mondays next afor the IIII. greate quarter sembles of the sayde syttye, excepte the mondaye next after myghallmas, the whych shalbe after myghallmas for certayne kawsis. Allso whate bargayne ye makith for the cyttye ye shall trewlye make rewlacion to the brethrine of the sayde yelde, & trewly mynstir after the rewlis of the same bretherred. Allsoo suche manner othe as ye resewe yee shall gywe to yowr Wardyns; too this poyncts

and all othirs that lengythe to the sayde yelde and bretherred ye shall holde, soo god yow help and holydome.' DUBLIN.

'The Wardins othe.—Ye shall be trewe Wardins vnto the yelde of the holy Trynnytie of the Citti of Dubling; all due rewerence and worshipe ye shall doo to the hollȳ triniti; allsoo all due execucyon that lengith to yowr office yow shall doo by yowr powere; all due sembles with the mastirs as hit lengythe to yow ye shall holde; but all othir rulis, ordinancis & statutis & lawis yee shall mayntene by yowr powre. Allsoo ye shall well and trewlye rerr to ewery man all the quartaragis, fynnes and merciaments thereof by yowr powere. Allsoo ye shall well and trewlye delywer the marchaundyssis that bene bought by the IIII. byers to ewery man according to ther poynctement; to these poyncts and all otheris that lengithe to yowr offyce ye shall hold, soo god yow helpe & holidome, &c.[1]'

'Allsoo hit is ordined by semble þat no man that is resident of the citty of Dewling shall supporte nether mayntene no Lumbarde, byrtton, ne Spaynnarde, nethir ne auliant[2] to be alegere (*sic*) to engrose the markete of no maner ware, ne bye ne sill wyt no alliant[2]; but when þe comithe a ship with anny ware, that then lawfulle the mastir and byers chosin for to by there goodys after harr discrecion, and to be delywerid among the brethirne by the wardyns with the owersight of the master; and when the ship is delywerid, the alient to resewe his payment, and so to depart with the same shyp othir with som oþir shyp by soche days as the mastir will award; and who contra[venes] this lawe to lose XL. *li.* and to be put owt of the brethred forewir. fol. 13.

Memorandum, it is concludid by the holle fraternyte of the Trinitei Yelde here assembled the moundaye nexte after Relyke Sowndaye, the XVIIIth yere of the Reynge of owr soweraȳne Lorde Kinge Henrie the VIIIth, that no man free ne forron shall lade or ship anny maner woll, hidis othir stapill warre, sawing onely marchaunts of the stapile, and theye soo lading to make ther entre thereof befor the mair[3] of the stapull for the A.D. 1526. fol. 13 *b*.

[1] The entry immediately following these oaths is dated 18 Edward IV.

[2] I.e. alien.

[3] MS. 'man'.

DUBLIN. tyme being, vpon peyne of x. *li.* tocyens quociens; & that no marchaunts of the stapill sell anny stapill ware to anny man sawing to a staplere within the land, apon the same payne, prowidid that noo Staplere by this lawe be restrayned to sell hidis to straungers for mony or ware, as hathe bene vssed in timis past.

Memorandum, yt was agrede and made for a ground lawe by the holle assemble of the trinitie yelde the Monday nexte after the feste of tiburti and valerian, the VII^th^ yere of the
A.D. 1516. reing [of] owr Soweraine Lorde King henrie the VIII^th^, then being mere John Rocheforde, & Ballyffis William Newman & Robarte Cowlye, mastirs of the yelde Master Willame Talbote & Mastir Walter Piparte, biers Nycholas Queytrote and Nicholas Handkoke, and Wardins Patrik fytz Simons & Rycharde Rath, that no Lord, gentyleman, Abbaye, freman ne forrine, excepte onely brethirne of the yelde, shall not be serwid of salt, yerne, collis, wine ne othir warris at the keye ne at the kran by watter mesure or kran weyght in noo wyse; and that no mastir, byere, ne wardine yewe lysins to the contrarie hereof, vpon payne of xx. *s.*, as often as any of them offend, withowt grace; and that none of the bretherne yew anny parte of his complement to anny othir not beinge a brothir, ne take up in his holding to gywe any othir [by] colore or otherwise, vpon payne of xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, as often as he offendithe, withowte grace, & half of the sayde pennalty to the finder of the sayde pennaltis & the opir halfe to the Balliffis, and no mercye to be yewin.'

'Memorandum, yt ys agreede by assemble the iii. moundaye after Chrystemas in the XXIV^th^ yere of owr soweraynge Lorde King
A.D. 1533. Henry the VIII^th^, then being mayor Nycholas Geydone, Baylyffis Symon Lottrell and Brandame fostere, Mastirs of the Trynyte yelde Thomas barbey and John Sarswell, byers Robarte Shillingforde & Walter fytz Symon, Wardings Jamis horpye and Richard
fol. 14. Sarswell,—That noo brothir of the sayde trynyte yelde, ne othir inhabytante of the Cyttye of Dublin shall bye anny winnys within the stremmis and lybertys grauntid to the sayde cyttye, But onely mastir mayor and the mastirs and byers of the sayde yelde for the

tỳme being, and when annye winnis shall com, after a comenaunce[1] DUBLIN.
had and a prỳce drywin betwyxe the mastirs and biers aforsaỳde and the marchaunts of the winnis, and thereuppon the wardins of the saỳde yelde send to the brethirne of the same to knowe whate every brothir will holde, then after relacion made by the wardins to the mastirs and byers aforsayde whate the brethirn will holde, yf the Mastirs and biers persewe there bye that that wyne maỳe not be holdin & therevpon refuse and gywe ower the bargaỳne, Yet all this notwythestanding, no brother ne inhabytante aforsaỳde shall interprise ne presume to bye the winnis soo refused, ne anny parsell thereof, wytheowte especyall lycense of the master and byers aforsayde; and in kase anny of the sayde brethirne hawe luicens, as aforsayd, to by the wines soo refused and theruppon bye them, then all suche brethirne shall hawe that porsyon of winnis that then was contentid to holde at the wardings desỳre vppon the sending of mastir mayor and the mastỳrs and byers, as aforsayde, to the same pryse as theỳ shall be bought; and allsoo that anny mastir of the Cỳttỳe, yf he will, maye hawe a hoggyssed or a bott of wine for his owne drinkine to the sayde price, and whatsooewer brothir or brethir attempte to infring or breke this sayde lawe in anny poynte, as oftin timis as he or theỳe soo doo, that same brothir or brethirne shall forfeyte x. *li.*, the oone holfe to the mayore and ballyffis for the time being, the othir halfe to the trỳnnỳte yelde.'

Temp. Henry VIII.—No freeman except he be a brother of fol. 14 *b.*
the Gild to retail 'Salte, yrne, nor collis,' upon pain of forfeiting the same.

[6 Edw. VI.]—'Where of long this bretrede yelde hawe bene fol. 16.
soore oppressed and hindrid by mennis and occasyons of manny A.D. 1553.
& dywers by admyttid vnto the same, as tayllors, bowchers, shomakers and men of occupacion whych by there saỳde occupacion myght get and win there lỳwing ownestlỳe according [to] there voccacion, as allsoo dỳwers othirs that neuer wan the sayde brothred by byrthe, marryache or prenteship, according the olde auncient lawes, vsagis and costoms to the contrarrye prowydid

[1] I. e. agreement.

DUBLIN. and ordýned, whych admytting of such forens and strawngers to the sayde brethired onelye dothe growe, for that sheffly the Masters & Eldirs of the sayde howse . . . [privately favour the said foreigners,] whereof haw growyne suche a sorte of late amongst theme that the lywing and trade of merchaundise allmost is lost' . . . . In the future no one is to be admitted under a fine of forty pounds, 'vnless he wine the same by byrthe, maryage or prenteshipe.'

fol. 16 *b*. A.D. 1544. 35 Henry VIII.—Agreed in assembly that no stapler of Dublin should sell hides to any persons save those who bring the value of the said hides in 'yorne, wine, salte, grayne' or in any other merchandise brought from France, Flanders, Spain, Britain or elsewhere. Merchants bringing the wares above-written can buy the value of one quarter of said wares in hides above the quantity of the said wares sold by them to any stapler. Penalty for breaking this statute £40, one half to the mayor of the staple and the masters of the Gild, the other half to the City and to the finder of the offender.

fol. 17. 'Memorandum, Where as dywerse and many as well straungers as forrens as aleans, being the kings subjects and othirwise, doo dalye resorte vnto this þe kyngs maýestýes Cýttýe of Dublin and there demurr and hawe there abood and dwelling, whych dothe from týme to týme daýlý bý and syll by retaýlle and parcells at there will & plesure all kynde of marchaundýssis in lýke maner and sorte as those that hathe and be made fremen of the saýde Cýttýe dothe, contrary to the lybertis & auncient vsagis of the sayde sýttie, vnto the grete lossis, domages & impow[er]ysshing of the mastirs, wardings and brethirne of the trýnýte ýelde within the saýde sýttýe, being establýshed bý auctoritie of parliament & auctorrýssed by the same to make and establýshe all suche ordynaunces as theý shall thinke mete frome time to týme for the rulle & gowernaunce of the saýde ýelde and fraternýte of the same and of all othir the inhabytaunts and fremen of the sayde sýttý, and lyke to ensuing to there vtter dekaýe, vnlesse the same be the sowner be redressýt; for remedye whereof the IIIIth frýdaýe next after the feast of sayncte

myghell the Archangyll, being the xx^th^ day of octobir in king Edwarde the VI^th^ by the grace of God king of England, frawnce and Erland, defendor of the faythe, at assemble then holdine in the tollsell of the sayde sÿttye of Dublin, It is ordyned, enacted and establyssed by the Mastirs, Wardÿngs and bretherne of the sayde yelde, being awctorrysed, as aforsayde, that from thenseforthe no manner of person ne persons, whate soo ewer he or they bee, be he or they subjects vnto the Kyngs mayestÿe or othirwÿse, being no freman made within the sayde sÿttÿ by the lawis and lÿbertÿs of the same, shall bÿ or sÿll by retaylle or parcells anny manner of kinde of merchaundÿssis or warris to or with anny straungers, forren or alien, be he or they the kings mayeste is subjects or othir wyse within the sayde sÿttÿe, lyberties or fraunches of the same, only to or wythe the fremen of the sayde Cÿttÿ soo made, as ÿs aforsayde, vpon payne of forfayture of ewrye thing soo to be solde or bought contrarye to the tennor, porporte and trew mennyng of this present ordinance; the one halfe therof to the seysere and takere, and the othir halfe to the thesuerer of the sayde sÿttÿ for the time being to thuse and behoffe of the mayor, ballyffs and syttÿsins of the same; and that the syller and retayller, as oftine as he or theye shall offend contrarÿe to the tennor and trewe mennyng of this present ordÿnuance, shall forfaite x. *li.*, to be satysfyed & delywerid vnto the thesuerer of the behowffe of the sayde sÿttÿe for the tÿme being, vnto the vse and behowffe of the Mayor, ballyffs and syttysins of the same; and that the mayor, ballÿwis for the tyme being shall cawse ewery suche syller and retaller to be imprÿsoned in the comen gyll of the sayde sÿttÿe, there to remayne tyll suche time as he the sayde sÿller & retayller doo satysfye and paye vnto the sayde tresurer for the time being the sayd x. *li.*; prowydid alwaye that this ordynance shall not take effecte tyll suche time as it be oppenly red in the markete place in a market daye in the sayd cÿttie.' DUBLIN. fol. 17 *b*.

August 7, 1556.—If any bargain be offered to the Masters and Byers by any stranger coming to the City, no brother shall make or move a bargain with the said stranger until the Masters and Byers have clearly refused the bargain, nor yet after such

DUBLIN. refusal without the licence of the latter. Any one breaking this ordinance to pay £40 for each offence, one half to the Treasurer of the city, the other half to the informer.

fol. 19 *b*. [A.D. 1573.] 'Yt ys agreide that the mastirs shalbe yearelie chossen of the nomber of theym that have beẏne maiors, and that the wardens shalbe yearely chossen of the moste grawe and discreete bretherne vnder the callinge of aldermen to assiste the Mastirs, as apperteynethe to that office, and the wardens that be at this presente shalbe clerkes to theis yelde so long as they shall well demeane theymselves, & shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have, and that the sayde wardens for the tyme beyng shall have for their paynes double holdinges of all the bargaines to be made for this yelde, and shalbe maker of hides to straungers, and byers for the bretherne of the same yelde.'

Before any person be admitted to the Brotherhood, he shall serve seven years as an apprentice, then three years as a journeyman, then occupy two years for himself before he be made a stapler.

fol. 20. The Masters and Wardens 'to sit in the bretherne house in the Tolsell' every Thursday to hear and determine the complaints of brethren.

fol. 20 *b*. Brethren receiving goods bought by the Gild are to pay for the same within ten days.

fol. 22 *b*. No brother from henceforth to buy or receive by holdings any iron, salt, wine, coals or other merchandise for the use of any other man, except he be a brother of the Gild; but first he is to bring it to his house or cellar and thence deliver it by cellarweight or measure.

fol. 23 *b*. No one of any other corporation of this City shall be admitted a brother of this Gild until he be sworn to give over the liberties of such other corporation. Merchants of the Gild must be resident; otherwise they are to receive no holdings.

Oct. 22, 1577.—The brethren of the Gild are not to retail wines at more than certain specified prices.

fol. 24. Oct. 21, 1583.—No brother shall have more than one shop

or more than one wine-cellar to retail wine and other merchant wares.

July 18, 1586.—It is agreed by assembly that every stranger bringing merchandise to this City to be sold shall bring the same to the Common Hall or Common Cellar; and, further, the merchant stranger shall be taken by the Wardens or Clerks before the Masters and Wardens of the Gild, to depose whether he brought any more goods than the quantity placed in the Common Cellar. The Clerks to keep a book having an account of every man's goods; nor shall they permit any goods to be sold to any persons but brethren of the Gild, nor even to them without licence from one of the Masters and Wardens. The Clerks are to take notice of what every brother buys, to the end that none of those goods be sold to any but a brother of this house, nor be retailed in those places but by way of distribution among the brethren. Four or six brethren are to watch the landing of wares coming to this river, to the end that they may be brought to the places appointed. fol. 26.

May 27, 1603.—It being found that the law passed in 1597, repealing the law forbidding any brother from trading directly with strangers, was to the detriment of the Gild, by which innovation certain brethren were enabled to buy up commodities which they refused afterwards to dispose of but at excessive prices, it was agreed in an assembly of the Gild that the ancient law for buying and distributing commodities coming to this City shall be established. Henceforth the Masters, Wardens and Buyers shall buy and bargain for all merchandise coming to the City to the use of the whole Brotherhood, to be distributed among them according to place or calling. No brother shall from henceforth buy or bargain with any foreigner or other person not of the Gild for any merchandise brought to this City to be sold, without special license from the Masters and Wardens, upon pain of £100. Neither shall the Masters and Wardens make any bargain for their own account, but only for the benefit of the whole Brotherhood, neither shall they refuse any bargain without the consent of a competent number of the Brotherhood. fol. 27 *b*. fol. 28.

DUBLIN. November 6, 1648.—'Wheras diuers and many Intrudors as well
fol. 40 *b*. freemen of seuerall Corporacions of Smithes, Gold Smithes, Tayllors, Chaundlors, weauers and Copers, as also diuers other strangers and forinors doe dayly intrude vpon this Guild and doe sett vp wyn-tauerns, Cellors, Shopps, Stalls, and doe buy and retayle wynes and sell all sortes of marchandize contrary to the Chartors, Libertys and auncient vsages of this Guild. It is therefore ordred and agreed yat ye Clarke of this house shall take a view of all ye seuerall Intrudors, and from tyme to tyme to make a perfect list of theire names, and to returne ye same to ye Masters and Wardens for ye tyme beinge, who are to prosecute ye said Intrudors according to ye laws of this house made and provided in that case.'

'Likewise it is ordred and agreed by ye authority aforesaid yat ye Masters for ye tyme being shalbe booth ye buyers, and booth ye Wardens ye deuidors and deliuerors of all marchandizes, bought or to be bought by ye Masters for ye vse of this Guild, according [to] ye auncient custome.'

fol. 42. A.D. 1655.—If the City do not pay the Gild the £300 due the latter, the brethren agree to bring suit against the former[1].

fol. 44. Apr. 6, 1657.—A Council of 24 is appointed to manage the affairs of the Gild. The other brethren are to attend only at
fol. 55. quarterly meetings. In 1679 it was ordered that only the Lord Mayor, Masters and Wardens, all the Aldermen and Sheriffs Peers that are free of this Gild, and threescore more of the brethren, elected by the Masters, Wardens and Council, should
fol. 54 *b*. meet and act in the quarter assemblies. At this date there were upwards of 400 members of the Gild.

fol. 55. Apr. 19, 1680.—The Gild is to be represented in the Common Council of the City by 42 of its members.

fol. 64 *b*. Apr. 2, 1733.—Hawkers are no longer to interfere with the

[1] It appears that the Trinity Gild frequently lent money to the civic authorities. In 1671, for example, it was ordered that £60 should be lent 'to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to be employed for the management of certain affairs of great importance to this City' (fol. 50 *b*). This Fraternity was accustomed to contribute two thirds of the town cess, *temp.* Elizabeth, and the other gilds, or corporations the remainder.—Egerton MS. 1766, fol. 188.

trade of shopkeepers, 'who regularly pay their quarterage to this Guild[1].' DUBLIN.

In June, 1702, the Lord Mayor of Dublin issued a 'Declaration,' of which the following is an abstract[2]:—

Complaints having been made by the several corporations of the City that persons not free of the City or of any guild or fraternity of the same exercise their trades and sell by retail 'to the great prejudice of Her Majesties subjects, for that such sort of intruders are generally unskill'd in the trades and mysteries they profess, and have been often detected of apparent fraud and deceitful practices in their way of dealing,' the Lord Mayor publishes the by-laws prohibiting such practices. In the year 1612, 'These Laws, Orders, and Constitutions following were Made and Established in full Assembly then holden.

'Whereas by the antient charters, customs, franchises, and liberties of the City of Dublin, confirmed by sundry acts of parliament, no person not being free of the City of Dublin, may or ought to sell or put to sale any wares or merchandizes within the said City or liberties thereof, or retail or keep any open shop or inward place and room for shew, sale, or putting to sale of any wares or merchandizes whatsoever.

'Now forasmuch as divers and sundry persons not being free of the said City, nothing regarding the said antient charters, franchises, customs, and liberties of the said City, but wholly intending their private profit, have of late years devised and practiced, by all sinister and subtil means, how to defraud the said charters, liberties, customs, and franchises; and to that end, do in privy and secret places, usually and ordinarily shew, sell, and put to sale their wares and merchandizes, within the said City and liberties of the same, to the great detriment and

[1] Ff. 64–118 consist chiefly of addresses of thanks to members of parliament, mayors, etc.; the election of honorary brethren; the regulation of coal-meters, etc.

[2] There is a printed copy of this 'Declaration' in the British Museum; it bears the press-mark 1890. e. 5 (2).

DUBLIN. hurt of the said City, and of the free citizens thereof, who pay scot, and lot, bear offices, and undergo other charges, which strangers and others not free of the said City are not chargeable withall nor will perform ;—'

For reformation of these disorders it is ordained by the Common Council that no person not free of the City of Dublin shall, 'by any colour, way, or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other,' sell any wares by retail or keep a shop to sell by retail within the city or its liberties, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds.

'And further, that one equal moyety of the said forfeiture being recovered, shall be imployed in such works of charity, as the Mayor of the City for the time being, and the Masters of the Trinity Guild for the time being shall think fit ; and the other moyety thereof to be imployed for maintaining and bearing the common charges of the masters, wardens, brothers, and sisters of the Trinity Guild, within the said City, &c. Provided always that this Act or Ordinance, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons for bringing or causing to be brought any victuals to be sold within the said City and the liberties thereof, but that they, and each of them, may sell victuals within the said City and the liberties thereof, as they might have done at any time before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

'And whereas in the said year of our Lord 1612, the like by-law was made, prohibiting all persons not free of this City, from exercising any trade, mystery or occupation, in the said City or liberties thereof, under the pain of forfeiting five pounds for every such offense.

'And forasmuch as the said by-laws tend only to the well regulating and ordering of trade and prevention of fraud and deceit ; I the said Lord Mayor of this City, by and with the consent and approbation of the board of Aldermen, do hereby strictly charge and require all persons whatsoever (except such as are free of this City, or of some corporation in the same, or otherwise allowed by the master of such corporation), that they do not

presume for the future to keep open any shop inward or out- DUBLIN.
ward, for the sale of any goods or merchandizes whatsoever by retail, within this City or liberties thereof, or in any way intrude on the lawful franchises of any of the corporations or fraternities of this City, by retailing merchandizes or exercising their trades, crafts, or mysteries, within this City or liberties thereof . . . Dated at the Tholsel this 12th day of June, 1702.'

'Samuel Walton.'

'*The Oath of the Brethren of the Guild of Merchants.*'

'You shall swear to be true and faithful unto our Soveraign Lady Queen Anne and to the Fraternity, or Guild of Merchants of the City of Dublin: and it you shall support and maintain to your power in all right: also you shall be true to the brethren that be merchants thereof, and them you shall maintain and support in their right against all others: also you shall be true to the rules, ordinances and statutes that be ordained, or shall be ordained by the authority of the masters, wardens, and brethren for the due profit and avail of the said Brotherhood: also all counsels that belong to the said Brotherhood and Guild, and all other counsels that shall be moved in all assemblies, for the just profit and avail of the said Guild, you shall truly and faithfully keep: you shall answer to all due summons: and duly and truly pay your quarterages: you shall not adhere to any other guild, to the hindrance and wrong of this Guild: also you shall not merchandize with any un-freeman's goods, nor be broker for any alien, to the wrong of the Brotherhood. These, and all other things belonging unto the said Brotherhood and Guild you shall support and maintain to the best of your power, for the good of the said Guild. So God you help, &c.[1]' It is interesting to compare the above with the following:—

'*The Oath to be ministred unto every Freeman of the City of Dublin.*'

'You shall swear that you shall be good and true to our

[1] British Museum Library, press-mark 1890. e. 5 (206).

DUBLIN. Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, and to the heirs of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen. Obeysant and obedient you shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City; the franchizes and customs thereof you shall maintain, and this City keep harmless in that that in you is: you shall be contributory to all manner of charges within this City, as summons, watches, contributions, tasks, talladges, lot and scot, and all other charges, bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do: you shall colour no forreign goods whereby the Queen, or this City might lose their customs or advantages. You shall know no forreigner to buy or sell any merchandizes with any other forreigner within this City or franchizes thereof but you shall warn the Mayor thereof. You shall take no apprentice but if he be free-born; that is to say, no bondsman's son, and for no less term than seven years: within the first year you shall cause him to be inrolled, and at his term's end you shall make him free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. You shall also keep the Queen's peace in your own person. You shall know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies, made against Her Majesties peace, but you shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your power. You shall not be free baker, butcher, or fisher, without you pay custom; and whatsoever office that you be lawfully called unto within the said franchises, you shall it not refuse. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of this City to your power. So God you help, and the holy contents of this book. God save the Queen[1].'

'A short State of the Case of the Corporation of Trinity Guild, Dublin, with an alphabetical list of the Freemen and also of the Council of the House, belonging to the Corporation who are all Freemen thereof' was printed by E. Bate, in George's Lane, Dublin, in 1749. It reads thus:—

'That King Henry the VIth, in the 29th Year of his Reign, incorporated the Merchants of the City of Dublin, and gave them several Privileges, gave them a Power to chuse every Year two

[1] British Museum Library, press-mark 1890. e. 5 (208).

Masters and two Wardens, to make By-Laws for the better Government of the Corporation, and also to repeal them as Occasion required. DUBLIN.

That Charter was by a new Charter granted to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth in the 19th Year of her Reign confirmed, and further Priviledges and Immunities granted to them by the Name of the Masters, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.

They have made and ordained many By-Laws for their Government, appointed four Quarter Assemblys of the Corporate Body to be held Yearly, viz. Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and Midsummer, on particular Days.

The Master and Wardens are to serve for one Year only, to commence from their Michaelmas Quarter Assembly Day, at which time they are to be sworn.

There has been a Custom Annually, to appoint a Council of the House in the Nature of a Committee to prepare all the necessary Business to be laid before the Corporation at their Assembly.

This Council has for many years past been appointed by the Masters and Wardens pursuant to an Order made at every Michaelmas Quarter Assembly impowering them to name such Council.

The Masters and Wardens have usually in pursuance of such Order appointed a Council of the House Yearly, and have constantly named the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, the Sheriffs and Sheriffs Peers, the Masters and Wardens, and all their Peers and thirty-one more out of the Corporate Body to be of the Council of the House.

There is not any written By-Laws of the Corporation impowering this Council to act in the Election of any of the Offices of the Corporation, or in the returns to be made of Persons to serve in the Common Council of the City of Dublin pursuant to the New Rules.

Yet the Council of the House have taken upon them a right to fix on such Persons as they think proper to serve in the several Offices of the Masters and Wardens, and now insist that

DUBLIN. the Corporation is bound to elect their Masters and Wardens out of the returns made by them.

They exercise a power of returning Persons to serve in the Common Council of the City, which is of the greatest Consequence not only to the Corporation, but to the City in general, without ever applying to the Corporation for their Consent or Approbation.

They now insist that they have a right so to do by Custom, and that the Corporate Body is bound by their Transactions therein.

The reasonableness of those Powers as insisted on by the Council of the House in Opposition to the Corporate Body, is left to [the] Consideration of every Freeman.

If they are thought reasonable, then let such Council be vested with those powers by Act of the Assembly.

If they are thought unreasonable, then the Corporate Body have a Right to reassume the power to themselves, and repeal all such Customs.

It now only remains that every Freeman consider whether the Customs and usages thus exercised by the Council of the House are consistent with the freedom of the Corporation, or whether the Corporation are desirous to be restored to their original right under the Charter for Electing such Persons as they think most proper to serve the Office of Master and Wardens out of the Corporate Body without restraint of the Council of the House. And also to the right of nominating such persons as they think most proper to serve in the Common Council of the City, or leave it to the Council of the House to nominate for them as heretofore.'

Then follow the names of 632 Freemen of the Corporation; the Council of the Guild (the two Masters, two Wardens, Lord Mayor, two Sheriffs and 24 others); 14 Sheriffs Peers; 3 Masters Peers; 21 Wardens Peers; and 'the 31 Members of the Corporations.'

A.D. 1836.—'On every Michaelmas quarter-day this Guild elects

a Mayor and two Constables of the Staple[1]. The retiring Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City are generally elected.' In this year there were about 900 brethren.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1836, Dublin, 271–273.) DUBLIN.

Dunheved *alias* Launceston.

The following is taken from the dorse of the Borough Account Roll of Dunheved for the year 1334 [translation]:—

Entrances to the Gild.

'John, the son of Ade [i.e. Adam] of Huntenford, entered for his bika [ale measure] by favour of the mayor: Surety, William Huntenford.

Galfrid Boys entered for his bika by the burgesses: Surety, Roger Tankard.

Henry Nayl, entered for 40*d.* 12*d.* to be paid forthwith, and at Candlemas 12*d.*, and at Easter 1*s.* 4*d.*: Surety, Reginald of Tavistock.

William Lurneherde entered for 3*s.*, whereof he paid forthwith 18*d.*, and the residue is to be paid at Candlemas: Sureties, William Hardy and Richard Gibba.

Robert de Polhorman entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Henry le Pensran entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Stephen Curtenay entered for his bika by the burgesses.

Philip le Dodder entered for 4*s.*, which he paid immediately on entry.

Nicholas the son of William de Bere, entered for 2*s.*, to be paid at Easter, by the burgesses.

William Stacy entered by favour of the mayor.

Robert of Tredidan entered for 2*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid at Pentecost and at Michaelmas: Surety, Adam Kech.

[1] The staplers are frequently mentioned in the Egerton MS. (ff. 18, 21 *b*, 34, 37 *b*, 90, and see above, pp. 71, 74, 76). The staple was evidently regulated by the Gild, though distinct from the latter. In 1617 the Gild is called 'the brotherhood of this guild and staple,'—Egerton MS. 1765, fol. 37 *b*. The staple may be regarded as a section of the Gild Merchant, consisting of the wealthier brethren.

DUNHEVED. Seven more entries similar in character succeed.'—(*Peter, Histories of Launceston and Dunheved*, 94–95.)

The Roll for 1336 is endorsed, under the heading, 'Entrances to the Gild,' with the names of twenty persons who were admitted upon payments of money and for 'bikas.' In 1467 'William Coulecote entered into the Gild, and was sworn of the burgesses.'

A.D. 1477. The Roll for 17 Edward IV is indorsed, 'Entrances of Burgesses in this year, the names of whom follow.' Thomas Colecombe, of Chepyngtoryton, and Matilda his wife, on the suretyship of John Perys, 6*s.* 8*d.*; William Vyell, of Chepyngtoryton (surety, John Perys); Thomas Vela came into the Gild by his heirship, and paid for his turn, 16*d.*; Mr. John de Leche came into the Gild (surety, John Estecote), 6*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Maunsell, cordwainer, was sworn a burgess, and paid for his admission 6*s.* 8*d.* Four similiar entries follow. On the back of the Roll of 1493 are the words, 'Entries of burgesses into the Fraternity of the Borough'; five names succeed.—(*Ibid.*, pp. 95, 113, 147, 157, 163.)

Exeter.

The only reference to the 'Gilda Mercatoria' at Exeter that I could find in the Record Room of that city or in printed books, is contained in a petition of the citizens to Henry VIII for a new charter, one clause of which was to read thus :—'Et ulterius concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Maiori, Balliuis et Communitati et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et eorum successores habeant et teneant imperpetuum Gildam Mercatoriam cum hansa in Ciuitate predicta, cum omnibus et singulis ad gildam mercatoriam pertinentibus, prout maior, vicecomites et Ciues Ciuitatis nostre london' melius habeant siue habere seu tenere possint. Ita quod nullus, nisi qui de gilda illa est, mercandisam aliquam faciat in eadem Ciuitate et in portu eiusdem, nisi de voluntate Maioris, Balliuorum et Communitatis predictorum.'—(*Record Room, Exeter*, 1–430 b.)

There was a powerful Gild of Merchant Adventurers at Exeter,

which received a charter from Elizabeth. We are informed that it actually overshadowed the local government and dictated laws to the community, to which the Mayor and Chamber submitted. —(*W. Cotton, An Elizabethan Gild of Exeter*, p. 24.) EXETER.

The charter of Elizabeth was granted to the Merchant Adventurers on account of aid rendered the crown by the citizens of Exeter in the time of Henry VII and Edward VI, and on account of the inconveniences arising from the excessive number of artificers and unskilled persons occupying the art or mystery of merchandising. It formally incorporates the Company by the name of 'Magister, Gardiani et Societas mercatorum periclitancium Ciuitatis Exonie.' The Society was given power to hold lands and tenements, not exceeding 100 marks annual value; to plead and be impleaded in courts of law; to have a common seal; annually to elect a master and four wardens; to assemble, when they pleased, to make laws for the government of the Society consistent with those of the city and realm. 'Et insuper, de abundanciori gracia nostra ac pro consideracionibus predictis necnon pro maiori quiete et releuamine mercatorum predictorum, volumus ac per presentes ordinamus et stabilimus quod nullus Inhabitancium Ciuitatis nostre Exonie vel Communitatis eiusdem Ciuitatis, cuiuscumque status seu condicionis fuerit, post festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis proximo iam sequens infra eandem Ciuitatem artem seu misteram mercimoniorum vel mercandizarum frequentare, vel vlla mercandizas seu mercimonia extra hoc regnum Anglie facta seu crescencia per grossam seu per retaliam, videlicet *in grosse or by retayle*, in publico vel priuate vendicioni exponere aut ab eadem Ciuitate mercimonia, mercandizas vel merces aliquas ad partes extraneas et transmarinas seu alia loca transportare, traducere, eskippare seu conuehere presumat vel audeat (mercatoribus predictis exceptis), sub pena grauis mulcture seu alterius cuiuscumque punicionis super ipsos racionabiliter imponende, nisi prius liber sit eiusdem Societatis secundum ordinaciones inde ordinandas et, vt premittitur, prouidendas. Et insuper, vt premissa et omnia statuta, leges, ordinaciones et mandata eorundem Magistri, Gardianorum A. D. 1559.

EXETER. et Societatis melius obseruari fieri et obidire possint in tempore futuro, concessimus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris eisdem Magistro, Gardianis et successoribus suis plenam tenore presencium potestatem et auctoritatem faciendi scrutinium vel scrutinia inter misteram seu artem predictam frequentantes, ac de mercimoniis, mercibus, mercandizis, ponderibus, mensuris et aliis rebus suis mistere illi incidentibus vel ad eandem misteram spectantibus inquisicionem, visum et examinacionem capiendi et habendi, ac defectus in eisdem corrigendi, ac debito et legittimo modo puniendi et obolendi. Ac quod super delinquentes contra premissa vel eorundem Magistri, Gardianorum et Societatis ordinaciones racionabiles et honestas leges et statuta in forma predicta ordinanda fines, amerciamenta, penas, penalitates, imprisonamenta, puniciones corporales vel pecuniarias secundum eorundem Magistri et Gardianorum discrecionem, cum auisamento et assistencia Maioris Ciuitatis nostre Exonie predicte et quatuor Aldermannorum eiusdem Ciuitatis pro tempore existencium, secundum legem huius regni nostri Anglie imponere, assidere, appunctuare, exequi, leuare et mandare, ac eadem fines, amerciamenta, penas, penalitates, imprisonamenta et puniciones predicta remittere, relaxare, moderare, mutare et alterare secundum discrecionem et per auisamentum et assistenciam predictam possint et valeant, quandocumque et quocienscumque opus et necesse fuerit exnunc imposterum, et sicut eisdem Magistro et Gardianis cum auisamento et assistencia predictis melius visum fuerit. Quorum quidem finium, amerciamentorum et penarum pecuniarum, super huiusmodi delinquentes et transgressores pro contemptibus et offensis seu defectibus suis in forma predicta assidendorum vel imponendorum, vnam medietatem leuari et responderi volumus et concedimus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris de tempore in tempus in die festi Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ad proprium opus et vsum Communitatis siue Camerarie Ciuitatis nostre Exonie predicte, in consideracione quod dicti Maior et Aldermanni eiusdem Ciuitatis de tempore in tempus assistant et auxilient predictis Magistro et Gardianis in premissis exequendis et perficiendis; ac

alteram medietatem inde in solum et proprium opus, vsum et releuamen Societatis mercatorum predictorum levari, conuerti et responderi in forma predicta.' The Society must yearly distribute among twenty poor men twenty 'vestes panneas' and must assist all of the Company who are impoverished by the violence of the ocean or otherwise.—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 1 Eliz., pars 4, mem. 31–32.) EXETER.

FAVERSHAM.

'On 22nd May, 1616, the Corporation, by bye-laws, established a trading guild, under the name of the Mercers' Company. The first bye-law recites that long experience had shewn that the dividing of the government of cities and towns, and of the tradesmen there, into several companies, had worked great good, and was the means of avoiding many inconveniences and preposterous disorders, in respect that the government of every artificer and tradesman being committed to men of gravity, best experienced in the same faculty and mystery, the particular grievances and deceits in every trade might be examined, reformed, and ordered. It then states the order made, at request of the tradesmen, that all persons then or afterwards exercising the trades mentioned, and inhabiting within the town, should be one company by the name of the Mercers. The list of fifty-two trades enumerated, comprehends nearly all those now exercised, and includes some which are carried on under another name, or have ceased to be exercised in the town. The latter are mercers, haberdashers of hats and small wares, cloth makers, cloth workers, weavers, shermen, barber surgeons, tanners, vintners, pewterers, armourers, and fletchers. The Company was to have a master, warden, and assistants, clerk, and beadle. No person could thenceforth exercise a trade, unless apprenticed within the town, or first admitted of the Company. No bachelor could set up his trade before the age of twenty-four under a penalty of 5*s.* a day. No one might sell or utter any other ware or stuff but such as belonged to his trade. Fines for admittance of strangers were not to exceed £10; and no stranger might

FAVERSHAM.

set up before his admittance upon pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* a day. Apprentices brought up in the town were admitted of the Company, and their fine was not to exceed 2*s.* Persons not coming at the master's summons were to forfeit 1*s.* No apprentice could be taken under seven years, and his indentures were to be enrolled. Journeymen were not employed under twenty years of age. None might entice another's servant to depart upon pain of 20*s.* Thursday in Whitsun was appointed for a solemn assembly—sermon and dinner. Freemen dying were accompanied to their burial. Ordinances were to be made from time to time for the good government of the Company. Fines might be imposed upon such as should impugn or break the orders. [One half of the fines was to be paid to the Mayor and Commonalty, the other half to the Company.] A small quarterage was paid by the freemen of the Company, and they, upon the recommendation of the master, warden, and assistants, were made free of the town for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* Lastly, the master, wardens, and assistants, were not to interfere with the government of the town, but only with measures appertaining to the trades and mysteries of the Company. These ordinances the Justices of Assize for the County of Kent confirmed.'—(*Kent Archaeol. Soc., Trans.*, vol. ix. p. lxviii.)

'A second set of bye-laws, also confirmed by the judges of assize, was made by the mayor, jurats and commonalty in 1699. The principal provisions in these, relating to the company, are the following: that the mayor for the time being is to be master, that the wardens are to be chosen from the jurats, four of the assistants from the common councilmen, and the other four from the freemen of the company; that all sums, paid on admission into the company by foreigners are to the use of the mayor, jurats and commonalty, to be employed toward the public charges of the town, and some other fines mentioned to the use of the company. In case of neglect or refusal to pay sums imposed by the company, the beadle is to make distress of the goods of the party. The bye-law, after reciting that the number of the freemen of the town had become so small, as not to

furnish sufficient for jurats and commoners, gives the mayor and four jurats power to require any of the freemen of the company to be made free of the town, under a penalty of 5*l.* and of disfranchisement.' In 1835 the old organization of the Mercers' Company was still maintained; its sole remaining function was 'to impose a restriction upon the right to trade within the jurisdiction of the corporation.' The Mayor for the time being was still Master of the Company.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 968–970.) FAVERSHAM.

GAINSBOROUGH.

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed the liberties of the town (*temp.* Edward III). The following is the clause of the charter relating to the Gild [translation]:—'We have also granted to the same burgesses, whose names remain with us in our treasury, that they and their heirs may have from henceforth a free mercatory gild, and that they be free of toll and stallage in buying and selling all their saleable things in the borough aforesaid; so notwithstanding that neither the said burgesses nor their heirs do receive any stranger into their gild aforesaid as a burgess in the gild aforesaid, unless it be with the assent of us or our steward for the time being, and in our court be presented and entered.'—(*Stark, Gainsburgh*, 75–76.)

GUILDFORD.

Henry III in the fortieth year of his reign granted the men of Kingston-upon-Thames the Gild Merchant, just as the men of Guildford had it[1]. 'Gilda Mercatoria' also occurs among the privileges conferred upon Guildford by Edward III[2]. A.D. 1256.

Gilda[3] mercatoria tenta in Octabis Sancti Michaelis, Anno Guldeford.

[1] Roots, Kingston Charters, 28; Petyt MS., ii. 159.

[2] Brayley, Surrey, i. 313; Manning, Surrey, i. 35.

[3] These extracts are taken from two sources:—(1) Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 6167, a folio volume of 488 pages entitled, 'Collections for Surrey,' made by Rich. Symmes, who appears to have been Town Clerk of Guildford from 1670 to 1680; ff. 193–208 refer mainly to proceedings of the Gild from 30 Edw. III to 2 Jac. II. (2) A large paper folio belonging to the Corporation of Guildford.

GUILDFORD. regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu Tricesimo. Walterus Atte
F. 120. ffenne venit ad istam Gildam, et soluit de redditibus Aule XIIII.*s.*,
fol. 193. Et sic quietus est.
A.D. 1356. Edwardus Barret venit ad istam Gildam et fecit finem ad pas-

In ff. 118–138 we have the proceedings of the Gild from 30 Edw. III to 50 Edw. III; in ff. 146–156, the same from 14 Hen. IV to 9 Hen. V. The scribe, Geo. Austen (a person of that name was Town Clerk of Guildford 9 Eliz.,—Addit. MS. 6167, fol. 203*b*), begins as follows:—'I finde a verie auncient booke of this towne called "The Black Booke" written in the tymes of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII, sometymes Kings of Englande, wherein are written and recorded, the choice of divers officers within the said towne yerelie, with divers accoumpts of money receved for rents, forfeytures, proffitts of courts, faires, customes, and other things, by the bayliff, halwardens and other officers of the said towne yerelie collected and paide. And also divers entries of ffynes paid, and auncient customes observed by sundry persons for admittance by a generall consent into the libertie and ffreedome of the said towne, which booke is so ragged, torne, and rent one peece from another, yea, almost every leaf one from the other, and so disorderly placed that I could hardly bring them into order agayne. Now for so much of the same as came to my hands (a great many leaves of that book being lacking) I have reduced as nere as I can into their places, and collected out of the same the cheif substaunce of so much of that which I found there written as coulde well be readd, for in manie of the leaves of that booke the very words and letters thereof in divers places are worn out by age and ill kepinge, as may appere to them that shall look into the same. . . . I have briefly collected out of the same the chief matters therein sett downe, which I have summarilie caused to be written in this my booke. . . . . For the rest of the matters contained in that booke from the first yere of the raign of king Henry the sixth forthwardes, I have omitted to make eny collections of those latter tymes, because I find from that tyme the booke called the red booke of the said towne to begin and continue yerelie the election of officers, admitting of foreyners by fine and some other things. . . . I have taken this paynes to gather out of that book brieflie that which followeth, that thereby instede of the substance some shadow or resemblance of that old book may remayne for those which shall succeed. And yett I would not have that black book by this means to be cast away or not regarded, appering old and ragged, but rather to accompte of him the more in that he doth proceed from your auncient predecessors, and afford him that favour to let him have abode amongest you, where he may rest safelie.' . . . .

The British Museum MS., being more accessible, has been followed in the text, though the MS. at Guildford is fuller. Additions and variations adopted from the latter are given in brackets, but words added in italics are emendations by myself. The folios of the Brit. Mus. MS. and the Guildford MS. are indicated in the margin by 'fol.' and 'F.' respectively.

cendum Gildam pro VI. *s.* VIII. *d.* Et sic quietus est. Et debet vnum Taurum contra proximam [*gildam*], per plegium Ricardi le ffletcher, Johannis Hillar, Willielmi Jacob et Johannis Tanner [et sic de aliis]. GUILDFORD.

Gilda mercatoria [de Guldeford] tenta ibidem die dominica proxima ante ffestum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Tricesimo secundo. Guldeford. F. 121. A.D. 1358.

Ad istam Gildam venit Walterus Atte ffenne et solvit III. *s.* IIII. *d.*, quos recepit de Johanne Herman pro Jentaculo suo, Et sic quietus est. [Item de aliis, etc.]

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die dominica proxima post ffestum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 35 Edw. 3. Guldeford. A.D. 1361.

Ad istam Gildam venit Willielmus Goffe et invenit plegios ad pascendum ad proximam, viz. Robertum Lungie, Johannem Illory et Johannem Mauroks. Ita quod solvat ad ffestum Sancti Michaelis proximo futurum v.*s.* et ad proximam Gildam v.*s.*, et Jentaculum suum vna cum cursu cuiusdam Tauri competentis, provt moris est, sine vlteriore dilacione.

Ad istam Gildam venit Henricus at Stonhurst et fecit finem Gilde sue pro VI.*s.* VIII.*d.*, vnde solvit ad istam Gildam XL.*d.* Et habet diem, etc.

Ad istam Gildam venit Robertus le Spicer et fecit finem ad pascendum gildam pro X.*s.*, vnde soluit nunc XL.*d.*, et habet diem de VI.*s.* VIII.*d.* vsque, etc. [et sic de multis aliis].

Senescallus [1].	Walterus Wodelande.	Electio offic'.
ffferthingmen.	Walterus at Barr, Henricus Taverner, Ricardus Pruett, Walterus At ffann.	F. 122.'
Clericus.	. . . . .	
Marescallus.	Thomas Hornington.	
Pincerne.	Johannes fferor, Rob. Lungie, Rogerus Lumbard, Ric. ffletcher.	
Custodes Aule.	Willielmus Gallopyn, Johannes Mauroks.	

[1] Frequently written, 'scenescallus' in the Brit. Mus. MS.

GUILDFORD. Memorandum quod Computus de Collectione Marescalli domini Regis de claro computatur inter Communitatem et Willielmum
fol. 193 *b*. Gallopyn et Johannem Mauroks, Collectores eiusdem. Ita quod de claro, Computo Computando Allocationibus Allocandis, iidem Willielmus et Johannes remanent in debito dicte communitati in v.*s.* vi.*d. ob.*, preter denarios provenientes de Stokelane, quos Petrus Semer manucepit. Et iidem Willielmus et Johannes petunt allocari de, etc., et de vi.*d.*, solutis pro redditibus Aule pro duobus annis, etc. Et de vi.*s.* qui fuerunt in manus Walteri Wodeland Maioris de visu ffranci plegii, etc. Inde allocatur pro expensis porce apud ffrenegate, iii.*s.* i.*d.*, etc.

Plegii Johannis Scots de bono gestu versus Maiorem ville. { Johannes fferour, Johannes Illory.

Robertus Troffle ponit se [in misericordia et] in gratia Maioris et Communitatis, de eo quod vocavit Willielmum Loveland Latronem, per plegium Johannis Butt et Rogeri Baker, et postea ad rogatum Thome Guldeford et aliorum fide dignorum condonatur, sub bono gestu suo imposterum.

Memorandum quod expensa duorum Burgensium missorum ad Parliamentum Domini Regis tentum apud Westm' in ffesto Conuersionis Pauli, Anno regni sui tricesimo quinto, commorantium
F. 123. ibidem per xxviii. dies, per diem quilibet xii.*d.*, attingat ad summam lvi.*s.*

Item in expensis factis circa libertatem essendi quietus de Theolonio prestando in Ciuitate London', Southwerk', Suthamton' et Winton' in brevi domini Regis et in aliis expensis necessariis pro libertate habenda et allocanda a die conuersionis Sancti Pauli, Anno regni Regis Tricesimo quinto incipiente, vsque ad primum diem Maii proximo sequentem, xxxix.*s.* v.*d. ob.*

Guldeford. Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die dominica
A.D. 1362. proxima post . . . Martyris, 36 Edw. 3.

Electio offic'.		
	Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland.
	fferthingmen.	Ric. Pruett, Joh. Mauroks, Rogerus Baker, Walt. at ffenne.
	Clericus.	. . . . .
	Marescallus.	Thomas Hornington.

Pincerne. { Johannes fferour, Rob. Lungye, Ric. ffletcher, Joh. Illory.

Custodes Aule. { Willielmus Gallopyn, Rogerus Lumbard.

Ad istam Gildam venit Robertus At Stone et invenit plegios ad pascendum ad proximam [*gildam*], viz. Johannem Illory, Willielmum Pollingfold, Will. Jacob et Johannem Watte. Ita quod pascet ad proximam cum cursu Tauri competentis, prout moris est. [Item diuers ffynes paide for freedome and distresses taken of pleges for the like.] fol. 194. F. 124.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post ffestum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 37° Edw. 3. Guldeford. A.D. 1363.

Memorandum quod Robertus Lungye debet Communitati v. *s.*, quos recepit, etc. Item venit Ricardus Gadd et solvit Communitati ix. *s.* pro Gilda sua, et omnia alia fecit que ad ipsam pertinuit [pertinent], et sic quietus recessit.

Item venerunt hic Walterus Gerland et Radulfus at Gibbes et dant Communitati vnam marcam per plegium Rogeri Lumbard, quos [*quam*] solvent[1] incontinenter pro Gilda sua, et Taurus vnius eorum invenietur nunc, et alterius ad proximam Gildam, cum Jantaculo [etc.].

Item venit Rogerus At Tonne et invenit Rogerum Lumbard et Henricum Tanner plegios suos ad pascendum Gildam istam ad proximum annum secundum consuetudinem istius ville sine vlteriori dilacione. Et solvit hic Rogero Lumbard et Willielmo Gallopyn vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et aliam dimidiam marcam solvet ad festum Sancti Martini proximo sequens, per plegios predictos, quam dimidiam marcam postea solvit hic ad istam Gildam, etc. [Et sic de multis aliis.]

Memorandum quod tota summa de expensis Walteri Wodeland et Rogeri Lumbard Burgensium Parliamenti de anno 37° continet iiii. *li.* iiii. *s.*, de quibus Johannes Maurocks et Johannes Hillary Collectores solverunt eisdem die Sabbati proxima post ffestum corporis Christi xxxix. *s.* vi. *d.* Et iidem Walterus et Rogerus dant

[1] The MS. has *quos sol'*.

GUILDFORD. inde Communitati ad emendacionem communis Aule XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.* Ita quod de predicta summa solvuntur eis XXVI. *s.* VI. *d.*

F. 125. Item iidem Collectores finis et expensarum Clericorum de mercato domini Regis expenditarum apud Guldeford in mense Pasche Anno 37° ad predictum diem reddiderunt computum suum, quod omnia computo computando et allocationibus allocandis remanent in manibus suis ad emendacionem predicte Aule VII. *s.* IIII. *d.* [etc.]

Electio offic'.

Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland.
fferthingmen.	Ric. Pruett, Johannes Semer, Rog. Baker, Walt. at ffenne.

[The other officers as above, 36 Edw. III.]

Guldeford. fol. 194*b*. A.D. 1364. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 38° Edw. 3.

Memorandum quod Taurus Rogeri at Tonne quem invenisse debuit ad proximam Gildam precedentem respectuatur vsque ad proximam [Gildam] per eundem plegium suum, et de omnibus aliis quietus est.

Item dies datus est Henrico Cokeshall ad inveniendum Taurum suum et Jantaculum vsque ad proximam Gildham, per plegium, etc. [postea invenit Taurum et Jantaculum proximo Anno sequente, et sic quietus est. Et sic de multis aliis, etc.]

Electio offic'. F. 126.

Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland.
fferthingmen.	Ric. Pruet, Johannes Mauroks, Henr. Colas, Walterus At ffenne.
Clericus.	Johannes Semer.
Marescallus.	Johannes fferour.
Pincerne.	Rob. Wodeland, Thomas Lumbard, Rich. Fletcher, Rob. Lungye.
Custodes Aule.	Rog. Lumbard, Will. Gallopyn.

Summa collectionis istius Gilde XVI. *s.* VIII. *d.* Summa Visus Franci plegii III. *s.* Inde in expensis istius Gilde in pane V. *d.*, in servitia [i.e. cervisia] XIII. *s.* VI. *d.*, in carne empta III. *s.* XI. *d.*, in vino VIII. *d.*, in spicis emptis III. *s.* VI. *d.*, in waufers III. *s.*, in Garleke empta II. *d.* Summa, etc.

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 39° Edw. 3. GUILDFORD.

Guldeford. A.D. 1365.

Ad istam venit Rogerus at Tonne, et solvit Taurum suum quem debuit de Gilda sua, etc., et quietus est [etc.].

Senescallus.	Petrus Semer [est electus loco Walteri Wodeland].
Ferthingmen.	Ric. Pruett, Joh. Mauroks, Henr. Collas, Walt. Att ffenne.
Pincerne.	Joh. Wodeland, Hen. Cokeshall, Thom. Lumbard, Rob. Lungye.
Marescallus.	Johannes fferour.
Custodes Aule.	Rogerus Lumbard, Ric. ffletcher.
Clericus.	Johannes Semer.

Electio offic'. F. 127.

Ad istam venit Will. Donelithe et dat communitati pro Gilda sua habenda XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.* cum Tauro et Jantaculo, quos solvet ad proximam per plegium Walteri Wodeland et Will. Gallopyn.

[Item venit Walterus Taylor et dat Communitati pro Gilda sua habenda VI. *s.* VIII. *d.* cum Tauro et Jantaculo, quos solvet ad proximam per plegium Rogeri Lumbard et Willielmi Galapyn, etc.]

Memorandum quod ad istam Gildam Petrus Dercle, qui vnus fuit communitatis, maledixit . . . . .[1] expens' clericorum de mercato domini Regis, in contemptu totius Communitatis, et ideo preceptum est . . . . Petrus amittit libertatem suam, etc.; postea idem Petrus venit, et speciali rogatu . . . . . ville petit libertatem suam, et ponit se in graciam Communitatis, et datus est eidem dies . . . . de plen' pascen' sua, et dat ludum Tauri sui incontinenter, etc. fol. 195.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem . . . . 40° Edw. 3.

Guldeford. A.D. 1366.

Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland, etc.
[fferthingmen.	Ric. Pruet, Joh. Mauroks, Rog. Baker, Walt. At fenne.
Clericus.	. . . . .

Electio offic'. F. 128.

[1] The dots here and elsewhere in the proceedings of this Gild down to 50 Edward III indicate omissions in the MSS.

GUILDFORD.

Marescallus.	Th. Hornington.
Pincerne.	Joh. fferour, Rob. Lungye, Ric. ffletcher, Joh. Illory.
Custodes Aule.	Will. Galapyn, Rogerus Lumbard.]

Ad istam Gildam venit Nicholaus Purchas spicer et dat Communitati pro omnibus que ad Gildam pertinent, vt sit vnus de Gilda, x. *s.*, quos solvit hic Waltero Wodeland. [. . . . . et sic de aliis.]

41 Edw. 3[1]. A.D. 1367. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Martis proxima post festum Sancte Luce Evangeliste [41 Edw. 3].

[Ad istam venit Johannes Barber et solvit pro Gilda sua, viz., pro fine suo XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.*, et Jantaculum suum, et Taurus respectuatur vsque proximam per plegium . . .

Item venit Walterus Tailor et dat Communitati Taurum suum, et sic quietus est in omnibus.

Item venit Rogerus Lumbard et solvit Communitati III. *s.* v. *d.* de debito Gilde precedentis, et sic quietus est in omnibus, etc.]

Senescallus.	Walterus Woodland, Rob. Loxle.
Ballivi et Custodes Aule.	Henr. Colas, Joh. Mauroks.
Constabularii.	Rogerus Lumbard, Petrus At Barr.
Tastatores.	Jacobus Gossone, Will. Nerwe.
Pincerne.	Joh. Scott, Thomas Lumbard, Joh. Illory, Henr. Cokeshall.
Marescallus.	Petrus At Barr.

42 Edw. 3. F. 130. A.D. 1368. Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tènta ibidem] die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste [42 Edw. 3].

Ad istam venit Johannes Barbor et solvit Taurum suum de Gilda sua precedente, et sic quietus est in omnibus, etc.

[Item venit Thomas Barbor et solvit x. *s.* pro fine suo aretro

[1] In the MS. at Guildford the word 'Guldeford' always occupies the place of the date in the margin.

existente et Jantaculum, et VI. *s.* VIII. *d.* de Tauro suo respectuando vsque ad proximam Gildam, per plegium Rogeri Lumbard et Johannis Mauroks, et sic remanet. GUILDFORD.

Memorandum de expensis istius Gilde in pane . . . et servicia IX. *s.* X. *d.*, vnde Henrico IIII. *s.* VI. *d.* et Ricardo ffletcher III. *s.* VI. *d.* Item in nucibus III. *s.* Item in Carkes XVIII. *d.* Item in Carne et Ancis IIII. *s.* IX. *d.* Item Henrico Tanner pro III. Ancis et . . . II. *s.* VI. *d.*, et Willielmo Galapyn pro duobus Ancis et Carne XXI. *d.*, et Johanni Illory pro vna Anca VI. *d.* Item in vino X. *d.*; et solvit de parcella argenti precedentis, et remanent VII. *s.*

Ad istam venit Thomas Barber et invenit plegios ad pascendum ad proximam, viz., Rogerus Lombard et Johannes Illory, et fecit finem pro XX. *s.*, vnde solvit incontinenter X. *s.* et ad proximam solvat X. *s.* et Jantaculum et Taurum, etc.

Item denarii de Curialibus circa proximam Gildam, videlicet :— F. 131.

Walt. Wodeland Cervicia pro prima nocte,—	I. bu. frum', brassii, ordi, quietus.
Will. Bonelithe	I. bu. frumenti, quietus, XI. *d.*
Joh. Scot	I. bu. brassii, solvit X. *d.*
Joh. Mere	II. *s.*, quietus.
Will. Goffe	I. bu. frumenti, quietus, XII. *d.*
Rich. Purchaz	II. bu. ordi, XIIII. *d.*, quietus.
Jac. Gossone	I. bu. ordi, quietus, VII. *d.*
Petr. Bercle	I. bu. brassii, X. *d.*, quietus.
Joh. Bidonn	I. bu. ordi, VIII. *d.*, quietus.
Rog. Bannoke	I. bu. brassii, X. *d.*, quietus.

Et sic de aliis ad numerum XV.]

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis [43 Edw 3]. 43 Edw. 3. A.D. 1369. fol. 195 *b*.

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.	Electio offic'.
Ballivus.	Rogerus Lumbard.	
Clericus.	Rob. Packs.	
Custodes Aule.	Rogerus Lumbard, Johannes Mauroks.	

Memorandum quod Rogerus Lumbard, qui Ballivus fuit istius ville a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno 43° finiente, vsque ad idem festum proximo sequens, Anno 44°, Reddidit computum suum die

GUILDFORD. Lune septimo die Octobris, de xx. *li.* De quibus xlvi. *s.* viii. *d.* recepit de Petro At Barr de receptis Curie, redditibus, custuma, forisfacturis et omnibus aliis receptis ad dictam villam pertinentibus. Vnde, etc. idem computat v. *li.* solutas de firma dicte ville de Anno predicto, et v. *li.* solutas de firma istius anni, et xl. *s.* solutos Comiti Arundel'. Et de xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.* pro Stipendio Senescalli et Clerici, et de . . . pro Stipendio subballivi. Et idem Rogerus renunciat Stipendium suum, et de, etc.

Item ad istam Gildam concordatum est de certo per Senescallum et totam Communitatem, quod tempore futuro semper teneatur predicta Gilda die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis. Et tunc fiat eleccio omnium officiariorum, etc. Et qui de communitate ad hunc diem non venerint, amertiantur [*amercientur*] per communem assensum, etc.

Memorandum quod Johannes Scott, Johannes Illory, Henricus Cokeshall et Thomas Lumbard Pincerni reddunt computum suum de xiii. *s.* de denariis promissis in alia Gilda alterius anni. Inde computant in pane xiii. *d.* Item in carne motonis et Ancis ii. *s.* vi. *d.*, in speciebus iiii. *d.*, in candelis, etc.

44 Edw. 3. A.D. 1370. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima ante ffestum Sancti . . . . . [44 Edw. 3].

Senescallus.	Petrus Semer.
Ballivus.	Rogerus Lumbard.
Clericus.	Johannes Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Rogerus Lumbard, Johannes Mauroks.

F. 133. Ad istam venit Johannes ffaror et dat pro fine pro tenementis suis ponendis in regia strata iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, qui condonatur ad rogatum fide dignorum. Et dabit annuatim pro eis pro [de] certo redditu ad Curiam legalem iiii. *d.* Computus Ballivi, etc. [Memorandum quod Rogerus Lumbard . . . .][1]

45 Edw. 3. A.D. 1371. Electio offic'. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune in festo Sancte ffidis Virginis [45 Edw. 3].

Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland.

[1] The MS. at Guildford has the account in full; it is quite similar to that of 43 Edw. III, given above.

GUILDFORD.

Ballivus.	Joh. Wodeland.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Joh. Wodeland, Joh. Barber.

fol. 196.

[Memorandum quod traduntur Waltero Wodeland Senescallo tres carte ville Concernentes, que fuerunt in Custodia Petri Semere.] F. 134.

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Fidis [46 Edw. 3]. 46 Edw. 3. A.D. 1372.

Senescallus.	Hen. Collas.
Ballivus.	Will. Gallopyn.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Will. Gallopyn, Joh. Barber.

Electio offic'.

Computus Ballivi, etc. Fines ad pascendum Gildam et taurum, etc.

[Memorandum quod Johannes Wodeland, qui fuit Ballivus ville supradicte a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno XLV^to vsque ad diem lune proximam ante ffestum sancte fidis Anno XLVI^to, Idem Johannes reddit Computum suum de XVI. *li.* X. *s.* I. *d.* de omnibus receptis Anni predicti, vt de exitibus, proficuis, forisfacturis et omnibus aliis receptis et pertinenciis ad dictam villam pertinentibus. Inde Computat X. *li.* solutas domino Regi pro firma, et XL. *s.* solutos Comiti Arundell', et XXVI. *s.* VIII. *d.* Ballivo et Clerico, videlicet, Cuilibet eorum XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.*, etc.; et sic dicta villa quieta est erga dominum Regem de Anno predicto, etc. Item petit allocari . . . . pro amerciamento Johannis Golden et de VI. *d.* pro amerciamento Johannis Brocas et de II. *d.* pro amerciamento molendini de Cheleworth, etc. Et pro . . . . pro moneta Scocie VI. *s.* VIII. *d.* Et de redditibus de Lymhost [? *Lyndhurst*] etc.

Item appereth that Peter At Woode paide X. *s.*, vt liber sit.

Item Rob. At Mere ad pascendum Gildam et de fine certo XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.*, et Cursu Tauri, etc.] F. 135.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post ffestum Sancti Michaelis [47 Edw. 3]. 47 Edw. 3. A.D. 1373.

GUILDFORD.

Electio offic'.

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.
Ballivus.	Thomas Lumbard.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Thomas Lumbard, Joh. Barber.

Memorandum quod Will. Gallopyn qui fuit Ballivus ville predicte a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii 46°, vsque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Michaelis sequens, Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii XLVII°, Idem Willielmus reddit computum de XVI. *li.* XIIII. *d.* de omnibus receptis predictis, vt de exitibus, proficuis, amerciamentis Curie, redditibus, forisfacturis, receptis Aule et omnibus aliis receptis ad predictam villam pertinentibus. Vnde idem Willielmus solvit domino Regi X. *li.* pro firma dicte ville, et Comiti Arundel' pro tertia parte predicte ville XL. *s.*, et XXVI. *s.* VIII. *d.* pro Stipendio Ballivi et Clerici, videlicet, cuilibet eorum XIII. *s.* IIII. *d.* Item pro diversis amerciamentis que non possunt levari IIII. *s.* X. *d.* Et sic remanent ad proficuum ville de claro XXVII. *s.* X. *d. ob.* Et predicta villa erga dominum Regem quieta est, quia Willielmus Gallopyn per istum computum tenetur solvere, etc., preterea de predictis XXVII. *s.* X. *d. ob.* solvit idem Willielmus pro vna lagena vini X. *d.* Et sic remanent de claro XXVII. *s. ob.* [inde solvit], etc. [Fines pro Tauro et Jantaculo, etc.] [1]

F. 136. Memorandum quod die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, Anno 47°, Johannes Barber et Thomas Lumbard reddunt computum suum de XVII. *s.* VIII. *d.*, de Collectione pro expensis Clericorum de mercatis tam inter extraneos quam proprios. Inde Computant solvisse Nicholao Hostiler pro expensis eorum IX. *s.* VIII. *d. ob.* Item solvisse Thome Couls [Couks] pro fol. 196 *b.* vno pisce vocato Gurnard VI. *d.* Et sic de aliis [etc.]. Summa solucionis XVII. *s.* VII. *d. ob.* Et remanet *ob.*

48 Edw. 3. A.D. 1374. Gilda mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune proxima post ffestum Sancti Michaelis [48 Edw. 3].

Electio offic'. Senescallus. . . . . .

[1] The Guildford MS. here gives two entries of fines paid by P. Atwood and Rob. At Mere.

Ballivus.	Will. Kent.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Will. Kent, Joh. Barber.

Computus Ballivi. Inter alia solvit Rogero Lumbard, eo quod fuit Burgensis, VI. *s.*, etc.

[Memorandum quod T. Lumbard Ballivus Reddit Computum . . . ad festum Sancti Michaelis Anno XLVIII° per vnum annum, videlicet, de . . . vt de exitibus, proficuis, amerciamentis Curie, Redditibus, forisfacturis, et omnibus aliis receptis ad dictam villam pertinentibus; vnde petit allocari de x. *li.* solutis domino Regi pro firma ville predicte, et sic de aliis, etc.; et remanent de Claro XIII. *s.* VI. *d.*; inde solvit Rogero Lumbard, eo quod fuit burgensis, VI. *s.*, etc. F. 137.

Venit Henr. Jop et invenit plegios ad inveniendum Gildam suam vt liber sit, videlicet, Walterum Galapyn, Johannem Wodeland et Johannem Semere, et dabit de fine . . . ad festum pasche proximo futurum, et dabit Ludum Tauri et Jantaculum ad . . .]

Gilda Mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis [49 Edw. 3]. 49 Edw. 3. **A.D. 1375.** Electio offic'.

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.
Ballivus.	Rob. Atmere.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	Joh. Atmere, Joh. Barber.

In computo [1] Ballivi continetur inter alia vt sequitur, videlicet, Item pro moneta Scotie computanda XX. *s.* Item in omnibus expensis die visus et Curie legalis, etc., de Brongavell Johannes Baw et Rogerus Baw XVIII. *d.*, de molendino de East Shalford IIII. *d.*, etc. [cum multis aliis.]

Gilda mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune in festo Sancte Fidis virginis [50 Edw. 3]. 50 Edw. 3. F. 138. **A.D. 1376.** Electio offic'.

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.

[1] This and the following 'computus' of 50 Edw. III are given more fully in the Guildford MS., which, however, does not contain the 'Computus Custodum Aule' of 50 Edw. III.

GUILDFORD.

Ballivus.	Rob. Atmere.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
Custodes Aule.	. . . . .

In computo Ballivi de eodem anno.

Pro moneta Scotie xx. *s.* Et de xxvii. *s.* viii. *d.* de expensis Curie nundinarum, Curie legalis, visus, pergamene, et aliis minutis expensis. Et de xx. *d.* pro [de] fura [*fultura*] porte apud Frerengate. Et de ii. *s.* iiii. *d.* de fura parietis aule. Et de amerciamento molendini de Stoke iiii. *d.* Et de expensis hominum Communitatis pro ponte de Shalford [vii. *s.* viii. *d.*]. Et de vno potello vini v. *d.*, etc. [et sic remanent lvi. *s.* i. *d. ob.*, inde solvit, etc.].

Computus Custodum Aule. Finis pro Gilda habenda, Tauro, etc.

There is a break in the records from 50 Edward III to 14 Henry
FF. 146–156. fol. 197. IV. From 14 Henry IV to 9 Henry V the entries begin as above,—'Gilda mercatoria tenta,' etc. The 'Senescallus' is superseded by a 'Maior.' The other officers are a Bailiff, Clerk, two Hall-wardens and two Bridge-wardens. Admissions to the Gild are recorded under the years 1, 2 and 6 Henry V; the account of the Bridge-wardens, under 14 Henry IV and 4 Henry V, and that of the Bailiff, 2 Henry V. The latter speaks of 'Summa Aule et gardini simul cum Collectione custume, xxviii. *s.* iii. *d.*'
ff. 197–198. From 1 Henry VI[1] to 10 Henry VII the entries in the British Museum transcript consist merely of the names of the mayor and bailiff. The old title 'Senescallus' appears once more 8 Henry
ff. 199 *b*–202. VI. During the reign of Henry VIII, the entries are occasionally fuller and are generally headed,—'Curia legalis tenta die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii,' or 'At the Lawday holden on Monday,' etc. Admissions to the Gild occur under the years 11, 13, 15 and 20 Henry VII, 13 Henry VIII, 3 and 18 Elizabeth.

Of these later entries the following comprise all that are of interest for the study of the Gild:—

6 Henr. 5. 'Willielmus Tingwike ex assensu totius communitatis Gilde

[1] The extracts from 1 Henry VI onward were probably taken from the old 'Red Book,' spoken of by Austen.

mercatorie admissus est ad eandem Gildam. Et invenit plegios ad pascendum Gildam mercatoriam, et de Tauro et Jentaculo, prout moris est, inveniendo. Et dat de fine pro libertate habenda vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Et invenit plegios de fine et Jentaculo Thomas Stoughton et Johannes Atlee.' GUILDFORD. A.D. 1418. fol. 197 *b.* F. 152.

'Johannes Wheler, Maior. Johannes Parkyns senior, Ballivus. Thomas Martyn, Clericus. Johannes Parkyns et Johannes Shyngleton admissi sunt ad Gildham et Jurati [*sunt*]. For all the tyme past Bridge-wardens and Hall-wardens were chosen at the Gild merchant. Att this Gild Constables & Ale-tasters were chosen.' 11 Henr. 7. fol. 199.

'Thomas Oliver & George Parkehurst were sworne to beare scott & Lott of the free Gild of the same Towne. 4 Henr. 8. fol. 199 *b.*

Thomas Blank, Maior. Joh. Ockley, Ballivus. Stephanus Stacker, Clericus. Curia legalis tenta die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii. Memorandum quod anno regni Henrici 8 quinto, Tertio die mensis Aprilis, venit Johannes Andrew de ffarnham Chapman et dat pro libertate et fine suo ad occupandum et vendendum diebus mercati infra Burgum predictum v. *s.* Et sic admissus est. Constitution that noe person shall cast out any Caryon (except it be buryed) vpon payne of xx. *d.* to the Hall. 5 Henr. 8. A.D. 1514.

Thomas Tanner, Maior. Thomas Oliver, Baillivus. Severall persons were then elected to bayt the Bull; also to pay xx. *s.* apiece; this to be done on Monday next after the ffeast of St. Martyn, the Bishop.—Att the Lawday holden on Monday next after the ffeast of St. Hillary, All the weights & measures belonging to the Hall, were presented before Thomas Tanner, Mayor.' 6 Henr. 8. A.D. 1515.

A manuscript volume in the town archives at Guildford, consisting of 169 pages and extending from 28 Eliz. to 27 Charles II[1], contains the proceedings of the 'Gilda Mercatoria' and the 'Curia legalis.' The former was the court ('ad hanc curiam') held on the Monday next after Michaelmas, when such officers as the mayor, bailiff, clerk, coroner, sergeants-at-mace, and later the civic justice of the peace were elected. The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of

[1] Compiled by John Champion, Town Clerk of Guildford, *temp.* Jac. II.

GUILDFORD. St. Hilary, when the constables, 'decennarii, gustatores carnis et piscium, scrutatores et sigillatores corii, gustatores panis et cervisie,' etc. were elected. Otherwise it is difficult to detect any difference between the two courts, the same kind of business being apparently transacted at both. Occasionally there are admissions to the Gild, or to the freedom both at Hilary and Michaelmas[1], the two expressions 'admissus ad gildam' (or 'admitted to the fraternity') and 'was made freemen' being used synonymously, the latter gradually superseding the former. These freemen become more numerous in the reign of Charles II, and are generally knights, lords and other men of distinction.

There is another small folio volume at Guildford, bound in vellum, with the title 'Court Book, 1725–1750.' The entries are quite similar to those just described, but 'curia legalis' and 'gilda mercatoria' are not so carefully distinguished, most of the entries both at Hilary and Michaelmas beginning simply, 'at a court of our lord the king held,' etc. But when there is an election of officers, the difference between Gild merchant and Law-day above mentioned is still perceptible. The last allusion to the Gild in this volume occurs in the year 1749.

Hartlepool.

Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, granted the burgesses of Hartlepool a Gild Merchant (A.D. 1230):—'Volumus etiam et concedimus quod dicti Burgenses habeant libertatem de majore habendo et Gildam mercatoriam, sicut alii Burgenses habent melius et honorabilius in Burgis Domini regis in Anglia.'—(*Sharp, Hartl.*, p. 68, App. p. 1.) This was confirmed by royal charters of 19 Henry III and 39 Edward III.—(*Petyt MS.*, i. 362.)

April 15, 1673. 'It is ordered at a general guild that whosoever he be of any merchant trade or house-carpenter, joyner, ship-carpenter, draper, taylors, plumers, glasiers, cordiners, butchers, glovers, and skinners, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, wallers, wine coopers, tallow chandlers, *et alias* that shall presume to come

[1] Ff. 47, 60, 91, 95, 109 *b*, 110, 147, 168 *b*, etc.

in and within the liberty of this corporation, to trade or occupye any such trade without the liberty or consent off any such who are injoyned, to the prejudice of the free trades and companyes within the corporation, as now is ordered for the good off the free burgesses and inhabitants theiroff, and for the better preservation off all the companyes and incouragement of them, to them and their successors for ever hereafter, we doe hereby order and have fully agreed upon, that whatsoever he be that shall com within the corporation aforesaid, shall pay to the use off the major and burgesses of this towne for every such time soe offending as he or they shall trade, complent being made by one or two more of the companys aforesaid to the major and burgesses, for every such offense x.*s.*' The companies shall from time to time meet and make laws for the better encouragement of their trades. Anyone making any 'brash' to the damage of any company shall pay to the warden of such company for every such offence over and above the fine above mentioned x.*s.* —(*Sharp*, 84.) HARTLEPOOL.

Oct. 1, 1716. The 'guild jury' having pointed out the ruinous condition of the church and town walls, it is ordered that the yearly treat of the mayor be discontinued, and the accustomed cess for that purpose be used to repair the said church, etc.—(*Ibid.*, 89.)

Mayor's accounts 1725.—The Mayor's Dinner at Michaelmas £10 4*s.* 9*d.* The Guild Dinner £7 18*s.*, etc.—(*Ibid.*, 90.)

Hedon.

A royal charter of 22 Edward III conceded to the burgesses of Hedon, among other liberties:—'Quod iidem Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores Communitatem inter se habeant, et Majorem et Ballivos, Coronatorem et alios ministros ydoneos de seipsis eligere et creare possint annuatim . . . . . [No pleas to be held without the walls; the burgesses to be quit of toll, etc., etc.] Omnes in predicta villa habitantes et habitaturi, mercandisas ibidem exercentes et libertatibus predictis gaudere volentes, sint A.D. 1348.

HEDON. in gilda, lotto et scotto cum Burgensibus predictis, in tallagiis, contributionibus et aliis oneribus communibus totam communitatem ville predicte tangentibus . . . . . Et quod habeant gildam mercatoriam et hansas suas in villa predicta.' — (*Petyt MS.*, i. 336–342; *Poulson*, Holderness, ii. 111.)

Helston.

'Whereas Richard, Earl of Picardy and Cornwall, did by his letters patent grant unto the burgesses of Helston, that they should have all such liberties and customs as were before that time granted and used, and that they then had, by the letters patent of King John[1], in the 2nd year of his reign, *inter alia*, *Gildam mercatore* (*sic*); and after the said Richard, by his letters patent, dated the 24th Henry III[2] granted to the burgesses of Liskerrett, that they should enjoy all such liberties and free customs as he had granted to the burgesses of Helston; and for that the said gild merchant court is a court of brotherhood, for the determination of all contracts and matters amongst them by speedy trial, and in avoidance of great charges, vexations and foreign trials; and that the same court shall be hereafter, by the consent of the mayor and of all the burgesses of Liskerret aforesaid, confirmed *de tribus septimanis in tres* (every three weeks) in the afternoon of the day of the pleading court for foreigns, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy and two of his brethren at least, by the name of the Burgess Court. The form and causes of trial are as followeth:' trespass, debt, agreement broken, so the same do not concern the title of lands nor exceed the sum of £5.—(*Allen, Liskeard*, 265–266.)[3]

Henley-on-Thames.

A.D. 1300. The following is extracted from an inquisition taken after the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall:—'Manerium et villa

[1] Rot. Chart., 93; Stubbs, Select Charters, 305.

[2] Petyt MS., i. 345–348, gives this charter in a confirmation of 10 Edward III.

[3] This record is apparently of the time of Elizabeth. Allen took it from the 'constitution book' of Liskeard.

de Henlee tenuit de domino Rege in capite, sed per quod servicium ignorant. . . . . Item est ibi quedam customa Mercatorum que vocatur *Gilde Silver*, et valet per annum 13*s.* 4*d.* Item est ibi quoddam [proficuum or tributum] mercatorum cujus tolnetum valet per annum 15*s.*'—(*Burn*, *Henley*, 229–230.) HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

This Gild Silver was probably 'money received from non-freemen for permission to trade in the town. Some early charter perhaps contained a grant of a "Gild Merchant." Gilde Silver is elsewhere called "a certain tribute of the Merchants."'—(*Ibid.*, 230.)

A warden of the Gild of Henley is mentioned in deeds of 1359 and 1405.—(*Ibid.*, 324; *Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 71.)

Hereford.

The Gild Merchant of Hereford was confirmed by charters of 17 John, 11 Henry III, 8 Edw. II and 17 Jac. I[1].

Among the liberties which a jury ascribed to Hereford in the year 1154, we find the subjoined:—'Also we use amongst ourselves that no man, of what state or condition soever, shall not make any merchandise, nor have our common letter or test for any matter touching himself, unless he be in scot and lot with our citizens [of the] gilda mercatoria, or freemen of the city as touching the selling of his merchandise, and unless he shall be dwelling in the same city with his wife; and first of all shall have himself with his goods and chattels, viz. uprising and down lying. And this custom ought and was wont to be published at the two principal inquisitions twice a year.'—(*Archaeol. Assoc.*, *Journal*, vol. 27, p. 466.)[2]

The following was certified by the Bailiffs of Hereford to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Rhuddlan, 22 Edw. III:—'Cives Herfordie possunt recipere in gildam suam Gallicos, Wallenses, A.D. 1348.

[1] Rot. Chart., 212; Cal. Rot. Chart., 35; Petyt MS., i. 352–359; Duncumb, Hereford, i. 358.

[2] Cf. Johnson, Anc. Customs of Heref., 18; Duncumb, Hereford, i. 323. The latter version has:—'unlesse he be in scott and lott with our cittizens in the merchant-hall for making merchandize,' etc.

HEREFORD. Scotos & quoscunque alios qui sunt de fide & ligeancia Domini Regis Anglie, ita quod moram faciant in dicta Civitate vel Suburbio ejusdem, & solvant Loth & Scoth cum dictis Civibus supradictis.'—(*Wotton, Leges Wallicae*, 517.)

In or about 1497 it was ordered at a law-day that every person 'admitted guild merchant' of the city should pay upon admission 20*s*., and 2*s*. to the king's officers. No foreigner or stranger was to retail any manner of merchandise within the city unless 'admitted free by the wardens of such craft.'—(*Johnson, Ancient Customs*, 83.)

'To the right worshipful Thomas Church, mayor of the cittie of Hereford, his brethren the aldermen and the three enquests. We your neighbors and co-citizens of the cittie of Hereford freemen and guild merchants of the same, most humbly come, complaining and showing unto your worships, that whereas there hath bene an ancient custome time out of mind within the same that no porter shall summon or presume to arrest anie freemen or guild merchant within the same cittie'. . . . Porters now violate this custom, etc., etc.[1]—(*Ibid.*, 79.)

In 1619 James I granted the citizens of Hereford 'a Gild of Merchants with a hanse and all customs thereto belonging, so that none, unless in the time of markets and fairs, who are not free of the Gild, should merchandise in the city, unless at the will of the common council.' 'That no inhabitant there should maintain any liberties or franchises within the city, suburbs and liberties, unless he were a citizen in the Gild of Merchants there, continually residing and conversant with the city, suburbs and liberties.'—(*Merew. and Stephens*, 1496.)

Hull.

Elizabeth dei gracia, etc. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenerint Salutem. Cum villa nostra de Kyngeston super Hull' ac portus eiusdem ville per rabiem aque de Humber, qui est brachium maris, invndantis et reuerberantis super Wallias et

[1] Probably *temp.* Henry VIII.

fossata ibidem pro defensione erecta, in tantum decasum et desolacionem deuenit quod Maior et Burgenses uille nostre predicte de facultatibus suis tantam desolacionem ville predicte et portus illius subuenire non possunt, neque remedium congruum adhibere, nisi per nos eisdem citius succurratur, hinc est quod ad bona gratuita et vtilia seruicia ac obsequia per Maiorem et Burgenses ville predicte ad eorum labores, sumptus et onera maxima nobis et progenitoribus nostris impensa, et presertim nobis in vltima Rebellione in partibus borialibus exhibita, et etiam ad labores, sumptus et onera grandia que ipsi circa saluacionem, tuicionem et defencionem portus predicti ac castri nostri et fortificationis nostre ibidem sustinuerunt, et indies sustinent, consideracionem habentes, ac volentes proinde graciose agere cum eisdem quo ipsi maximum dicte ville et portus detrimentum amouere et tantam maris rabiem et inundacionem facilius propellere possint, de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concedimus et licenciam damus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris maiore et Burgensibus ville nostre de Kingston super Hull' predicte et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, quod nullus extraneus neque forinsecus a libertate ville predicte decetero emat ab alio extraneo vel forinseco a libertate ville predicte seu vendat alicui alii extraneo vel forinseco a libertate ville illius infra villam illam aliquas mercandisas seu aliquas alias res quascumque nisi solumodo tempore mercatorum siue nundinarum infra villam predictam imposterum tenendorum, sale et piscibus tantummodo exceptis, sub pena forisfacture mercandisarum et rerum predictarum contra formam predictam emptarum siue venditarum, emendarum seu vendendarum, ad vsum Maioris et Burgensium ville predicte et successorum suorum conuertendarum. Et quod possunt ponere in seisinam absque compoto seu aliquo alio nobis, heredibus seu successoribus nostris reddendo, soluendo seu faciendo. Ac vlterius de vberiori gracia nostra ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concessimus et plenam potestatem et auctoritatem dedimus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et potestatem et auctoritatem damus dilectis et fidelibus

HULL.

HULL. ligeis et Burgensibus nostris mercatoribus ville nostre de Kingeston super Hull' predicte, ac per presentes volumus ac ordinamus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris constituimus et declaramus quod ipsi ligei et Burgenses nostri ville predicte mercatores existentes de cetero sint et erunt vnum corpus corporatum et politicum de se in re, facto et nomine et vna communitas perpetua et corporata de gubernatore, assistentibus et societate mercatorum inhabitancium in villa de Kingston super Hull' . . . . . [to have perpetual succession; power to plead and be impleaded by the name of 'the governor, assistants and society of merchants inhabiting the town of Kingston-upon-Hull'; to have a common seal; to make ordinances for the government of the society; to have a council hall in which to assemble and make laws; annually to elect a governor and six assistants; to be able to acquire and dispose of lands and tenements not exceeding £30 yearly value.] Ac pro et in consideracione quod predicta villa de Kingeston super Hull' ac inhabitantes et burgenses eiusdem ville per commercia et mercandizas et industriam, labores et facultates mercatorias predictas manutenentur, supportantur et sustinentur, ac eciam in consideracione magne pauperitatis et decasus dictorum mercatorum per multa infortunita maris et piratie eis accidencia et eveniencia,—Nos considerantes nimiam pauperitatem, decasum et ruinam dictorum mercatorum eis indies euenientes et contingentes eorumque fidelitatem et fidelia obsequia ad eorum sumptus et onera non modica nobis continuo exhibita, et aliis consideracionibus nos specialiter mouentibus, de gracia nostra speciali et ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concessimus et licenciam damus prefatis gubernatori, assistentibus et societati et eorum successoribus quod nullus Burgensis seu Habitans infra villam de Kingeston super Hull' predictam qui non sit aut non voluerit esse liberum seu membrum corporis aut societatis predicte gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis predictorum, de cetero mercandizabit nec intromittet cum aliquibus mercandizis siue mercimoniis ex partibus transmarinis deferendis seu portandis, aut exerceat aliqua commercia ville seu portus ad vel

versus partes transmarinas aut regnum Scotie aut a partibus trans- HULL.
marinis aut a dicto regno Scotie ad vel versus villam seu portum predictum, nec ad aliquas libertates seu priuilegia predicta per presentes concessa habenda, exercenda seu obtinenda admittantur seu eorum aliquis admittatur nisi ad voluntatem et per admissionem gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis predictorum, sub pena forisfacture omnium huiusmodi mercandizarum, mercemoniarum et rerum predictarum ad vsum predictorum gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis conuertendarum. Et quod ipsi et successores sui de tempore in tempus per ministros suos aut eorum aliquem se inde possunt ponere in seisinam absque compoto seu aliquo alio nobis, heredibus seu successoribus nostris reddendo, soluendo seu faciendo. Prouiso tamen semper quod si aliqua persona sive alique persone Burgensis seu Burgenses de Kingeston super Hull' predicta existens vel existentes et exercens siue occupans, exercentes siue occupantes aliquam artem, negociacionem, misteriam siue occupacionem mercandiziam admitti peticrint vel desideraucrint vel petierit seu desideraucrit in dictam societatem, incorporatam per nomen gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis mercatorum inhabitançium in villa de Kingston super Hull', et voluerit siue voluerint recusare et cessare eius vel eorum artem, misteriam et occupacionem, et eciam voluerit siue voluerint exercere et occupare artem siue negociacionem mercatoris tantum, obseruare, tenere et perimplere omnia et singula talia actus et ordinaciones qualia per predictos gubernatorem, assistentes et societatem de tempore in tempus ordinata, facta et stabilita fuerunt, sunt aut erunt, quod tunc dicti gubernator, assistentes et societas eum eosve in dictam societatem admittent et allocabunt pro et durante toto tempore quo nullam aliam artem, misteriam siue occupacionem preter mercandiziam tantum exercebit siue exercebunt. Prouiso eciam semper quod huius concessionis nostre pretextu conventus et tractatus inter nos et quosuis principes initi et conclusi siue imposterum concludendi nullo modo violentur, restringantur aut infringantur, nec eis vlla in parte derogetur aut diminuatur, quin aliorum principum subditi de tempore in tempus tam libere et quiete mercimonia et

HULL. negociaciones suas in predicta villa nostra, prout in aliis villis et vrbibus huius regni nostri, iuxta formam et tenorem conventuum, concordatuum et tractatuum predictorum sine perturbacione aut molestacione quacumque exercere possint et valeant, concessione nostra predicta non obstante, Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut certitudine premissorum aut de aliis donis siue concessionibus per nos aut progenitores nostros eisdem Maiori et Burgensibus ac successoribus suis antehac tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione seu prouicione inde incontrarium facta, edita, ordinata siue prouisa, aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei, etc. Teste Regina apud A.D. 1577. Westm' vndecimo die Maii. Per breve de priuato Sigillo.—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 19 Eliz., pars 2, mem. 39–41.)

Besides this Society of Merchants there was a more ancient Society of Merchant Adventurers of Kingston-upon-Hull. A Society of Merchants of St. George was also incorporated 15 Henry VIII.—(*Frost*, *Notices of Hull*, 37 and App. 45.)

Ipswich.

The following document, copied from the muniments of Ipswich[1], throws much light not only upon the Gild Merchant but also upon the general constitution of a mediaeval borough.

[1] This document is taken from the Domesday Book of Ipswich. Various Ipswich records bearing this name are to be distinguished. The original Domesday Roll was stolen from the corporation of Ipswich in the year 56 Henry III. A jury of 24 townsmen then made a second Domesday Book (19 Edw. I), which has also been lost. But two official copies made in the reign of Edward II are still among the town muniments, and a third transcript of later date is in the British Museum. The New or Great Domesday of Ipswich was compiled in the year 12 Henry VIII and, like its predecessors, contains 'the old grauntes, liberties, ordynaunces, lawes, and good constitucions of the burgh.' (Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, pp. 222–223.)—The record of the transactions of the burgesses in the year 2 John is to be found in the Little Domesday of *temp.* Edward II (ff. 77–81) and, with certain additions, in 'Liber Primus' of the Great Domesday. These additions are indicated in the text by brackets; otherwise I have followed the wording of the Little Domesday, which, however, differs but slightly from that of the Great Domesday.

[Capitulum Primum.] IPSWICH.

[Johannes Dei gracia Rex, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Gippeswico burgum nostrum de Gippeswico cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus omnibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris, illis et heredibus suis hereditarie, reddendo per annum rectam et solitam firmam ad terminum Sancti Michaelis per manum Gippeswici prepositi ad scaccarium nostrum, et c. sol. sterlingorum numero de incremento ad eundum terminum, quos reddere solebant. Concessimus eciam quod omnes burgenses de Gippeswico sint quieti de theloneo et stallagio, lastagio, passagio, pontagio et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram et per portus maris. Concessimus eis quod nullus eorum placitet extra burgum Gippeswici de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis ministris nostris; et quod habeant gildam mercatoriam et hansam suam; et quod nullus hospitetur nec quicquam per vim capiat infra burgum de Gippeswico; et quod terras suas et vadia sua et omnia debita sua juste habeant, quicumque eis ea debeant; et quod de terris et tenuris suis que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem burgi Gippeswici et liberorum burgorum nostrorum; et de debitis suis que acomodata fuerint apud Gippeswicum et de vadiis ibidem factis placita apud Gippeswicum teneantur; et quod nullus eorum de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum legem liberorum burgorum nostrorum. Prohibemus eciam quod nemo in tota terra nostra theloneum, nec stallagium, nec aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Gippeswici capiat super forisfacturam nostram x. librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgenses omnes predictas libertates et liberas consuetudines habeant et teneant bene et in pace, sicut eas meliores et liberiores habuerunt vel habent ceteri burgenses liberorum burgorum nostrorum Anglie, salvis in omnibus civibus nostris London' libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Preterea volumus et concedimus quod iidem burgenses nostri per commune consilium villate sue eligant duos de legalioribus

IPSWICH. et discretioribus hominibus ville sue, et presentent eos capitali justicie nostre ad scaccarium nostrum, qui bene et fideliter custodiant preposituram predicti burgi de Gippeswico; et non amoveantur, quamdiu se in baillia illa bene gesserint, nisi per commune consilium predictorum burgensium. Volumus eciam quod in eodem burgo per commune consilium predictorum burgensium eligantur IIII. de legalioribus et discretioribus hominibus de burgo ad custodiendum placita corone et alia que ad nos et ad coronam nostram pertinent in eodem burgo, et ad videndum quod prepositi illius burgi juste tractent tam pauperes quam diuites. Hiis testibus, etc. Datum per manus G. Wellen-
A.D. 1200. sis archidiaconi, etc., XXV. die Maii anno regni nostri primo[1].]

[Capitulum Secundum.]

fol. 77. Hoc est transcriptum Rotuli facti in Gyppeswico Anno Regni Regis Johannis secundo super Statu et ordinacione eiusdem ville, prout continetur in dicto Rotulo, qui est in communi Cista ville memorate, Et qui sic incipit.

In Rotulo de modo et forma pro Balliuis et Coronatoribus in Gippeswico eligendis secundum formam Carte domini Regis Johannis, videlicet:—Die Jouis proxima post festum Natiuitatis Sancti
A.D. 1200. Johannis Baptiste anno Regni Regis Johannis secundo congregata est tota villata Burgi Gippeswici in Cimiterio Beate Marie ad Turrim ad eligendum duos Balliuos et quatuor Coronatores in eodem Burgo secundum formam carte predicte domini Regis, quam idem Rex Burgensibus Burgi predicti iam de novo concessit; quo die iidem Burgenses de communi assensu et vna voce elegerunt duos probos et legales homines villate sue, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni et Willielmum de Belines, qui iurati sunt ad custodiendum preposituram predicti Burgi, Et quod bene et fideliter tractabunt tam pauperes quam diuites.

[Capitulum Tercium.]

Item elegerunt eodem die vna voce quatuor Coronatores, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni, Will. de Belines, Philippum

[1] In Rot. Chartarum, p. 65, this charter is dated 'xxv die Maii anno regni nostri secundo.'

de Porta et Rogerum Lew, qui iurati sunt ad custodienda placita Corone et ad alia facienda, que ad Coronam pertinent in eodem Burgo, et ad superuidendum quod predicti Balliui juste et legitime tractent tam pauperes quam diuites. IPSWICH. fol. 77 b.

[Capitulum Quartum.]

Item eodem die ordinatum est per commune consilium dicte villate quod de cetero sint in Burgo predicto duodecim Capitales Portmenni iurati, sicut in aliis liberis Burgis Anglie sunt, et quod habeant plenam potestatem pro se et tota villata ad gubernandum et manutenendum predictum Burgum et omnes libertates eiusdem Burgi, et ad iudicia ville reddenda, Ac eciam ad omnia [custodienda], ordinanda et facienda in eodem Burgo, que fieri debeant pro statu et honore ville memorate. Et super hoc dictum est per Balliuos et Coronatores predictos quod tota villata veniat in Cymiterio predicto, die dominica proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli proximo futurum, ad eligendum predictos XII. Capitales Portmennos secundum formam eiusdem ordinacionis.

[Capitulum Quintum.]

Die Dominica proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Anno supradicto congregata est tota villata de Gippeswico coram Ballivis et Coronatoribus eiusdem ville ad eligendum XII. Capitales Portmannos in eadem villa, prout prius ordinatum est. Et predicti Balliui et Coronatores per assensum villate eligunt quatuor probos et legales homines de qualibet parochia dicte ville, qui iurati sunt ad eligendum XII. Capitales Portmannos de melioribus, discrecioribus ac potencioribus ville predicte ad ordinandum pro statu ville, ut predictum est. Et predicti iurati de parochiis veniunt fol. 78. et eligunt pro se et tota villata hec XII. nomina subscripta, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni, Will. de Belines, Philippum de Porta, Rogerum Lew, Petrum Euerard, Will. Goscalk, Amisium Bolle, Johannem de Sancto Georgio, Johannem le Mayster, Sayerum filium Thurstani, Robertum Parys et Andream Peper. Qui iurati sunt coram tota villata predicta quod bene et fideliter custodient et gubernabunt Burgum Gippeswici, et ad manutenendum secundum eorum posse omnes libertates, que iam de nouo

IPSWICH. Burgensibus eiusdem Burgi per cartam predicti domini Regis concesse sunt, et eciam ad omnes alias libertates et liberas consuetudines ville predicte [*manutenendas*], et ad iudicia curiarum eiusdem ville iuste reddenda, non habentibus respectum [*ad*] alicuius personam, Et insuper ad omnia alia ordinanda et facienda que pro statu et honore ville predicte fieri contingent, Et ad juste et legittime tractandum tam pauperes quam diuites.

[Capitulum VI^m.]

Eodem die quum cito predicti XII. Capitales Portmenni fuerant iurati in forma predicta, fecerunt totam villatam predictam leuare manus ultra librum et in vna voce solempniter iurare quod ab illa hora in antea erunt obedientes, intendentes, consulantes et auxiliantes Balliuis, Coronatoribus suis ac omnibus et singulis predictis XII. Capitalibus Portmannis cum corporibus et catallis eorum ad predictam villam Gyppeswici et nouam cartam predic-
fol. 78 *b*. tam ac honorem et omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines eiusdem ville conseruandas et manutenendas in omnibus locis versus quoscumque, excepto tamen versus dominum Regem et Regiam potestatem, secundum eorum posse, prout juste et racionabiliter facere debeant.

[Capitulum VII^m.]

Eodem die concordatum est quod predicta noua carta domini Regis tradatur duobus probis et legalibus hominibus eiusdem ville ad salvo custodiendum, videlicet, Johanni filio Normanni et Philippo de Porta, qui iurati sunt ad dictam cartam fideliter custodiendam et ad illam predicte villate liberare, cum necesse fuerit et ad hoc facere muniti fuerint et ex parte villate requisiti.

Et quia plura pro statu et honore ville sunt [ordinanda][1] et facienda que congrue ad hunc diem non possunt fieri, concordatum est quod Balliui, Coronatores et omnes capitales portmenni predicti veniant et simul sint hic die Jouis proxima post festum Translacionis beati Thome Martiris proximo futurum ad ordinandum et faciendum ea que contigerint ordinari et fieri pro statu et honore ville memorate.

[1] Little Domesday has 'ordinata.'

[Capitulum VIII^m.] IPSWICH.

Die Jouis proxima post festum Translacionis sancti Thome Martiris Anno supradicto congregati sunt Balliui et Coronatores ac ceteri Capitales portmenni ad tractandum et ordinandum de statu ville Gyppeswyci.

In primo ordinant quod omnes custume predicti Burgi de cetero colligantur per manus Balliuorum et quatuor proborum et legalium hominum eiusdem Burgi. Et quod ipsi de anno in annum soluant [*ad*] Scaccarium domini Regis pro predicta villata rectam et solitam firmam. fol. 79.

[Capitulum IX^m.]

Item ordinant quod in dicto Burgo sint duo bedelli iurati ad faciendum attachiamenta, districciones et omnia precepta Balliuorum, Coronatorum et Capitalium portmennorum que pertinent ad faciendum in eodem burgo. Et quod vnus de eisdem Bedellis sit custos omnium prisonum qui per Balliues Burgi attachiabuntur. Et quod ille custos inueniat securitatem ad saluo custodiendum omnes prisones suos, etc.

[Capitulum X^m.]

Item ordinant quod per Commune consilium villate fiat in dicto Burgo vnum Commune sigillum ad seruiendum in grossis negociis tangentibus communitatem dicti Burgi, et eciam ad litteras inde consignandas de veritate testificandas pro omnibus et singulis Burgensibus eiusdem Burgi, et ad omnia alia facienda que fieri debeant ad communem honorem et vtilitatem ville predicte. Et quod illud Commune sigillum custodiatur per tres vel quatuor probos et legales homines de predicto Burgo ad hoc iuratos coram Communitate eiusdem Burgi.

[Capitulum XI^m.]

Item ordinant quod in dicto Burgo per commune consilium villate sue eligatur vnus probus et legalis et idonius homo, vt sit Aldermannus Gilde Mercatorie in eodem Burgo. Et quod quatuor probi et legales homines eiusdem Burgi associentur ei. Et quod Aldermannus et ipsi quatuor iurentur quod bene et fide- fol. 79 *b*.

IPSWICH. liter manutenebunt predictam Gildam et omnia que ad Gildam pertinent.

[Capitulum xii^m.]

Item ordinant quod predicta noua carta mandetur in pleno comitatu Suff' et vsque Norwycum in pleno comitatu Norff'. Et quod eadem carta in eisdem comitatibus manifeste legatur, vt libertates in dicta carta contente palam cognoscantur et pupplicentur in singulis locis vtriusque comitatus.

[Capitulum xiii^m.]

Item ordinatum est quod nullus Burgensis predicte ville sit quietus de custuma in eadem villa de merchandisis suis, videlicet, si sit mercator, nisi sit lottans et scottans in communibus auxiliis et negociis ville.

[Capitulum xiiii^m.]

Die dominica proxima post festum Nativitatis Marie Virginis anno supradicto congregata est Communitas ville Gippeswici coram Balliuis et Coronatoribus et ceteris capitalibus portmennis eiusdem ville ad audiendum omnes ordinaciones predictas, que coram populo ville lecte sunt in Cimiterio beate Marie ad Turrim. Et ad quas ordinaciones predictas, cum lecte fuerint ibidem, tota predicta Communitas vna voce consentit. Et postea elegerunt
fol. 80. Balliuos suos, qui comorabuntur pro proximo anno futuro, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni et Willielmum de Balines. Eodem die eligunt quatuor homines ad colligendum custumas ville simul cum predictis Balliuis, videlicet, Petrum peper, Normannum Halynoth, Clementem le Palmere et Lemannum de Ponte.

Item eodem die eligunt duos Bedellos, videlicet, Johannem Prikehert et Johannem Haue, qui iurati sunt quod bene et fideliter facient attachiamenta, districciones et omnia precepta Balliuorum, Coronatorum et Portmennorum, et omnia que ad officium eorum pertinent. Et predictus Johannes Prikehert electus est ad prisones ville custodiendos, et invenit securitatem ad respondendum euasionibus prisonum si euenerint, quod absit, videlicet, Edmundum de Marisco, Petrum Pepir, Johannem Haue et Thomam de Hornere.

Et quia plura non possunt expediri ad hunc diem, concordatum est quod Ballivi et tota Communitas sint hic die iouis proxima post festum Sancte fidis proximo futurum pro Aldermanno eligendo et ad alia facienda que modo fieri non possunt. Et dictum est Ballivis quod interim facient construere vnum commune sigillum, secundum quod supra ordinatum est. IPSWICH.

[Capitulum xv^m.]

Die Jouis proxima post festum sancte fidis Anno supradicto Ballivi, Coronatores et ceteri Capitales portmenni ac tota Com- fol. 80 *b*.
munitas adunati sunt in ecclesia beate Marie ad Turrim. Et Ballivi ostendunt ibi commune sigillum ville quod de nouo constructum est. Et tunc electi sunt tres de legalioribus et potencioribus de dicto Burgo ad [custodiendum][1] illud sigillum, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni, Willielmum de Belines et Philippum de Porta, qui iurati sunt coram communitate quod bene et fideliter custodient predictum sigillum, et quod nullam litteram nec aliquod instrumentum cum eodem sigillo consignabunt, nisi fuerint pro communi honore et pro vtilitate ville seu Burgensium ville, et hoc per assensum parium suorum. Et insuper concordatum est quod communis carta ville remaneat in custodia eorundem.

[Capitulum xvi^m.]

Eodem die electus est per commune consilium villate vnus Aldermannus, videlicet, Willielmus Gosscalk. Et quatuor eliguntur qui associantur ei, videlicet, Petrus Euerard, Johannes le Mayster, Rogerus Lew et Johannes de Sancto Georgio, qui iurati sunt simul cum Aldermanno quod bene et fideliter gubernabunt Gildam mercatoriam in Burgo Gippeswici et omnes articulos ad Gildam pertinentes. Et quod bene et legittime tractabunt omnes fratres Gilde. Et postea dictum est per Aldermannum et quatuor socios suos in presencia populi ville quod omnes qui sunt de libertate ville veniant coram Aldermanno et sociis suis ad certum diem, quando et vbi eis scire facient, ad ponendum se in Gilda et ad hansam suam eidem Gilde dandam.

[1] Thus in Great Domesday, but Little Domesday has 'ad custodes.'

IPSWICH.

[Capitulum XVII^m.]

fol. 81. [Eodem die predicti Balliui, Coronatores et ceteri Portmanni ac tota Communitas insimul loquebantur qualiter et quo modo melius facere poterint ad manutenendum predictam Gildam mercatoriam ac[1] omnia que ad Gildam pertinent. Qui quidem Balliui, Coronatores et ceteri Portmanni et tota Communitas vna voce consenserunt et ordinauerunt quod ipsemet Aldermannus qui iam electus est et omnes Aldermanni qui imposterum eligi debent de cetero habeant et occupant ad proficuum Gilde predicte Empcionem et Vendicionem omnium Mercandizarum subscriptarum, videlicet, Mylstonys, rubstonys, Dogstonys, quernstonys, Gryndstonys, rubstonys, Grauestones, Morters of Marbill et Pavyngstonys of marbyll. Et quod ille Aldermannus per Sacramentum suum de Anno in Anno reddere debet rectum et iustum Computum coram Balliuis et Coronatoribus ville predicte de omni proficuo et incremento que ipse in hoc anno preterito lucrauit et acquisiuit racione empcionis et vendicionis omnium Mercandizarum suprascriptarum. Et vltra hoc vnanimi assensu et consensu consenserunt quod de cetero nulli Inhabitantes ville predicte nec aliqua alia persona, Indigena siue alienigena, infra villam predictam aut infra libertates et precincta eiusdem habeant nec occupare debent Empcionem aut Vendicionem Mercandizarum predictarum, nisi solus aldermannus Gilde predicte ad vsum et proficuum eiusdem gilde. Et hoc sub pena forisfacture omnium dictarum mercandizarum sic emptarum vel venditarum.]

[Capitulum XVIII^m.]

fol. 81 *a*. Eodem die concessum est per totam Communitatem ad rogatum predictorum XII. capitalium portmennorum quod ipsi pro eorum labore, quem facient pro eadem Communitate, habeant pratum de Odenholm ad sustentacionem equorum suorum.

[Capitulum XIX^m.]

Item ordinatum est et concordatum per totam Communitatem quod leges et libere consuetudines ville predicte ponantur in

[1] MS. 'ad.'

quodam rotulo, qui vocabitur *le Domesday*. Et quod ille Rotulus semper commorabitur in custodia Balliuorum eiusdem ville, qui erunt pro tempore, vt possint scire et cognoscere modum qualiter agere debent in suo officio. Et quod omnia statuta gilde mercatorie ponantur in quodam alio rotulo, prout utuntur alibi in Ciuitatibus et Burgis vbi gilda mercatoria est. Et quod Aldermannus semper habeat illum rotulum penes se, vt sciat qualiter operare in suo officio. IPSWICH.

This is followed by an inquisition, evidently made the same year (2 John), to ascertain how and in what manner certain religious persons having lands and tenements in the neighbourhood of Ipswich ought to be free and quit of toll in the same town. The jury state that the Archbishop and Prior of Canterbury, the Bishop and Prior of Norwich, the Bishop and Prior of Ely, the Abbot of Colchester, the Abbot of Coggeshale, etc., etc. with their men and villains are quit of custom, but only on things growing on their own lands and things bought for their own use, 'sed nativi qui sunt mercatores semper dederunt custumam suam ad firmam domini Regis.' The inquest ends thus:—'de aliis religiosis in patria dicunt quod qualiter seu quo modo sunt quieti de custuma uel quieti esse debent, ignorant. Immo credunt quod debent esse quieti de suis propriis bonis crescentibus et exeuntibus de suis propriis terris, pertinentibus ad ecclesias suas et quas tenent in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.' fol. 81 (*a*). fol. 81 (*b*).

In the same year the Prior of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich became a burgess ('deuenit Burgensis') and gave to the commonalty 20*s*., in aid of the expenses incurred in obtaining the new charter, and to the hanse of the Gild one quarter of wheat and a boar,—'et dat ad hansam gilde ville vnum quarterium frumenti et vnum aprem.' The Prior of St. Peter in Ipswich also became a burgess, giving to the commonalty one mark and to the Gild one coomb of wheat and two wethers,—'et dat ad gildam ville vnam cumbram frumenti et duos multones;' and he promised to be in lot and scot as an 'intrinsic' burgher,—'lottans et scottans ut Burgensis intrinsecus.' fol. 81 (*a*) *b*.

IPSWICH. There are many entries of 'foreign' burgesses made during the reigns of John, Henry III and Edward I. Many lords and knights were among the 'forinseci' thus admitted,—Lord Roger de Bigod, Lord Hugh de Peche of Belinges, Lord Geoffrey de Burneuille, Lord Reginald de Panely, Lord Hugh de Rous, Lord Roger de Montalt, Lord Gilbert Peche, etc. The following will illustrate the nature of these entries :—

fol. 82. 'Hec sunt nomina forinsecorum burgensium qui facti sunt in Gippeswico pro quodam certo dando annuatim ad firmam domini Regis ville predicte.... Dominus Rogerus le Bygod, Comes Norfolcie et Marescallus Anglie, in aula prioris Sancti Petri de Gippeswico deuenit Burgensis eiusdem ville. Et dat ad gildam mercatoriam vnum bouem et vnum taurum, duo quarteria frumenti et duo quarteria brasii pro eo quod ipse et omnes natiui sui decetero sint quieti de Theloneo in villa predicta, videlicet, de omnibus bladis et aliis rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus in suis propriis terris et dominicis tantum, et de omnibus rebus emptis pro suis propriis estouiis, et aliter non. Et eciam soluet annuatim imperpetuum ad festum Sancti Michaelis IIII.*d.* pro cayo suo in Gippeswico ad firmam ville predicte, set tamen si natiui sui fuerint mercatores, soluant ad firmam domini Regis rectam et debitam custumam suam, et maxime de mercandisis suis. Et quia idem Comes erat auxilians ad cartam domini Regis de libertatibus ville impetrandam, concessit et in fide promisit ad manutenendum honorem ville Gippeswici et libertates in dicta noua carta contentas. Et predictus Comes habet transcriptum huius irrotulamenti penes se sub communi sigillo ville.

Eodem die dominus Robertus de Vaus, miles predicti comitis, factus fuit burgensis et dat ad hansam gilde vnum quarterium frumenti. Et vt ipse et omnes natiui sui, quos habet in Wenham et alibi, sint quieti in Gippeswyco de omni theloneo, modo et forma supradictis, concessit dare singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis ad firmam predicte ville IIII.*s.* et II. busselos frumenti[1].'

William the Prior of Holy Trinity of Ipswich was sworn in full court (39–40 Henry III),—'et concessit dare communitati

[1] The date is 2 John. Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 240.

ad expensas pro noua carta predicti domini Regis iam de nouo impetrata vnam marcam, et ad conuiuium gilde vnam cumbram frumenti et vnum quarterium braserii, et erit lottans et scottans vt burgensis intrinsecus[1].' IPSWICH.

'Dominus Johannes de Bello Monte et Alicia vxor eius facti sunt Burgenses in anno xxvi [Edw. I]. Et dant ad gildam ville duo quarteria frumenti. Et concedunt dare quolibet anno ad eandem gildam pro se et villanis suis vnum comblum frumenti.' fol. 91.

'Quia heredes plurimorum forinsecorum burgensium contradicunt soluere et facere auxilium ad firmam ville Gippeswici, prout antecessores sui facere consueverunt, pro libertate habenda in eadem villa, vt iidem antecessores sui habere solebant,—Die Jouis in festo Sancti Luce euangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici secundo, tempore Viuiani filii Siluestri et Johannis Lorenz, tunc Balliuorum predicte ville Gippeswici, de communi assensu eiusdem villate ordinatum et concordatum quod nullus forinsecus Burgensis de cetero fiat in eadem villa, nisi ad terminum vite sue tantum. Et hoc, pro quodam certo dando annuatim ad firmam ville predicte ad festum Sancti Michaelis, vel vt sit lottans et scottans secundum suum statum ad communia talliagia ville. Et illi qui sunt lottantes, etc. erunt quieti de Theloneo in dicta villa tam de merchandisis suis quam de aliis bonis suis. Et hii qui non sunt lottantes erunt quieti de bladis et aliis rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus in suis propriis terris et eciam de omnibus rebus emptis ad suos proprios vsus tantum[2].' fol. 88. A.D. 1274.

'Liber Quartus' of the Great Domesday Book of Ipswich contains 'The Constitucion for Corpus Christi Procession and for the Maundy':—'Ad laudem et honorem Summe et Individue Trinitatis, Patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti, beatissime A.D. 1325.

[1] Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 225.

[2] Ibid., 241.—Throughout the fifteenth century the burgesses admitted by the 'general court' of Ipswich were almost always distinguished as 'burgenses intrinseci' and 'burgenses extrinseci' (or 'forinseci'), though there were comparatively few of the latter,—Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 30158, ff. 7, 8, 12 *b*, 13, 24, 31 *b*, 35, etc.

IPSWICH. et gloriosissime virginis Marie necnon et Omnium Sanctorum maxime et excellentissime ob reuerenciam et commemoracionem specialem Institucionis Sacramenti venerabilis corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Jesu Christi, qui pridie quam pateretur de hoc mundo transiturus ad patrem, cum tempus sue mortis instaret, cenantibus discipulis cunctisque fidelibus in memoriam sue passionis hoc summum Sacramentum Corporis Sui et Sanguinis instituit et reliquit,—Nos priores ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis et ecclesie Sancti Petri in Gippewico, et omnes sacerdotes parochiales ville predicte ex communi nostro assensu et consensu, die Mercurii in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in ecclesia Sancte Margarete in villa predicta anno Domini M°. CCC. vicesimo quinto, confraternitatem quandam inter nos et laicos quoscunque ad nos accedentes vel accessuros de eorum laicorum concessu pro nobis et confraternitate nostra noncupata *guilda mercatorum*, alias vocata *guilda Corporis Christi*, ordinauimus firmiter per presentes perpetuis temporibus deo dante duraturam, volentes et concedentes cum consensu confratrum nostrorum laicorum predicte guilde quod . . . . . [a description of the procession is here given; also regulations concerning the burial of brethren.] Item pro nobis et dicta confraternitate nostra cum dictorum laicorum concensu volumus et concedimus quod hec nostra confraternitas semper sit sub regimine duorum laicorum noncupatorum Aldermannorum guilde predicte. Volumus eciam pro nobis et confraternitate nostra quod Tabernaculum nostrum sit in gubernacione dictorum aldermannorum, et in loco honesto et sacro conseruetur, videlicet, in Ecclesia Sancte Marie ad Turrim, operariorum nostrorum omnium eisdem, si qui fuerint, curam penitus committendo; cera nostra et pecunia nostra, si qua fuerit, eciam sit in custodia dictorum aldermannorum; Et illos aldermannos per sacramentum suum de anno in annum reddere debitum rectum et justum computum coram balliuis et portmannis ville predicte et omnia que ad predictam guildam et confraternitatem pertinent[1].'

The Court Book of Ipswich (3 Hen. V–2 Rich. III), deposited

[1] Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 245.

in the British Museum, contains an occasional reference to the Guild :— IPSWICH.

'Curia generalis tenta ibidem die lune in festo Sancti Marce Euangeliste anno predicto [24 Hen. VI] . . . . Ad eandem Curiam per Balliuos, portmannos et totam villatam ville Gippewici electus est Johannes Caldewell in Aldermannum Gilde mercatorie Corporis Christi, et Johannes Geet et Willielmus Rydon erunt sibi associantes. A.D. 1446.

Et ad eandem Curiam ordinatum est per predictos Balliuos, Portmannos et villatam quod ab hoc die inſuturum nullus homo, cuiuscumque condicionis sit, decetero infra villam Gippewici et precinctum eiusdem emet nec mercandizabit aliquas lapides molates, videlicet, millestones, quernstones, gryndstones, pathyngstones ac alios lapides quoscumque, nisi Aldermannus Gilde Corporis Christi ville Gippewici, qui pro tempore erit.'

'Curia generalis ibidem tenta die Jouis proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii pape anno regni regis Edward IIII^ti^ XXII^o^ . . . . A.D. 1482. Et ad eandem Curiam ordinatum est per Balliuos, Portmannos et totam Communitatem quod quilibet Burgensis fforinsecus et extraneus soluet annuatim ad Sustentacionem Gilde Corporis Christi XVI.*d.* ad quatuor anni terminos per equales porciones, sub pena Amissionis Burgensie sue imperpetuum.'—(*Addit. MS.*, *Mus. Brit.*, 30158, ff. 9*b*, 38*b*.) Ordinacio.

The following are the ordinances of the Gild Merchant in its later form (probably *temp.* Henry VII[1]) :—'Cum inter alias ordinaciones et constituciones infra oppidum Gippewici a tempore quo non extat memoria consuetum fuerat ibidem habere guilde presbiterum ad orandum et celebrandum tam pro prospero et bono statu omni omnium Confratrum et sororum guilde mercimonialis, alias vocate *Guilde Corporis Christi*, quam pro animabus omnium confratrum et sororum guilde predicte vniverse carnis viam ingressorum, Cui presbitero haud ignoratur annuatim per predicte confraternitatis aut guilde Aldermannos nouem marcas legalis monete Anglie pro salario et stipendio suo fideliter fuisse solutos ;—Preterea provisum fuit vt prefate confraternitatis

[1] Wodderspoon, Memorials, 164.

IPSWICH. aut guilde confratres et sorores annuatim luctuosis et lugubribus indumentis ad Ecclesiam Marie Turris conveniant et occurrant die Sabbati proxime et immediate domini corporis festum sequente hora prima post meridiem, quo in loco pro animabus omnium confratrum et sororum prenominate confraternitatis officia funeralia siue exequias ecclesiastico more audituri sunt; —Insuper statuitur proximo die dominico sequente festum dominici corporis quod omnes confratres et sorores eiusdem guilde eo modo quo prius dictum est, hoc est, vestibus mestuosis iterum conveniant circiter horam nouenam ante meridiem ad audiendam missam pro animabus omnium confratrum et sororum vniuerse carnis viam ingressorum, quo facto solitum fuit unumquemque sese conferre ad capitolium, vulgariter noncupatum *le Guilde Hall*, predicte ville familiariter epulatum ac corpora sua talibus cibariis et lauticiis refocillanda que per prefatos Aldermannos et gubernatores eiusdem guilde apparantur; posthac statutum constat vnumquemque confratrum pro se et vxore sua soluere debere XVI.*d.* pro prandio suo ad comodum et sustentacionem eiusdem guilde. Sed quia ista consuetudo racioni consona plerumque ad predictorum confraternitatis aut gilde aldermannorum et gubernatorum ejusdem infamiam et detrimentum cessauit et obolevit, Pro Reformacione ejusdem ad laudem et honorem Summe et Individue Trinitatis, patris et filii et spiritus sancti ac beatissime et gloriosissime Virginis Marie necnon et omnium Sanctorum et Sanctarum, ordinatum et decretum est per balliuos, portmannos, coronatores et per commune consilium ville Gippewici vnanimi assensu et consensu quod decetero erit quidem idoneus Guilde presbiter ad orandum et celebrandum pro confratribus et sororibus dicte confraternitatis, sicut in antiquo tempore vsitatum et consuetum fuit. Et quod idem presbiter habeat pro stipendio et salario suo nouem marcas legalis monete Anglie juste et fideliter solutas per aldermannos aut gubernatores dicte guilde. Insuper ordinamus quod omnes ad vnum Confratres memorate guilde annuatim congregentur et conveniant tempore et loco supradictis, videlicet, ad ecclesiam beate Marie Turris ad audiendam missam ac funeralia officia pro animabus confratrum

et sororum ab hac luce decessis, et quod vnusquisque confratrum pro se et vxore sua deponat denarium post offertorium ejusdem misse ibidem celebrate per dictum guilde presbiterum. Que quidem oblacio erit bipartita inter predictum Guilde presbiterum et presbiterum parochialem Sancte Marie Turris. Preterea volumus et ordinamus quod unusquisque confratrum Guilde predicte presens existat ad predicta funeralia audienda et ad oblacionem deponendam, sub pena vnius libre cere. Quo facto et finito eat unusquisque confratrum et sororum ad capitolium, vulgariter noncupatum *le Guylde Halle* predicte ville, familiariter epulatum, sicut in antiquo tempore consuetum. Et quod vnusquisque confratrum soluat pro se et vxore sua XVI.*d.* pro prandio suo ad comodum et sustentacionem eiusdem guilde. Et si aliquis burgensis intrinsecus siue extrinsecus denegat soluere annuatim *le* predictos XVI.*d.* ad opus predictum, quod ipse erit abjuratus burgensie sue imperpetuum. Et si aliquis ducit secum ad prandium plusquam uxorem, soluat pro qualibet persona IIII.*d.* —Eciam ordinatum et decretum est quod dictus capellanus Corporis Christi vocatus *le Guilde Preste* celebret vnum Trigintale in qualibet ecclesia parochiali istius ville vbi corpus cujuscunque confratris siue sororis forte contigerit sepeliri, vel vbi ipse vel illa in vita sua morabatur, per assignacionem aldermannorum et gubernatorum, qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore erunt[1].' IPSWICH.

The following details concerning the later history of this Gild are taken from Wodderspoon's Memorials of Ipswich (pp. 168–179)[2].

5 Henry VII.—John Squier was made farmer of the profits of stones with Jeffry Osborne and James Hill for the benefit of Corpus Christi.

12 Henry VII.—It was made known that every Burgess

[1] Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, pp. 244–245.

[2] See also Notices of the Corpus Christi Guild, Ipswich, by W. S. Fitch,—Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Nat. Hist., Proc., ii. 151–163; and Bacon, Annalls of Ipsw., 144–147, 170, 188–195, 353, 357, 399, 422, 493 *et passim.*

IPSWICH. defaulting in his duties to the Gild should be summoned by the Wardens of the next Court to show cause why he should not forfeit his freedom. If he came not to the Court, he was reputed as 'foreign,' that is, no Burgess or member of the Gild.

16 Eliz.—Ordered by the Great Court of Ipswich 'that in respect of the grete skarsitie and derthe of all victualle in this realm at this present, the feast of the Guylde Merchant usually kepte in this towne shall be kepte by the Aldermen of the Guilde in such order and forme as it hathe ben used to be kepte. And that the said Aldermen shall have allowed to them out of the town treasury such some of moneye as shalbe agreed upon at the next Court after the saide feaste made.'

18 Eliz.—The occupations, or trades of Ipswich were newly drawn up into four Companies: I. The Mercers, including all 'maryners, shipwryghts, bokebynders, prynters, fyshemongers, swordsetters, coks [i.e. cooks], ffletchers, arrowhed-makers, phisitians, hatters, cappers, mercers, merchaunts' and several others; II. The Drapers, including all 'joyners, taylors, carpenters, innholders, ffremasons, bryckelayers, tylers, carryers, casket-makers, surgeons, clothyers' and five others; III. The Taylors, including 'cutlers, smyths, barbers, chandlers, pewterers, mynstrells, pedlers, plumbers, pynners, millers, millwrights, cowpers, shermen, glasiers, turners, tynkers, taylors' and two others; IV. The Shoemakers, including the 'curryers, coler-makers, sadlers, poynters, coblers, skynners, tanners, butchers, carters and laborours.' It was ordered that each company should have an Alderman and two Wardens. All foreigners coming to the town should upon becoming members of the Gilds be distributed among the aforesaid Companies at the discretion of the Bailiffs.

3 James I.—The Great Court agreed that 'Roger Wallis hathe openlie confessed that he hathe offended the towne, in contemminge the auntient orders and usages of this towne, by not holdinge and keepinge of the Guild Merchant of this towne, being elected thereunto; and thereuppon hathe nowe made requeste to this courte to be a free Burgess of this towne and to be dischardged from keeping of the Guild Merchant, for a reason-

able fyne.' Wallis was made free and discharged from entering upon the duties of Alderman of the Gild for a fine of VII. *li.* IPSWICH.

3 James I.—R. Seelie was elected Alderman of the Gild to serve with another and to keep two dinners in each year, at which every Burgess should pay 16*d.* for himself and his wife, and the first or next Gild was ordered to be held on Sunday se'nnight after Midsummer.

4 James I.—A tierce of claret was ordered to be provided for the use of the Gild at the cost of the town.

5 James I.—The Aldermen of the Gild were ordered to keep two dinners, and all freemen paying subsidy in the town should attend with their wives, and 'none other.'

6 James I.—The Portmen were ordered to pay 5*s.* each to the dinner of the Gild, the 'Twenty-four' 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and every Freeman 2*s.* 6*d.* None should be allowed to attend but such as were Burgesses; whether they attended or not, they were bound to pay toward the feast.

After the reign of James I the Gild declined in importance, and 'eventually the feast and the Gild are found dwindling to a dinner bestowed upon the Twelve and Four-and-Twenty.'

Nathaniel Bacon, town clerk of Ipswich 1651–1660, writes as follows:—'Albeit that the government of the Guild still continued [after the period of the Norman Conquest] in order to the proffit of them selves in matter of trade; and soe did for a long time after, till those kind of ffraternities grew distastfull to kings in their government, by trenching too much, as was thought, uppon the prerogative of kings, by their ordinances, and by lawes, the same were committed to the cognisance of the Justices of the peace, or chief Governour of the Corporation, to be disallowed, or allowed and recorded by them, and afterwards to the Justices of the Benches and of assizes. And thus theire power being checked, they withered, and for theire better support, taking into theire society many fforrainers that minded not that way of Trade, by degrees the ffreedom of the Guild was changed into the freedom of the Towne, the Guildholder still retaining his title and name as a monument of an auncient freedom, and no more, allthough

IPSWICH. formerly he was looked uppon as a kind of check to the Bayliffs, and in somme acts, (even of the kings of this land,) sett in order before the Bayliffs. As it hath bein, therefore, the wisdome of this town hitherto, soe it will be theire wisdome for ye future, to continue constant regard of election of Guildholders, allthough it be merely tituler, and of no consequence in the government of this Town.'—(*Bacon, Annalls*, p. vi.)

Kenfig.

'Et quod nullus extraneus extra nundinas vel forum infra bundas predictas aliquas merchandisas de aliquo extraneo emat nisi tantum de burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville, preter gentiles homines de (?) Glamorgancie et Morgancie pro victualibus eorum, et non racione merchandise. Nec aliquis teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandisis nec tabernam, nec Corf faciet in villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis burgensibus nostris lotantus et escotantus et infra guldam mercatoris ipsorum receptus. Nec non concessimus eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui guldam inter eos facere possint quo tempore et quandocunque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum. Et quod distringi non debeant pro debito alicuius, nisi debitores aut plegii pro eodem fuerint. Et quod nullus ballivus seu minister noster colore ballivie sue sumoniciones seu attachiamenta faciet nec infra bundas predictas districionem capiet, nisi tantum constabularius predictus et ballivi eiusdem ville, qui per ipsos burgenses electi fuerint. Insuper concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod omnes mercatores tam Pannarii, Cerdones, Pelliparii et Cirotecarii quam alii diversi qui ex emcione et vendicione vivant infra dominium nostrum Glamorgancie et Morgancie, residere debeant in villis de burgh et non upland. Et quod omnimodas mercandisas faciant in nundinis, foris et villis de burg, et non alibi. Et eciam omnes mercatores cum eorum merchandisis alibi non transiant quam per regales vicos et per villas de burgh. Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri tolnetum nostrum nec aliquas custumas nobis

debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.'—The above is extracted from a charter granted by Edward le Despenser to his burgesses of Kenfig, 34 Edward III, which was confirmed by Thomas le Despenser in the year 20 Richard II.—(*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, vol. ii. 178–182.) KENFIG. A.D. 1360. A.D. 1397.

Kenfig Ordinances, 4 Edw. III.

'The ancient, true and laudable Ordinances of the said town newly drawn by the consent of the portreeve and aldermen thereof whose names are hereunder written, word by word and agreeable to the old decayed roule, with other more ordinances added thereunto, for the good government of the said town and libertys. Dated the twentyeth day of May and the fourth year of Edward the Third after the Conquest. A.D. 1330.

. . . . . .

10. 'Item it is ordained that noe manner of burgess shall buy noe manner of merchandizes that shall happen to come to the said town, but such men as shall be appointed by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of XL.*s.*; and all such merchandizes to be divided amongst all the burgesses, every man according to his ability.

. . . . . .

20. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall not suffer any stranger within his house privily nor openly to buy nor to sell any manner of merchandizes against the royaltys of the said town and the freedom thereof, upon pain of XX.*s.*

. . . . . .

27. 'Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall hold nor open shop to cutt carne or trawntrey or ostrey hold, unless he be a burgess, yielding and paying by the appointment of the portreeve, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

. . . . . .

30. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall not merchandize with noe strangers goods to their singular advantage and for to inhance merchandizes and for to imbeazle the lords royaltys, dutys

KENFIG. and customs, upon pain of high amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure.

. . . . . .

32. 'Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor stranger shall buy any corn within the markett nor within the franchise of the said town, to be sold again, upon pain of amerciament.

. . . . . .

34. 'Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall buy any corn in the markett until the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses be served, except gentlemen for their own household, upon pain of amerciament.

. . . . . .

39. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall buy no manner of wares, as boards, lathes, tyles, nor noe other chaffre for any strangers, whereby the libertys and freedom of the said town may be hurt and hindered to the annoyance of any other burgess, upon pain of three shillings and four pence at every fault and offence comitted therein.'—(*Ibid.*, 246–250.)

Kilkenny.

William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, conferred various privileges upon his burgesses of Kilkenny (*temp.* Henry III):—'Nulli mercatori extranio liceat discicionem pannorum facere vel tabernam vinorum habere in villa kylkenn' nisi per quadraginta dies, et si amplius hujusmodi [habere voluerit,] tantum [? tunc] faciat per communionem Burgensium ad proficuum ville [quod] remaneat. . . . . Item liceat Burgensibus meis Gyldam mercatoriam & alias gildas habere & suos scotenos[1] cum omni libertate ad ipsos spectante, sicut consuetudo est aliarum bonarum villarum,' etc.—(*Chartae, etc. Hiberniae*, 34.)[2]

[1] This clause (*totidem verbis*) occurs in several Irish charters. See Chartae Hiberniae, 37, 39, 47, 84, and P. Gale, Inquiry into Corp. System, p. xii. 'Scotenos' seems to be a grant of the same privilege as 'hansam' or 'hansas' in the English charters.

[2] Cf. P. Gale, Inquiry into Corporate System of Ireland, App. No. 7.

The following and many other privileges and old usages of the town were confirmed by Richard II in 1383:—'Item elegi debent annuatim circa festum sancti michaelis in dicta villa duo prepositi de Chepmenesild ad faciendum que ad illum officium pertinent, & ipsi prepositi cognoscere debent coram eis de metis & bundis factis in dicta villa inter vicinum et vicinum[1], et si qui inde coram eis convincti fuerint per presentacionem vel ad sectam partis amerciamentur, & misericordia illa est quinque solidi, & illud amerciamentum vertatur in usum dicte ville. Item prepositi dicte ville habere debent correccionem de assisa panis & servicie & correccionem inde facere quociens defectus invenire contigerit, videlicet, per amerciamentum & penam pillorii juxta formam statuti inde editi. . . . . Item clamant quod omnes laboratores, Furnitores, Cissores, Sutores, Fullones, Textrices, braceatores, pandaxatores & ceteri operarii & omnes Artifices infra metas ville manentes corrigantur per fines & amerciamenta coram Superiori & Prepositis ejusdem ville & non coram aliis; et illi fines & amerciamenta dividantur, videlicet, quorum medietas domino ville & alia medietas Superiori & Communitati ejusdem ville. Item clamant quod nullus forincecus seu extraneus mercator, cujuscumque condicionis fuerit, ad villam predictam tempore quocumque veniens cum mercimoniis suis, videlicet, ferro, sale & vino & aliis mercimoniis, habeat potestatem, nisi per licenciam Superioris & Burgensium ville predicte, dicta mercimonia vendicioni exponere; et si aliqua mercimonia predicta exponere vendicioni vel tabernam vinorum facere voluerint contra voluntatem Superioris et Burgensium dicte ville, quod illa mercimonia & vina sunt forisfacta dictis Superiori et communitati dicte ville, et predicti Superior et Burgenses habeant potestatem predicta forisfacta recipiendi & in usum dicti ville expendendi sine aliqua calumpnia cujuscumque Judicis. . . . . Item clamant quod nulli extranii mercatores habeant potestatem aliquas pellas

[1] This is the function of the Dean of Gild in Scotland. In only one other charter (those of Scotland excepted) do I find this peculiar clause, *i. e.* in the charter of 13 Richard II to New Ross, confirming many old privileges granted in the time of Henry III,—Chartae Hiberniae, 85.

KILKENNY. friscas emere infra metas ville nisi per licensiam Superioris & Communitatis, etc.'—(*Ibid.*, 80–82.)

Leicester.

Robert, Earl of Mellent, bestowed the Gild upon his town of Leicester (1107–1118):—'R. Comes de Mell' R. pint' [? Pincerne] atque omnibus baronibus suis Francigenis atque Anglicis tocius sue terre Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse mercatoribus meis Leyc' gildam eorum mercatorum cum omnibus consuetudinibus quibus [i. e. quas] tenuerunt in tempore regis Willielmi et regis Willielmi filii eius et modo in tempore Henrici Regis. Teste R. filio Alcitilli.'—(*Leic. Archives, Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 68.)

His son, Robert Bossu, who died in 1168 or 1169, allowed the burgesses to hold the town of him at the old rate with an increment of £8. They were not to plead outside the town, but only at their portmanmote, and were to have their Gild Merchant. 'Concedo etiam eis tenere gildam suam mercatoriam, sicut melius umquam tenuerunt tempore patris mei.'—(*Gent. Magaz.*, 1851, vol. 35, p. 263.) He also granted them the following:—'Robertus comes Leycestrie Radulpho vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis salutem. Sciatis quod ego et uolo et concedo quod burgenses mei de Leycestria teneant omnes consuetudines suas bene et in pace et honorifice et quiete in Gilda et in omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, sicut eas umquam melius et quietius et honorificentius de patre meo tenuerint. Testibus,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 404.)

The subjoined charter was probably granted by Robert Bossu or by his father:—'R. Comes Leycestrie omnibus fidelibus . . . [a blank] Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse omnibus burgensibus meis leycest' guildam marcatoriam cum omnibus consuetudinibus quas habebant in tempore patris mei et antecessorum meorum. Precipio ut bene et honorifice et quiete teneant ut unquam melius. Testibus, R. pint', G. Turuill', Ric. Magistro.'—(*Leic. Archives, Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 67.)

The town archives of Leicester contain many valuable Gild Rolls[1], extending from 8 Richard I to 4 Richard II. The oldest Roll begins thus: 'Isti intrauerunt in Gildam mercatoriam die Sancti Dionisii proxima post aduentum Comitis in Angliam post deliberacionem suam de captiuitate sua in Francia [1197], scilicet.' The third membrane of this Roll is headed: 'Isti sunt qui intrauerunt Gildam Mercatoriam die Martis primo post ascensionem domini anno primo post coronacionem Domini Regis Johannis.' In the year 1197 about 60 persons were enrolled, and in the four succeeding years 28, 111, 24 and 36 respectively. Subjoined are a few entries selected from the two earliest membranes (1197–1198):—

'Walterus de Nichol'; eius plegii, Wilke Waterman, Robertus de Burg; quietus de introitu et de hansis.

Robertus de Burch xx.*d.*; eius plegii, Wilke Waterman ['taurus' in the margin].

Willielmus homo Walteri le Mercer iii.*s.* viii.*d.*; eius plegii, Robertus le Pot'; quietus de introitu et de ansis et de tauro et de omnibus rebus.

Johannes de Knapetoft; quietus de introitu et de hans et de tauro.

Walterus filius Rogeri; eius plegii, Rogerus pater eius, Ricardus filius Rogeri; quietus de introitu et de hansis et de omnibus rebus.

Wilke Onquom; quietus de toto; plegii sui, Warinus de Corstona, Aco de Vunch'; quietus de introitu et de ansis per totam Angliam.

Johannes filius Bald'; non inuenit plegios quia quietus de omnibus pro iiii. sol.

Willielmus de Arington' ii. sol. pro tauro, et debet iii. sol. ad proximam Marwinspeche, et quietus pro omnibus (?).

Johannes Auenar' viii.*d.*; quietus de tauro et de omnibus rebus.

Radulphus filius Jocelini habet sedem patris sui.

[1] Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1881, p. 404, which, however, gives a very meagre description of the contents of these important records.

LEICESTER.

Simon cum Barba habet sedem patris sui.

Henricus Morkor dedit iii. *s.*; plegii sui; et quietus de hansis et de omnibus[1].'

Most of those admitted made a payment and presented two sureties. Among the names entered in the years 1200 and 1201 are William the stabler, Peter the carpenter, Osburn the farrier, Adam the miller and Gerald the baker. The Gild Rolls also contain the judicial proceedings of the Fraternity; but its jurisdiction was confined to mercantile affairs.

Besides paying the entrance fees and finding two pledges or sureties for the fulfilment of his obligations, the new member took an oath of fealty to the Gild:—

'Le serment de ceux qentrunt la Gylde.—Ceo oẏetz vos meẏr et vos freres de la Gẏlde qe ieo leaument les leẏs de la Gẏlde tendray, et ma Gylde bien en totes eschoses sueray, et ou [i.e. oue] mes freres de la Gylde ou qe ieo soẏe escoteraẏ, sur le fee le Euesqe ou . . . [a blank; supply 'deinz la fraunchise']. Et qe ieo garniraẏ mon mair et le bone gentz de la commune, si ieo sasche nul home qe marchaunde deinz la fraunchise qe soit able dentrer la Gylde. Et qe ieo serraẏ obedient et suaunt al comaundement del mair et a ses somounes, et les fraunchises et les bones custumes de la vile a mon poeer meẏnteneraẏ. Si deux me aẏde et ses seẏnz. Amen.'—(*Leic. Archives*, *Borough Charters*, *etc.*, fol. 10.)

The above is in the handwriting of the thirteenth century. The same oath in English was used in the fifteenth century:—

'The Oath of them that enter into the Chapman Gild.—This hear you, Mayor and ye Brethren of the Gilde, that I truly the customs of my Gilde shall lawfully hold, and my Gild in all things serve. I shall lote and scot with my brethren of the Gild, whether I dwell in the town fraunchises, or in the Bishop Fee, or in any other place. Also I shall warne Mr. Mayor and the good folks of the town if I know any man that merchandizeth within the fraunches of this town, that been able to enter into

[1] For various other entries see Thompson, Munic. Hist., 51–52, Hist. of Leic., 53–54, 61.

the Chapman Gilde. And also I shall be obedient and ready at Mr. Mayor's commandement and sommons; and the good customs and fraunchisses of this town to my power I shall maintain, as God me help and all Saynts.'—(*Nichols, Co. of Leic.*, i. 377.) LEICESTER.

'Anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis XL quarto die Jouis proxima ante diem sancti valentini mense ffebruarii, communiter fuit prouisum et concessum per communitatem Gỳlde, quod omnes qui sunt in eadem Gỳlda possunt libere et sine aliqua occasione emere a quibuscumque voluerint lanam, prout melius poterunt, per vellera seu per pondus et stateram; et quod poterunt partiri desuper lucro cum omnibus a quibus mutuo receperint denarios ad medietatem seu ad terciam partem seu ad quartam partem supradicti[1] lucri, prout melius potuerit conueniri inter accomodantes et mutuo recipientes; et quod accomodatores poterunt adiuuare illos quibus suos denarios ad marcandisas emendas [accomodauerunt], vbicunque voluerint extra villam Leỳc', sic tamen quod accomodatores qui fuerint extra ipsam Gyldam non se intromittent aliquo modo de ipsis marcandisis in villa Leỳc' neque de denariis inde recipiendis per manus mercatorum extraneorum quibus ipse mercandise fuerint vendite. Et nullus eorum qui fuerint in Gỳlda vendet mercandisas alicuius qui fuerit extra Gỳldam, nisi idem venditor prius emerit fideliter et pure ipsas marcandisas. Et nullus eorum qui fuerint in Gylda ibit per patriam cum mercatoribus extraneis ad docendum seu ad iuuandum illos ad marcandisas emendas ad detrimentum Gỳlde; et si quis eorum qui fuerint in Gỳlda venerit contra istam prouisionem, amittet Gỳldam suam. Et si aliquis de Leỳc' qui fuerit extra Gỳldam eat per patriam cum mercatoribus extraneis ad illos docendos seu adiuuandos ad marcandisas aliquas emendas ad detrimentum Gỳlde, prohibeatur illi introitus Leỳc' per vnum annum et diem vnum.'—(*Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 41.) A.D. 1260.

'Cum diuers cuntecks furent unies entre le Meỳre e les Burgeis homes Sir Edmoun, frere nostre seygnor le Roy, de Leỳc' de

[1] MS. 'sup'.'

LEICESTER. vne part e la gent le Euesqe de Nichole de hors la porte del Est de memes la vile d'autre part, de diuers contribuciouns qe les auandis Burgeys demanderent de memes cele gent le Euesqe, audreyn [i.e. orendreit] deuant sir Waut' de Helyon e sir Johan de Metingham, justises nostre seygnor le Roy, e autre bone gentz, qe de la cord se entremistrent entre les parties, Est issi aconuenu e acorde, ceste a sauer, qe a totes les houres qe les tenaunz avantdis le Euesqe, qe digne sunt, voilent entrer la Gylde marchaunde de la vile, grauntent le Meyre e les Borgeis auantdits, tant cum en eus est, qe en la Gylde seyent rescuz solum la forme et la custume vsez ca e enarere. E qe les auandis tenans le Euesque eyent totes les franchises e franche custumys qe a cele Gilde apendent dedens vile e de hors e partot. E pur ceo vnt les auantdis tenans le Euesqe graunte qe desoremes seyent en escot e en lot en totes choses qe a Gylde apendent ou [i.e. oue] les Burgeis auantdis solum lour aferaunt; e totes les houres qe les Borgeis front duns ou presens au Roy ou a la Reyne en lour venues en les parties de Leyc' a la mountaunce de la value de vynt liuers ou de meyns, E a lour seygnor de la vile de Leyc' a ces [i.e. ses] venues a la value de vynt mars ou de meyns, e a ministres le Roy e a autres par encheson de ayder et de maintener les franchises de la Gylde, meymes ceus tenans escotront e eydront a ceus douns e presens solum la porcioun ke a eus apent, par renable taxacioun fete par prodeshomes a ceo eluys e suses des vns et des autres, issi ke, si les duns e les presens seient fiez par comune acorde des tenauns de plus grant pris e value qe nest supradit, le tenauns le Euesqe auandiz escotrount a ceo solum la cord auant fet. Et si ceo duns ou presens seyent fet de plus grant value saunz le assent e la volente les tenaunz le Euesque suzdis, a ce meimes les tenaunz ne seyent tenuz. Et qant la vile de Leyc' chet a la merci le Roy ou face fyn par enchesoun de trespas qe touche la commune de la Gilde, les auantdiz tenaunt escoterount a ceo en la fourme avantdite; mes ceo nest mye a entendre pur merci ne pur fyn fete pur trespas de certeyne persone qe dust estre puny pur son trespas, demeyne si ceo fut par commune acord de tenauns auantdis. Ne ceo nest mie a entendre qe les tenans le Euesqe escotent a cele

manere de amerciement ou de fyn qe touche la commune de la vile e ne mye la commune de la Gilde, fors pris ceus qe vnt terres ou tenemens en la vile de Leyc' ke sount Borgeys de la vile tut seyent il tenaunz le Euesqe. E kaunt les ministres le Roy venent pur a asaer les peys e les mesures en la vile e en le subburbe avantdit, E memes cels ministres voilent prendre commune fyn des vns ou des autres par enchesons de trespas truuez en celes peys e en celes mesures, bien grantent cels tenaunz le Euesqe escoter a cele fyn solum la porcioun qe a eus apent. E a tutes cestes contribuciouns a aser leaument, issi ke chescun seyt charge a la porcioun ke a ly apent, serrount eluiz e apeles prodeshomes tenans le euesqe de ceo veer e de oyer la conte qe de ceo apent ensement oue les prodeshomes de Leyc'. E les auantdis Borgeis e la comunaute de Leyc' e les auandis tenans le Euesqe voilent e grantent, pur eus e pur lour heirs e pur lor assignes e pur lor successours, qe eus desormes tengent, gardent e facent e en touz poinz vsent totes les choses auantdites a tous iours. E en testimoine de totes cestes choses auantdites le meire et la comune pur eus vnt mys lour seel de la comunaute a la partie de ceste escrit endente ke remeynt de vers le tenans le Euesqe auandit. E Peres Vmfrey, Rauf Mikilloue, Geffrei de Lidington, William de Lidington e Johan Caritas, Pur eus e les autres gentz le Euesqe, a la partie de ceste escrit qe deuers les auantdis Meire e les Borges remeint vnt mis lor sels, E escrit ceo comunement, [e] Vnt procur ke les auantdis sir Waut' de Helyon e sir Johan de Metingham Justises e sir Thomas de Bray, Seneschal sir Edmund, a greignor testmonage de ambe pars, as escris vnt mys lour seels. Ay ces tesmoynes, Mestre Roger de Sarmhust, dunqes Archedekin de Leyc', Sir Andreu de Estle, Sire Geffrei de Skeftinton, Sir Ric. Burdeyt, Sir Robert Burdeyt, Sir William de Waleys de Anlep, Sir Johan le Faukener, Sir William Buck, Cheualers, Roberd de Swillynton, William de Heuoue, Clercks le Euseqe auantdit, Peres de Wakirle et altres. Done a Leyc' le disuitym jour de Septembre, Lan del incarnacioun nostre seignur mil e deuz Cent e vitant primeiz.'—(*Borough Charters, etc.*, ff. 37–39.)

In the "Constitutions" made by the Mayor and the whole

LEICESTER. Community of Leicester 3 Richard II, there is only one reference to the Gild:—'Item ordinatum fuit quod Camerarii annuatim colligent omnes redditus nec non omnia alia et singula que pertinent ad communitatem uille predicte et ad gildam mercatoriam.'—(*Borough Charters*, fol. 78.) In the fifteenth century the Chamberlains of the town on assuming office swore to improve the 'livelode' and tenements belonging to the town; also to endeavour to improve the Chapman Gild; to charge and discharge themselves of all lands and rents 'belonging to this town and of the Chapman Gilde,' etc.—(*Nichols, Co. of Leic.*, i. 377.)

At a common hall held in 1467, it was ordered that every person opening a shop in Leicester should pay yearly 3*s.* 4*d.*, till he enter into the Chapman Gild.—(*Ibid.*, i. 376.)

Thompson has furnished us with many details concerning the Gild Merchant of Leicester[1]. He sums up his account thus:—'Briefly stated these are the conclusions at which the writer arrived: That before the Incorporation of the borough whose history he was inquiring into took place, its inhabitants generally were members of a Merchant Guild; that at their head was the Mayor of the Guild; that a Council of the Guild was periodically chosen; that they admitted new members every year, to whom an oath of allegiance to the Guild was administered; that they kept a yearly account of receipts and expenses; that they levied local taxation; that they repaired the gates, walls and bridges of the town; that they had frequent public meals of bread and wine at the common expense; that they were known as the "Community of the Guild"; that from none but their own body were their officers chosen; and that, in fact, the whole area of municipal administration was occupied by the Guild Merchant, which was the governing body of the town in regard to all matters except the enforcement of the civil and criminal law—the latter devolving upon the "Portmanmote," an institution identical in its nature and jurisdiction with the Court Leet of

[1] See Hist. of Leic., pp. 29–30, 52–54, 60–61, 67–70, 75–85, 90–92, 187, 226, 228, 243; Munic. Hist., pp. viii–xii, 35–38, 49–64, 80, 81, 86; Gentleman's Magazine, 1851, vol. 35, pp. 261–263, 596–598 and vol. 36, pp. 248–249.

the borough. The writer further concluded that the Merchant Guild merged in the Corporation erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that the members of the Guild acquired the name of "freemen" at the same period.'—(*Munic. Hist.*, p. ix.) In the first volume of this work we have pointed out that some of these conclusions are not tenable.

Subjoined is a brief survey of some of the transactions of the Gild at its meetings, which were called 'morrow-speeches' ('morwenspeche'):—

A. D. 1254.—Roger Alditch was charged with offending the laws of the Gild, having made a blanket in one part of which was a good woof, but elsewhere in many places weak stuff. He also caused a piece of weak and inferior vermilion cloth to be attached to a good piece of the same kind of cloth. It was abjudged that he should pay a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* and, if he should commit another offence against the Gild, he should be expelled. William of Ayleston was accused of having sold the wool of the men of Hinckley and Coventry against the rule of the Gild. He was fined 60*s.* Robert of Kent was charged with selling the wool of strangers, contrary to the law of the Gild. William of Pailington transgressed in the same way.—(*Thompson, Leic.*, 68, 69.)

A. D. 1257.—The whole Gild in full assembly agreed that the Leicester merchants going to the next fair at Stamford with wool, cloth and skins should have them carried to the shops in which the Leicester merchandise was usually deposited and cause them to be opened there in presence of the neighbours. Then they could take them where they pleased. Regulations were also made for the Leicester clothiers and wool-dealers, going to the next fair of St. Botolph.—(*Ibid.*, 75–76.)

Hugh at the Solar having struck Roger Alditch in the market of St. Botolph, and the latter having struck the former, both were fined a tun of beer by the community of the Gild. The words 'tunata cervisie' often occur as the amount of the fines to be paid; the brethren probably partook of this beer at the morrow-speeches. —(*Ibid.*, 77.)

LEICESTER. 44 Henry III.—John Keling was charged with trafficking with money of a man not in the Gild and receiving a share in the profits. He was fined 12*d.* Three others were fined for a like offence. In September of the same year it was ordered that no gildsman should sell wool or other merchandise in Leicester, the property of strangers, for a share of the profits accruing therefrom, to the detriment of the liberties of the Gild[1].—(*Ibid.*, 78–79.)

A.D. 1261.—Regulations were made for the clothiers and drapers at the fair of St. Botolph.—(*Ibid.*, 79.)

A.D. 1265.—It was ordered by the Gild that the weavers of Leicester should be allowed to weave as well by night as by day; that they should take for every ell of each kind of cloth a farthing, russets excepted, and for the latter three farthings; and that they should not be permitted to weave cloth for the men of other towns, while they had sufficient work to do for the men of Leicester.—(*Ibid.*, 84.)

A.D. 1467.—At a Common Hall it was agreed that in the future none should enter the guildhall at any Common Hall there held, except persons franchised, that is to say, entered into the Chapman's Gild.—(*Ibid.*, 187.)

In the middle of the fifteenth century the wardens and members of the Tailors' Company enacted that no tailor should set up his craft as a master within the town, unless the wardens of the craft brought in 10*s.* in money, to be paid to the chamberlains of the town for his duty to the Chapman's Gild, upon pain of forfeiting 20*s.* of the gild of tailors' money.—(*Ibid.*, 228.)

During the reign of Henry VII there are entries of freemen admitted into the 'Gild Merchant.'—(*Ibid.*, 226.)

From the time of Elizabeth 'the municipal body ceased to be known as the Merchant Guild and was ordinarily called the In corporation, or by the abbreviated form of the term, the Corporation.'—(*Thompson, Munic. Hist.*, 86.)

[1] Similar entries occur frequently in the Gild Rolls, the culprit being punished for forming a partnership with non-gildsmen,—'quia habuit societatem in mercimonio [or 'mercandizis'] cum,' etc.

Lewes.

LEWES.

'Reginaldus de Warrenna vicecomiti de Lewiis et omnibus baronibus Comitis ceterisque uniuersis eiusdem hominibus tam francis quam anglicis salutem. Notum uobis sit quod ego communi consilio prioris de Sancto Pancratio et baronum consulis reddidi Burgensibus lewiensibus mercatoriam Ghildam cum omnibus consuetudinibus et dignitatibus que ad illam pertinent, tam quietam et liberam sicut habuerunt illam in tempore aui et patris mei, pro xx. sol. reddendo annuatim prefecture de Lewiis, et tali conuencione quod si dominus Comes reduxerit, pro posse meo faciam quod eis ipse predicto pacto prefatam Gildam concedet; si non autem, faciam pro posse meo quod dominus meus Comes Willielmus [de Blois] filius Regis eis eandam concedet Ghildam. Testibus, Willielmo priore de Sancto Pancratio, Ricardo Camerario, Eustachio clerico comitis Willielm filii Regis, Hugone de petroponte, Rad. de Plaiez, Rad. de Wib[urtvill], Rob. de petroponte, Ad. Vicecomite, Baldewino de friuill', Simone de Hangelton.'—(*MS. Cotton, Nero* C. iii., fol. 190.)[1]

Lichfield[2].

The Gild of Lichfield was established in the year 1387 by a charter of Richard II. Besides the master, four wardens and brethren, there were five priests belonging to the Fraternity. In the year 2 Henry VII the Gild made certain regulations 'for the worship of the City, unity, peace and welfare of the Commonalty.' The Master of the Gild and the forty-eight were steadfastly to abide together and see that good rule be kept in the City. The other ordinances relate to frays with blood-shed, to vagabonds, scolding women, etc. It is evident that this Fraternity was the governing body of the town.—(*Harwood, Lichfield*, 311–314.)

[1] The membrane in the Cotton MS. is evidently the original; it was probably granted during the reign of Stephen. The 'Comes' referred to was Reginald's brother, the third Earl Warren. Cf. Horsfield, Lewes, i. 168–170; Turner, The Ancient Merchant Guild of Lewes, Sussex Archaeol. Collect., vol. xxi. 96–97.

[2] See Harwood, Lichfield, 311–335, 398; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1925; and A short Account of Lichfield, 1819, pp. 79–81.

LICHFIELD. Soon after the dissolution of the Gild (2 Edward VI), the City was incorporated, two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses being appointed, twelve of whom had been masters of the Gild.—(*Ibid.*, 334.)

The Bodleian Library has various documents relating to this Fraternity. Ashmole MS. 855, 'Collections concerning the Antiquities and History of the City of Lichfield,' contains indentures of lands belonging to the Gild (fol. 232), and ordinances of the Gild of our Lady and St. John the Baptist, founded in the year 1387 (ff. 243–249). Ashmole MS. 1521 A. is entitled 'Liber Fratrum Gildae et Fraternitatis in villa de Lichfeild in honore gloriosae virginis, seu ejusdem Institutio et Leges; nomina magistrorum et Fundatorum atque Omnium Fratrum Sororumque nomina,' etc. (1387–1444). Ashmole MS. 1521 B., ff. 53–57, contains the ordinances of the Gild made in the reign of Henry VII.

Neither in Harwood's account of this body, nor in the Bodleian MSS. do we meet with the term 'Gilda Mercatoria.' The Lichfield Fraternity has a strong religious colouring; and there is a marked absence of mercantile regulations among its ordinances.

Lincoln.

'Henricus [II] Dei gratia . . . . Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis Lincolnie omnes libertates et consuetudines et leges suas quas habuerunt tempore Edwardi et Willelmi et Henrici regum Anglie, et gildam suam mercatoriam de hominibus civitatis et de aliis mercatoribus comitatus, sicut illam habuerunt tempore predictorum antecessorum nostrorum regum Anglie melius et liberius. Et omnes homines qui infra quatuor divisas civitatis manent et mercatum dedecunt, sint ad gildas et consuetudines et assisas civitatis, sicut melius fuerunt tempore Edwardi, Willelmi et Henrici, regum Anglie.' . . . . . (*Foedera*, i. 40; *Stubbs, Charters*, 158.)[1]

'Hoc est veredictum XII. juratorum villate Lude (2 Edward I)

[1] Cf. 'Civitas Lincolnia,' p. 3.

. . . . . Dicunt quod major et cives Lincolnie veŭtur' [i.e. utuntur] quadam consuetudine nomine gilde contra regiam dignitatem, et ipsi distringserunt homines de Luda jam per octo annos elapsos ad dampnum et gravamen villate de Luda c^m marcarum. . . . . Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti major Lincoln' cepit de Alano de Helgelofe dimidiam marcam antequam ducere potuit corias suas in regia via Lincoln', nomine cujusdam gilde anno regni regis Henrici L^o ad dampnum ipsius Alani VIII sol. . . . . Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti major Linc' fecit attachiare Simonem de Alwingham, Ricardum filium Walteri apud Lennam cum bonis suis, nomine gilde injuste et contra pacem domini Regis, ad dampnum predictorum Simonis et Ricardi c^m sol., anno regni Regis Henrici LII^o. . . . Item postea venit idem Willelmus tunc major Linc' ad nundinas Sancti Botolphi et fecit attachiare Simonem de Alwingham, Walterum de Foro de Luda cum bonis suis, occasione dicte gilde, ad dampnum et gravamen eorum c^m sol., quamvis deliberati fuerunt per senescallos et mercatores curie Sancti Botulphi de pluribus regionibus ibi collectos anno regni Regis Henrici LV^o. . . . . Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti nunc major Linc' cepit de Gilberto Rosel de Luda equum suum in regia via Linc', ibi veniente ad mandatum domini Regis pro deliberacione gayole, et detinuit per duos dies, donec ballivi domini Regis predictum equum deliberaverunt, ad dampnum ipsius G. dimidie marce, occasione dicte gilde anno regni Regis Edwardi primo.'—(*Rot. Hundredorum*, i. 332–334.) LINCOLN.

'Veredictum de Grimisby in Lindeseye in comitatu Linc' anno regni Regis Edwardi [I] tercio, et est de dominico Regis.' Among other entries under this heading, there is one relating to Lincoln :—'Dicunt quod Willielmus de Holegat', quondam major Linc', cepit injuste de burgensibus de Grimesby equos, vadia, denarios et hujusmodi pro gildewite ad valenciam x. marcarum, contra cartam domini Regis Johannis et contra regiam potestatem, et adhuc ea detinet occupata.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 291.)

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool received a grant of the Gild Merchant from Henry III (1229)[1], but it was annulled by the charter of Richard II (1382):—'Illa clausula superius [i.e. in the charter of Henry III] expressa, quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam in predicto burgo faciat nisi de voluntate eorundum burgensium, penitus excepta.' Henry IV inspected the charters of his predecessors without excepting the Gild, but in Queen Mary's grant of the year 1555 the Gild is again excepted.—(*Picton, Memorials of Liv.*, i. 31, 49.)[2]

In the year 1552 two seneschals of the Gild Court and two Leavelookers are mentioned.—(*Picton, Selections from Liv. Archives*, 59.)

A.D. 1565.—At a Port Moot of the Burgesses it is recorded: 'We find and order that all wares transported and brought into this borough Corporate and Port town forth of the Queen's Majesty's realm of Ireland by the way of merchandize, shall be brought into the common hall, that is to wit into the common warehouse of this town, and that all such wares sold or bartered between foreigner and foreigner shall be forfeit as foreign bought and foreign sold,—felts and yarn only excepted,—and that it shall be lawful for any freeman of this town to seize and take the same.....

'Also we find, order, and decree, that no foreigner, as men of Bolton, Blackburne or any other places, sell any iron, wood, or any other kind of wares to any foreign person other than to a freeman of this town, on pain of forfeiture of the same.'.....—(*Ibid.*, 75.)

Produce imported was first to be offered for sale to 'the mayor and town.' A value was put upon it by the four Prizers (i.e. appraisers). If the merchant did not accept the price offered

[1] Harland, Mamecestre, 198-199; Madox, Exchcq., i. 417.

[2] For remarks on the Gild Merchant of Liverpool see Picton, Mem. of Liv., i. 12, 49, 68; Selections from Archives of Liv., 17, 80, 295.

by the town, he had to bargain with the latter as to what he should pay for permission to sell in open market.

1590, November 5th. — 'George Hodser a merchante from Ireland, whoe brought hither certen grayne, to wete, Wheate and Rye, w^ch^ was thought conveniente to have ben hadd as a common bargain for the towne; howbeit after some conference in the hatle at a convocacion there, yt was agreed betwene Mr. Maior, his brethren and burgesses, and the said Hodser that the same George Hodser in consideracion of the summe of xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.* by him to be paid unto the towne, he should have libertie to take his best marquett for his said commoditie within the towne, which was to him graunted, and soe paide for the same the said summe of xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.* to the hands of Mr. Bailiff Formebie for the Towne's use.'—(*Ibid.*, 80–81.)

1591, March 23rd, at an Assembly,—'It was inquired whether corne or other victuals cominge or to be broughte unto this saide towne and porte of Liverpoole by waye of merchandize may lawfullie and by the orders of this howse be bargained and bought by anie freeman of this towne w^thoute^ the speciall licence and consente of Mr. Maior of the same towne for the tyme being, w^th^ the assente also of the aldermen his brethren and burgesses, the same goods being before proffered to the towne to be solde. Whereunto all the wholl assemblie (by poles and afterwards w^th^ a generall voice) made answer saying yt was not lawfull for anie one to bargain or buie any of the commodities above mentioned, the same beinge first (to be) proffred to the towne to be solde as is above said.' An offence committed by Gyles Brooke 'of this towne merchant' was put over to another day.—(*Ibid.*, 81–82.)

1591, April 14th.—'Item, concerninge certen Tallowe called rendered tallowe, brought hither for a towne's bargain, the quantitie whereof beinge soe small as but fyve cwt. or thereabouts, yt is therefore thought mete and soe agreed upon by a common consente, that from henceforth anie freeman of this said towne, one or moe, may bargaine and buy as well the said quantitie of tallowe above mencioned as all other such like w^ch^

LIVERPOOL. shall fall oute as this doth, not fitte for a common bargaine; yet nevertheles, if any one free burgess of this towne, being a townesman shall buie anie suche quantitie, he shall not denie one or moe of his neighbours beinge free of the Corporacion to be partakers threof w^th^ him; soe he or they come in conveniente tyme. And that the first buier of the same shall, upon suche bargain or contracte made, geve undelaied notice and knowledge hereof to Mr. Maior of this towne for the tyme beinge or to his deputie, soe as either proclamacion maye be made or els particular warninge be geven at everie freeman's house by the under-bailiff to the same effects. And the like order and rule to be observed for corne and graine.'—(*Picton, Selections*, 82–83.)

The oath of the Burgess of Liverpool in 1610 contained this clause:—'Youe shall lykewise, by no coloure, covin or deceipte, free anie forrenier, or the goods, catails or merchandizes of anie forreigner, or other person whatsoever not free within this towne, in the name of yo^r^ proper goods, catailles, or merchaundize, whereby the Quene's Majesties custome, her heirs and successors, and the custome of this towne or either of them, shall or maye in anie wise be empeached, empayred, hindred, delaied, or embeselled.'—(*Ibid.*, 121.)

Llantrissaint.

Hugh le Despenser granted to his burgesses of Llantrissaint,
A.D. 1346. among other immunities (20 Edw. III):—'quod burgenses nostri predicti esse non debeant receptores denariorum nostrorum nisi ta[ntu]m de denariis exeuntibus de balliva Prepositatus eiusdem ville nostre, nec aliquis seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandisis nec tabernam nec corf faciant in eadem villa nostra, nisi fuerit cum predictis burgensibus nostris [in]locamum [i.e. lotamum] et scotamum et infra guldam libertatum receptus. Nec non concessimus eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et successores sui guldam inter eos facere possint quo tempore et quandocunque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum.'—(*Archaeol. Journal*, xxix. 352.)

Lynn Regis.

The Gild Merchant is mentioned in charters granted to Lynn in the years 6 John and 33 Edward I[1]. The latter concedes: 'quod ipsi et eorum heredes ac successores burgenses uille predicte in perpetuum habeant gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus terris et edificiis ad gildam illam pertinentibus, saluis capitalibus dominicis serviciis inde debitis et consuetis.'—(*Town Archives of Lynn*, Aa. 6.) A charter of Henry V ordains that the Alderman of the Gild should choose four of the most sufficient Burgesses, who were to add eight others to their number. These twelve were to elect one of the twenty-four Jurats Mayor, and to appoint the other town officers[2].

Almost all men of note in the town were members of this 'Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity,' which was very intimately connected with the Corporation of Lynn, as is evident from the documents given below. 'The Alderman of it was always the leading man of the 24 Jurats, next to the Mayor in importance; and its funds were always at the service of the Corporation, and served to stop a gap on many a pressing emergency. At one time the income of the Guild was from £300 to £400 (which represents at least from £3000 to £4000 of our money). Much of the Corporation property at the present day originally belonged to the Trinity Guild[3]. Prominent in the town, in the centre of the Saturday Market place, stands the Guildhall, formerly the Hall of the Trinity Guild.'—'There never was any great work going on for the advantage of the town to which it did not largely contribute. The conduit of St. Margaret at one time, the town defences at another, the church and chapels, all were largely indebted for gifts or loans.' During the reign of Henry V, the Gild held the bonds of the Corporation for loans of more than £450.—(*Harrod, Report*, 26–27, 31.)

The archives of Lynn are rich in materials illustrating the

[1] Rot. Chart., 138; Mackerell, Lynn, 200.

[2] Mackerell, 201; Harrod, Report on Records of Lynn, 96, 98.

[3] Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, Norfolk, viii. 506.

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history of this Fraternity. The following is a schedule of the Gild Rolls[1]:—

Bede Roll, *temp.* Edward I . . . . . Gd. 44.
Morowspeche Rolls, 14–31 Edward I . . . . . Gd. 45.
„ „ *temp.* Edward III . . . . . Gd. 46.
Memoranda Rolls, 8 Richard II . . . . . Gd. 47.
„ „ 11–12 Henry VI . . . . . Gd. 48.

Account Rolls[2]:—

47 Edward III. . . . Gd. 49.
8–9 Richard II (2) . . Gd. 50–51.
10–11 Richard II . . . Gd. 52.
13–14 Richard II . . . Gd. 53.
19–20 Richard II (paper) Gd. 53[a].
7–8 Henry IV . . . . Gd. 54.
12–13 Henry IV . . . Gd. 55.
4–5 Henry V . . . . Gd. 56.
9–10 Henry V . . . . Gd. 57.
1 Henry VI. . . . . Gd. 58.
3–4 Henry VI . . . . Gd. 59.
10 Henry VI . . . . Gd. 59[a].
16–17 Henry VI . . . Gd. 60.
17–18 Henry VI . . . Gd. 61.
19–20 Henry VI . . . Gd. 62.
22–23 Henry VI . . . Gd. 63.
3–4 Edward IV . . . Gd. 64.
7–8 Edward IV . . . Gd. 65.
8–9 Edward IV . . . Gd. 66.
14–15 Edward IV . . Gd. 67.
17–18 Edward IV . . Gd. 68.
18–19 Edward IV . . Gd. 69.
1 Edward V . . . . Gd. 70.
8–9 Henry VII . . . Gd. 71.
18–19 Henry VII. . . Gd. 72.
23–24 Henry VII. . . Gd. 73.
Fragments undated . . Gd. 74.

The Bede Roll is headed, 'Hii sunt fratres Gilde Mercatorie de Lenna defuncti,' and contains about 850 names[3].

The Morowspeche Rolls[4] record the entrance of new members at the four morowspeche-meetings held during the year, with the fees paid; also fines, tallages, etc. imposed upon the brethren; the election of new officers; and the accounts of the 'scabini,' or 'skevins.' Subjoined are a few extracts:—

A.D. 1289. 'Morowspeche die ueneris proxima post Pentecostem anno

[1] Harrod (Report, 25–33) also gives a brief account of these documents, with a few extracts from the Account Rolls.

[2] In addition to the Rolls there are several other documents at Lynn relating to this Gild:—letters patent (19 Henry VI) incorporating the Gild, licences to hold lands on the quay, etc. (16 Richard II) and to purchase Scales' Mill (26 Henry VI), three pardons under the Great Seal to the Alderman, etc. of the Gild (Henry VI—Henry VII), and a Terrier of lands of the 'Gilda Mercatoria' in South Lynn (4 Edward IV).

[3] Two membranes, both sides covered with writing.

[4] Gd. 45 consists of four tattered membranes and two fragments; Gd. 46, four membranes, well preserved.

regni regis Edwardi xvii°, Roberto de Lend' Aldermanno, W. de Lymar' Suffragano.

Eodem die Radulphus filius Ricardi Sofucl' filius fratris intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum iiii. *s.*, quos statim soluit.

Eodem die Alex' de Yspania intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum iiii. *s.*, quos statim soluit.

Thomas Schilling eodem die intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum xl. *s.*, soluit statim xx. *s.*, dabit alios xx. *s.* ad proximam potacionem. Plegii, Willielmus frater suus et Galfridus le Panere.

Eodem die Willielmus Liburta intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum i. dolium uini, quod pacabit ad proximam potacionem, per plegium Johannis Spaldingae et Ricardi de Docking'.

. . . . . .

Morwespeche die ueneris proxima septima quadragesime anno regni regis Edwardi filii Henrici xxi°, Petro de Thrund Aldermanno. A.D. 1293.

Eodem die computauerunt quod tota communa tenetur Gylde per tallagium de Gylda denariis eiusdem Gylde ad opus commune mutuatis xxxvi. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et inde recepit Aldermannus tallagium integrum de Maiore et communa.

Eodem die habuerunt lxxx. molas non uenditas et quatuor molas precii lx. *li.*

Eodem die habuerunt in debitis per tallagium totum diuersas personas xxvii. *li.* v. *s.* iii. *d.*

. . . . . .

Morwespeche die ueneris prima septima quadragesime anno regni regis Edwardi xv°, Petro Thrund Aldermanno, Johanne Lambert, Roberto de London, Ranulpho Coco, Petro Lomb et Ranulpho Clerico, Scabinis. A.D. 1287.

Eodem die dicti scabini reddiderunt compotum suum, unde omnibus expensis factis allocatis summa catallorum huius fraternitatis, cum debita Philippi de Bek, scilicet, xvi. *li.* et i. marc', eciam cum v. taliis antiquis et xv. taliis nouis, est ccc. *li.* xiii. *s.* v. *d.*

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Eodem die Johannes de Balttuc essoniatus de Ricardo de Docking', quod ipsum, etc. contra statuta, et Ricardus optulit se satisfacere.

Eodem die Aldermannus et Scabini cum consilio fratrum huius domus ex certa causa amouabant Johannem de Folesham ab officio decani domus huius, et elegerunt Johannem de Dylham ad exercendum illud officium ad uoluntatem confratrum per scrutinium (?), et hoc ad dicta iura melius (?) facienda.'—(*Town Archives of Lynn*, Gd. 45.)

. . . . . .

A.D. 1339. 'Eodem die [ueneris septima Pentecostes, 13 Edw. III] Aldermannus et confratres ex vnanimi assensu elegerunt [12 names], qui iurati elegerunt [4 names] ad officium scabinorum.

. . . . . .

A.D. 1328. Eodem die [2 Edw. III] confratres vnanimi assensu et uoluntate ordinauerunt et statuerunt quod nullus homo extraneus de cetero intrabit fraternitatem Gilde, nisi det pro fine sexaginta solidos et iura domus.'—(*Ibid.*, Gd. 46.)

The Memoranda Rolls of 8 Richard II and 11–12 Henry VI (in all only two membranes) contain entries somewhat similar to those of the preceding Rolls, but the term 'congregatio' supersedes 'morowspeche.' The officers of the Gild in the reign of Henry VI were called 'magister,' 'thesaurarius,' 'clericus' and 'decanus.'

'Congregacio Gilde Mercatorie Sancte Trinitatis die ueneris
A.D. 1385. septima Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi octauo, Thoma de Botkesham tunc Aldermanno eiusdem Gylde.

. . . . . .

Johannes Cotton burgensis uille Cantebrugg' ingressus est in fraternitatem Gilde predicte die Mercurii proxima post Epiphaniam domini anno regni regis Ricardi supradicto, et inuenit plegios de suo bono gesto et fine pro ingressu soluendo, Johannem de Titleshall et Thomam Drewe, et fecit finem pro dicto ingressu CI. *s.* VIII. *d.*, et inde habet in mense sequente diem, et dicitur.'

There are twenty-nine Account Rolls, most of them consisting of several membranes each. The contents relate chiefly to entrance-fees, the sale of mill-stones, marble and other stones, rents of houses belonging to the Gild, 'cranage, kayage and plankage,' the stipends of chaplains, alms, expenses for burials and festivities, arrears of the 'scabini' and members, and miscellaneous expenses. The old name 'gilda mercatoria' still continued to be used:—'Computus . . . vnius scabini Gilde Mercatorie Sancte Trinitatis' (8–9 Richard II.—Gd. 50-51.)

In a long composition made between the Bishop of Norwich, and the Mayor and Community of Lynn (A.D. 1309), we find the following:—'Concesserunt eciam Major et Communitas antedicta ut omnes ordinaciones et statuta Gyldarum uel eciam ipsius Communitatis, si que fuerint, per quas vel que libertas vendendi et emendi in dicta villa Lenn' fuerit impedita, quominus Comburgenses ville predicte possent libere mercandisare uel extranei quicunque pro estoueriis propriis necessaria sibi emere, vt in molis uel aliis mercandisis quibuscunque, ad dampnum tàm Communitatis ipsius quam tocius patrie adiacentis, amodo et exnunc reuocentur et annullentur, nec talia fiant in futurum; et si de ipsa Communitate aliquis in hoc culpabilis in posterum reperiatur per ballivos et ministros Episcopi ad querelam cuiuscunque ex hoc lesi debitam facere teneatur emendam, quocienscunque et quandocunque de hoc ministris dicti Episcopi constiterit legitime. Si que autem statuta uel ordinaciones pro vtilitate communi in villa predicta fieri debeant, de consensu Episcopi, qui pro tempore fuerit, tanquam domini ville Lenn', et non aliter, sunt facienda.—Concesserunt eciam Maior et Communitas antedicta, sub forma qua prius, ut nullus de ipsa Communitate cum alienigenis aliquas mercandisas exercens quicquam de precio inter eos primitus conuento et concordato sine venditoris assensu defalcare presumat seu diminuere, cum ex hoc tam dictus Episcopus quam ipsa Communitas maxima et grauia dampna in preterito senserint euidenter. Et vt alienigene et ceteri mercatores, qui ex causis predictis a villa predicta, iam diu est, se subtraxerunt, ad eandem libertius et frequentius confluant

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'Memorandum quod die veneris in septima Pentecostes anno A.D. 1335. regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu IX°, Conuocata in Aula Gilde communitate et confraternitate Magne Gilde Sancte Trini-

[1] Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 31294, ff. 11–21, contains a transcript of this document; an original is in the archives of Lynn.

tatis, concordatum fuit et ordinatum vnanimi assensu omnium ibidem existencium in perpetuum duraturum, quod omnes alienigeni in portum de Lenn' cum meremio applicantes et per centum uel miliarium tignum vel bordas vendentes dabunt ad quodlibet centum duo tigna vel duas bordas vltra numerum centum, et sic de quolibet centum quamvis vendant per miliarium.'—(*Lynn Archives, Red Register*, fol. 80 b.)

The following Ordinances are taken from the Morowspeche Rolls of the reign of Edward III :—

'Ces sunt les Ordinaunces nouelement ordine de la Gilde seinte trinite, si les freres volent a sentir.

Primes Ordine est que les eskiuenis, que serunt elus par les freres del auauntedite Gilde, trouent surte du chatel de la Gilde et pur duner a cunte du chatel et del enpruement a chef del an, issi que avauntdist chateus ensemblement seit deliuere devaunt le Alderman et les freres a chef del an.

Ausi Ordeine est que nul frere ne autre humme pora clamer desoremes pro prete alimeines des rentes ne des tenemens que sunt apertenaunz a la Gilde ne nule esement saunz cunge demaunder le Alderman ou a les eskiuenis, que adunke serunt donunt a cunte des prouinenz des rentes et des tenemens a chef del an a le Alderman et a les freres.

Ausi Ordeine est que desoremes nule frere ne meine ouue lui en la sale nul de ses garcuns pur seer, mes atende sun seingniur al hus et demaunde a beuier au deu, e hom le fra auer asez [1].

Ausi Ordene est que desoremes nul fis de frere ne puse clamer nule auauntage de la gilde apres la mort sun pere la ou sun pere entrast e[n] la gilde saunz fin fere, mes si il volier entrer, entre ausi cum estraunge.

Ausi Ordene est si nule frere i entre desoremes et sun fin seit arere apres le iur que lui sera done du paiment, desperte la fraternite pur tut iurs, si il ne face fin de nouel, et que le Alderman puse purchacer par la leẏ vers le princepal et ses plegges ausi ben des dettes que sunt duues qui [i.e. que] ces que sunt auenir.

[1] Cf. below p. 161 § 14.

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Ausi Ordene est que nule frere ne face ses amaundement de nule ren saunz conge du den ou des skiuenis, mes ce que il vot auer seit demaunde a les eskiuenis ou au den, et si autrement face seit en la merci de deus sous a le aumone a prochein morwespeche.

Ausi Ordene est que nule homme ne preste ren du chatel de la gilde a la comune ne a nule autre saunz conge le Alderman, et si ren seit preste a la comune, face bone surete a le Alderman et a les freres, et autrement nent.

Ausi Ordene est si nul eskiuein seit elu par le Alderman ou par les freres del auaunt dite Gilde et ne vot mẏe receiuier le office que lui sera balie par le Alderman, seit en la merci de vn tonel de vin, ou desperte la fraternite pur tut iurs.'—(*Lynn Archives*, Gd. 46.)

3 Edw. I. 'Communitas Lenn' aliter utuntur libertate sua quam facere debent eo quod recipiunt in avocacione sua extraneos occasione gilde sua [i.e. sue], ita quod ipsi extranei sunt quieti alibi de toloneis in foris, nundinis et burgis, ad grave dampnum domini Regis et aliorum habencium fora et nundinas.'—(*Rotuli Hund.*, i. 461.)

The subjoined account of the Trinity Gild with the 'Rules and Ordinances' and 'Usages and Customs' is taken from Richards' History of Lynn:—

'This Guild was said to have its rise and beginning before the reign of King John, as appears from the answer of Thomas Botesham, alderman of it, and his brethren, in the time of Richard II, to a writ of enquiry of that king relating to its foundation, authority, &c.: that its origin was not known, that King John, considering the great concourse of merchants to this town, granted the alderman that then was, and the commonalty and their successors, by Letters patents, bearing date in his sixth year, that they might have a guild of merchants in the said town; and Henry III., son to the said King John, by his Letters patents, granted one of their own body and community to be mayor of the said town, which said mayor and alderman for the time being, should always have the rule and government of it; and which said alderman, in the vacancy of a mayor, or in the

absence of the mayor from the said town, should have the rule and government of the said community, as the alderman and his predecessors, the aldermen of the said town, had and enjoyed. LYNN REGIS.

'As to their possessions, &c. they are thus returned to the aforesaid enquiry: That they had a place called the Common Staith with its appurtenances, valued at 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum clear, besides all reprises, That the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Guild amount in the whole to 260*l.* 13*s.*, viz. in ready money 60*l.* 13*s.*, In divers merchandize 200*l.*, and in many books, vestments, and chalices, and other ornaments for the chaplains of the said Guild performing Divine service as well in the parish church as in the chapels annexed to the said church, and in wax for lights in the said church and chapels, in the honor and laud of the holy Trinity, yearly found, and for torches at the funerals of poor brethren, &c. of the said Guild; and that out of the profits of the common Stathe, and out of the goods and chattels aforesaid, together with diverse goods and chattels bequeathed and left to the said Guild, the alderman, &c. sustain and find thirteen chaplains, daily and yearly to pray, as well for the king, his ancestors, and for the peace and welfare of his kingdom, as for the souls of all the aldermen, brethren, and benefactors of the said Guild, also for the souls of all the faithful deceased; six of which officiated in the church of St. Margaret aforesaid, four in the chapel of St. Nicholas, and three in the chapel of St. James in Lenne, who all day, as they are stated and appointed in the church and chapels aforesaid, celebrate high mass by note, and on Sundays and other festival days, celebrate mass at Mattins, and at Vespers by note; and if any of the aforesaid chaplains neglects his duty and office, or is not of an honest life and conversation, when he has been admonished by the alderman, and does not amend, he is removed from the service, and the said alderman appoints another able and honest one in his place. And further, that out of the profits of the said Common-Stath, goods and chattels aforesaid, many almsdeeds and works of charity were yearly given, which, one year with another, are computed at 30*l.*, viz. towards the support of the poor brethren of

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the said guild, to the blind, lame, and other distressed persons, to poor clerks keeping school, and poor religious houses, as well of men as women, to the lepers in and about Lenne, and in the repairs, &c. of the parish church and chapels aforesaid, and in the ornaments of the same, together with the alms given to the four orders of friers in Lenne, and to the maintaining of several aqueducts for the use of the said town: all the goods and chattels aforesaid are in the hands of the said alderman, and of four men of the said guild, called skivins, who yearly distribute the said goods as aforesaid: and further that the brethren of the said guild never had nor used any one suit of livery, either in their vestments or hoods.—The following were the RULES AND ORDINANCES of this Gild.

1. If any stranger is willing to enter into the fraternity, he ought to pledge into the hands of the alderman 100*s.* *et jus p' dict.* [*i.e. predicte*] *domus, scil.* to the alderman 4*d.*, to the clerk 2*d.*, to the dean 2*d.*, and afterwards out of the 100*s.* pledged with the alderman and his brethren *ad melius . . . poterit*, and shall immediately give one sextary of wine, viz. 10*d.*

2. If any brother has a son, or sons, legitimate, who are willing to enter into the said fraternity, each one ought to pay for his entrance 4*s.*, the aforesaid right being excepted.

3. Whoever will enter into the said fraternity, ought on the first day of his admission to wait and serve before the alderman and the brethren, honourably, in neat clothes, and [a coronet] of gold or silver.

4. The alderman to have, on the day of Pentecost, one sextary of wine, and the dean half a sextary, the clerk half, and each of the skivens the same day half a sextary, and every day after as long as the drinking shall continue, the alderman shall have half a sextary, the dean, clerk, and each of the skivins one gallon, and each of the attendants half a gallon, at evening.

5. If any of the brethren shall disclose to any stranger the counsels of the said guild, to their detriment, without the assent of the alderman and his brethren, he shall forfeit the sum of 32 pence.

6. If any of the brethren shall fall into poverty, or misery, all the brethren are to assist him by common consent out of the chattels of the house, or fraternity, or of their proper own.

7. If any brother should be impleaded, either within Lenne or without, the brethren there present ought to assist him in their council, if they are called, to stand with him and counsel him without any costs; and if they do not, they are to forfeit 32 pence.

8. None of the brethren is to come into the guild before the alderman and his brethren with his cap or hood on, or barefoot, or in any rustick manner; if he does, he is to be amerced 4 pence.

9. If any one should sleep at the guild, either at the general meeting or at their feasts and drinking, he is to forfeit 4 pence.

10. If any one turns him rudely to his brother, or calls him by any rude name, [he is] to be amerced 4 pence.

11. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the issue of the first consult, he is to pay 1*d.* by order of the dean; and if he refuses and sits down, he is to be amerced 4 pence.

12. If any one should be cited to the prime, and shall be found in the town, or shall come late to the drinking, and the dean shall say to him to be there at the next prime, and he does not come before they begin to take judgments of defaults, he shall either make some reasonable excuse, or pay 12*d.*, and if he comes before the defaults are abjudged, and shall depart without leave, shall pay 12*d.*

13. If any one of this house shall buy anything, and a brother shall come in unexpectedly before the agreement, or at it, he ought to be a partner with him that buy, and if the buyer refuses it, he is to be amerced half a mark.

14. If any servant of the brethren comes at the drinking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cap and cloak, and give it to the janitor to keep, whilst he enters and speaks to his master, and then he is to depart forthwith; if it is at the drinking, let him drink once or twice, provided he does not sit, and then he is to depart, and if he does not, his master is to be amerced.

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15. If any one refuse to obey the precept of the alderman, or dean, for the honour and profit of the house, he is to be amerced 12*s*.

16. If any poor brother shall dye, the alderman and brethren shall see that his body be honourably buried, of the goods, or chattels of the house, or out of alms, if he has not wherewith to bury himself.

17. If the alderman shall dye, none belonging to him, neither son, or any other can act in anything as alderman, but the brethren may choose a new alderman, whom they please.

18. If any brother shall dye, the dean is to summons all the brethren to make their offerings for the soul of the deceased; and if any one is absent, he is to give one halfpenny at the next prime following, for the soul of the defunct, and the dean is to have 4*d*. of the alms collected for citing the brethren.

19. If any brother, or alderman shall act contrary to the ordinances of this house, he is either to forfeit his brotherhood, or pay half a mark for the good of the house.

20. No one shall intrude himself while the drinking continues.

21. If any brother shall offend another brother, in word or deed, he shall make no complaint but to the alderman first, and the mayor; if he does not, he is to be amerced half a mark.

22. If the skivins shall merchandize with the chattels of the house, no brother shall have any part therein, but the whole profit to go to the use of the guild.

23. The skivins are to swear, when they receive the chattels of the house, that they will employ the same faithfully to the good of the guild, and will fully account and answer for the profit.' —(*Richards, Hist. of Lynn*, 452–458.)[1]

The following additional USAGES AND CUSTOMS were extracted from the same MS. volume[2] by Mr. Richards :—

(1.) 'There are four meetings of the alderman and his brethren, (viz.) The *first* on Friday in the first week of Lent, to settle and order their alms and other works of charity. The *second* on Friday next before the feast of the holy Trinity, to choose the

[1] Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, Norfolk, viii. 516–518. [2] See below, p. 167.

officers of the said Guild, (viz.) the skivins, and to settle and take the accounts of them that are then removed. The *third* on the vigil and day of the holy and undivided Trinity, to the laud and honor thereof at the vespers of the said feast, to have "placebo" and "dirige" decently and honourably performed, for the souls of all the ancestors of our lord the king, all the aldermen and brethren of the said guild, all their benefactors and faithful deceased; and on the feast of the said festival to have the solemn masses, as well of the said festival, as the masses of requiem for the souls aforesaid, and to make their offerings for the same. The *fourth* on the Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, to look into the state of the said guild, and to receive the arrears, if any were left in the hands of the skivins of the foregoing years, and to dispose and order the goods and chattels of the said guild. LYNN REGIS.

(2.) If any brother of the said guild shall dye in the said town, another brother of the same, deputed by the alderman, shall appoint 12 torches to be at the funeral of the said deceased; and, further, every brother of the guild in town, shall be warned to make his offering for the deceased, at the mass that is celebrated on the day of the burial.

(3.) If any of the aforesaid brethren shall dye in the said town or elsewhere, as soon as knowledge thereof shall come to the alderman, the said alderman shall order solemn mass to be celebrated for him, at which every brother of the said guild that is in town, shall make their offering; and, further, the alderman shall make every chaplain of the said guild, immediately on the death of any brother, to say 30 masses for the deceased.

(4.) The alderman and skivins of the said guild are by duty obliged to visit, four times a year, all the infirm, all that are in want, need, or poverty, and to minister to, and relieve all such, out of the alms of the said guild.

(5.) If any brother shall become poor and needy, he shall be supported in food and cloathing, according to his exigency, out of the profits of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the said guild.

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(6.) If any one has a desire and is willing, for the honour of the holy Trinity, to be received into the said guild, that he may be partaker of the alms and benefactions thereof, he shall give to the said guild a certain sum of money to the maintenance of the said alms and benefactions, according to what shall be agreed upon by the alderman and brethren thereof.

(7.) If any brother has a son, or sons, after his entrance into the guild, lawfully born and begotten, especially if such be of good and honest fame and conversation, they are to be received every one of them into the said guild, if he so thinks well, four shillings each.

(8.) No born slave, or one of such like condition, nor any apprentice can be received, and if any one of such like condition should be received into the said guild, the alderman and his brethren not knowing it, when it is truly and lawfully proved, such a one shall lose the benefit of the guild.

(9.) No one until he arrive at the age of 21 years, and is of honest fame and condition, can be received into the said guild.

(10.) If any alderman shall happen to dye, or shall be removed from his office on any just and reasonable cause, the community of the said town shall immediately choose another into the said office, which alderman so elected, in the presence of the said community, shall promise, that he will faithfully perform and observe all and singular those things which belong to his office.

(11.) When any one shall be received into the said guild, he shall promise in the hands of the said alderman on his faith, that he will be obedient to the said alderman and his officers of the guild for the time being, in all lawful and honest things touching their office, and that he will faithfully observe, as far as he is able, all the lawful ordinances which, for the good rule and government of the said guild, and honourable support of the said chaplains, and the alms and good works of the said guild, are already made, or shall be made hereafter.

(12.) It was ordained on Wednesday in the week of Pentecost

in the 7[th year] of Edward that the bretheren should keep a general Morwespech three times a year; to wit, on Friday in Whitsun week, on Friday after the exaltation of the Holy Cross, and on Friday on the first week of Lent.

(13.) Likewise it was ordained, by common consent, that the alderman and his brethren should take care that a solemn mass should be celebrated for the soul of John de Grey, formerly bishop of Norwich, who first obtained the liberty of the said guild; viz. on the feast of the holy Trinity, where every one of the brethren was to make an offering of an halfpenny, and if any one made default, he was to give one sextary of wine to the alms of the said house and gild.

(14.) And on Friday in the week of Pentecost in the 44 Edward III [1370], Thomas de Bokesham then alderman of, &c., it was agreed unanimously that all the brethren who were well in town should meet at Vespers at St. Margaret's church, and should hear together Vespers and Placebo for the soul of the aforesaid King John and John [de] Grey bishop of Norwich, and on the day following, on the feast of the holy Trinity, they should all be there present, and hear the mass said of the holy Trinity, and, immediately after that, the mass for the dead, by note, for the souls aforesaid.

(15.) On Friday on the week of Pentecost, in the 23 Edward 3, A.D. 1349. it was provided by common assent, for ever, that no brother ought to buy or sell any millstones, or marble stones, brought to Lynn to be sold, as long as the "scabini" of this house would buy them for the profit of the guild and pay for them to the full; and if any one brother should act contrary hereto, he should for ever be deprived of the society.

(16.) On Friday the week of Pentecost the 24 Edward 3, it A.D. 1350. was provided and agreed that every one of the skivins shall faithfully and separately give in his account before the alderman and his brethren to show to them how many millstones he has bought or sold, to whom he has sold, and for what price; and what size every millstone was which he either bought or sold: and all the ready money (silver) he has he shall bring with him; and if he

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(17.) If any brother shall be elected to the office of a skivin and he shall refuse it, he shall pay 40*s.* to the good of the house, or be expelled.

A.D. 1342. (18.) On Friday in Pentecost week, 16 Edward III, it was provided and ordained unanimously by the alderman and the fraternity that the skivins for the time being may at any time of the year distrain and bring their distresses for rents and farms belonging to the guild, according to the customs, &c. of the Burgh of Lynn, and that for the time to come the skivins should be responsible for the full payments of the said rents and farms till the time of their accounting shall come, and that the skivins for the time being, whether they are elected this present year or have been elected the foregoing year, shall every year at the feast of St. John the Baptist account with their tenants, and the said tenants shall hire again of the said skivins the houses which they shall hold beyond the term of the said St. John, as the said skivins shall see to be most for the profit of the said guild . . . . [And that the said skivins are to take keyage of merchandizes lying on the key in manner and form following . . . . Also the said day it is ordered that no bad persons, nor any spiritual person, should work upon the kay.]

(19.) On Friday on the week of Pentecost in the 27 of Edward
A.D. 1353. III, Jeffrey Drew then alderman, it is provided that if any brother was found guilty and convicted of any notorious and scandalous falshood to the loss or disgrace of the guild, he should be deprived [of his guild], and never be reconciled, but looked upon as a convict and perjured person.

(20.) On Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the
A.D. 1357. holy Cross, in the 31 of Edward 3, Jeffrey Drew then alderman, it was unanimously agreed by the alderman and his brethren, that as by the grant of the king in his charter the Burgh of Lynn Episcopi had this Liberty, that the burgesses of the same in all fairs through the kingdom of England were free and enjoyed that

freedom; when therefore any one of the said burgesses or brethren should go to the fair at Stirbridge, or where any such like fair is held, and has taken his place by the consent of any of the bailiffs of those places, and marked it out by stakes or pins, by wood or stone, if any other burgess of Lynn, or brother, either by presents or favours should deprive of or expel the aforesaid burgess, or brother, from his place so taken as aforesaid, he is to be looked upon and esteemed as a transgressor of the aforesaid Liberty, and to be fined 40*s*., so that the person so deprived and expelled may have 20*s*. of it; and if the transgressor shall happen to be a brother of the said guild, he shall be obliged by the alderman to pay 20*s*. for the benefit of the said guild; and if the transgressor shall be a burgess, and not a brother of the guild, he shall be obliged to pay 20*s*. by the mayor of the town, for the benefit of the commonalty of the said town.

(21.) It is provided that none of our brethren shall come into the guild before the alderman and his brethren capped, or hooded, or barefooted, or in any other rude or rustick manner, and if he does he shall pay 4*d*. for alms.

(22.) 16 Richard 2, 1393. Licence was granted that John de Brunham and Thomas de Couteshale, of Lynn, might give to Henry de Betely, alderman, the rents and profits of five messuages, one Kay, 11*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. rent, and the profit of one passage boat beyond the port of Lynn Epi. with the appurtenances in Lynn.'—(*Richards, Hist. of Lynn*, 458–466.)

The manuscript[1] from which the above ordinances were taken seems to be no longer in existence; the return of Thomas Botesham with the first eleven 'Usages and Customs' is still extant in the Public Record Office:—

'Thomas Botkesham, Aldermannus et Custos gilde vocate magne gilde Sancte Trinitatis in villa de Lenn' in Comitatu Norff', virtute cuiusdem proclamacionis apud Lenn' facte per breve domini Regis de modo et forma et auctoritate fundacionis et

[1] A volume belonging to Thomas Day, formerly in the possession of H. Partridge,—see Richards, p. 451.

LYNN REGIS. omnium aliorum articulorum in dicto breve specificatorum dictam gildam concernencium, excellencie vestre regie cum omni subiectione ligea et reuerencia premissa certificat in hiis scriptis: Primo quoad auctoritatem fundacionis et incepcionis ac continuacionis et regiminis gilde predicte, predicta gilda est et incepta fuit a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit, eo quod in dicta villa est et fuit a tempore supradicto quidam Aldermannus et communitas, qui quidem Aldermannus qui nunc est a dicta communitate ville predicte est electus, et omnes Aldermanni ville predicte predecessores dicti Thome semper a communitate ville predicte electi fuerunt et eligi debuerunt pro regimine communitatis dicte ville, et regimen et gubernacionem habuerunt a toto tempore supradicto, qui quidem nunc Aldermannus et omnes predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte pro regimine dicte ville taliter electi Aldermanni et Custodes magne gilde Sancte Trinitatis in villa de Lenn' predicta fuerunt, et dictam gildam secundum consuetudines hactenus usitatas semper regere consueverunt; et qui quidem Aldermannus sic electus officium Aldermannie sue et custodie magne gilde predicte habere et exercere debet ad totam vitam suam, et omnes predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte in forma superius expressata electi ad totam vitam suam custodiam gilde predicte secundum formam et effectum consuetudinum gilde predicte, quarum tenor sequitur, habuerunt et vsi fuerunt, nisi ex causa infirmitatis, impotencie seu alia causa rationabili fuerint amouendi; [sicut] hoc dominus Johannes quondam Rex Anglie, progenitor domini Regis nunc, perpendens multitudinem mercatorum ad dictam villam adtunc confluencium concessit dictis Aldermanno, communitati et successoribus suis per litteras suas patentes, quarum data est anno regni sui sexto, quod ipsi haberent gildam mercatoriam in villa predicta. Et postea dominus Henricus quondam Rex Anglie, filius dicti domini Regis Johannis, concessit per litteras suas patentes quod vnum de seipsis eligent in maiorem, qui quidem maior et aldermannus qui pro tempore fuerint extunc regimen et gubernacionem ville predicte continue habuerunt, et qui quidem Aldermannus tempore vacationis maioratus predicti siue dicto Maiore extra villam predictam

absente regimen et gubernacionem dicte communitatis post confeccionem Maioris antedicti [habuit], prout ipse Aldermannus et predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte ante confeccionem Maioris predicti vsi sunt et habuerunt. Qui quidem Maior et Aldermannus et communitas ville predicte post confeccionem Maioris in forma predicta, et Aldermannus et communitas ville predicte ante confeccionem Maioris in forma supradicta habuerunt unam communem placeam vocatam *le commen stathe* cum pertinenciis, que valet per annum casualiter vltra reprisas XLII. *li.* VI. *s.* VIII. *d.* Et de exitibus dicte placee et aliorum bonorum et catallorum dicte gilde [pertinencium] eo quod ad laudem dei et Sancte Trinitatis specialem affectionem dicti Maior, Aldermannus et communitas postquam Maior ibidem sic constitutus fuerit et dicti Aldermannus et communitas, eorum antecessores et predecessores ante ordinacionem dicti Maioris, a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit, affectuose gerebant dictam magnam gildam Sancte Trinitatis (sic a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit a progenitoribus et antecessoribus dictorum nunc Maioris, Aldermanni et communitatis fundatam et inceptam), continuauerunt et rexerunt secundum formam et effectum articulorum subsequencium, prout inferius continetur. Ac ulterius idem Aldermannus vobis certificat quod omnia bona et catalla prefate gilde pertinencia se extendunt ad summam CCLX. *li.* XIII. *s.*, videlicet, in denariis numeratis LX. *li.* XIII. *s.*, et in diuersis mercandisis CC. *li.*, ac in diversis libris, vestimentis, calicibus et aliis ornamentis pro capellanis dicti gilde in gilda dicta celebrantibus tam in ecclesia parochiali quam in capellis dicte ecclesie annexis, necnon in cera pro luce in dicta ecclesia et capellis in laudem et honorem Sancte Trinitatis annuatim invenienda et sustentanda quam pro torchis ad exequias sociorum dicte gilde pauperum defunctorum, de quibus quidem proficuis tam de *commen stathe* quam bonorum et catallorum supradictorum una cum diversis bonis et catallis dicte gilde legatis, predicti Aldermannus et communitas sustinent et [inueniunt] tresdecem capellanos ad annuatim et cotidie tam pro domino nostro Rege et progenitoribus suis quam pro tranquilitate et pace regni sui ac animabus omnium Aldermannorum,

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sociorum et benefactorum dicte gilde [et] omnium fidelium defunctorum celebrandum. De quibus dictis capellanis sex in ecclesia parochiali predicta, quatuor in capella Sancti Nicholai, et tres in capella Sancti Jacobi in eadem villa Lenn' celebrant, qui quidem omni die, prout diuisi sunt, in ecclesia et capellis predictis ad magnam missam per notam celebrat' [i.e. celebrandam] ac in dominicis et aliis diebus festualibus ad matutinas, missam et vesperas per notam celebrat' [i.e. celebrandas] existunt. Et si quis capellanorum predictorum in officio suo exercendo, vt predictum est' . . . . —(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 136 a.)[1]

The Trinity Gild is also mentioned in an inquisition of 3 Henry V. In the year 13 Henry IV. several merchants, with a great multitude of adherents, elected the Mayor of Lynn contrary to the liberties and custom of the burgesses, 'ad dampnum proborum burgensium.' While he was in office he and his followers made 'diversos forinsecos habitantes' burgesses, 'contra voluntatem proborum burgensium.' Again, 2 Henry V, 'sine consensu Burgensum et Majorum,' they quitclaimed the debts of the town. The jurors testified that in 1 Henry V these men and others came 'ad Gildam aulam sancte Trinitatis de eadem et ibidem noctanter super fratres eiusdem Gilde violenter et maliciose super eos insultum fecerunt' to the great injury of the brethren. In 2 Henry V certain 'probi viri' were attacked by the accused 'cum magna multitudine populi.' In the same year they prevent the 'probi homines' from electing the mayor,—'probos burgenses et majores ab antiquo electos venire . . . ad faciendum dictam electionem majoris.'—(*Petyt MS.*, ii. 82–86.)

The Fraternity was dissolved November 4th, 1547, and most of its property was vested in the Corporation of the town. Among the goods which the latter received was a stock of millstones valued at £40.—(*Richards*, 450, 468, 472.)[2]

[1] The lower half of this parchment is almost wholly illegible; scarcely half a dozen lines of the part headed 'Usus et Consuetudines' can be deciphered.

[2] Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, Norfolk, viii. 506.

Macclesfield.

Macclesfield received grants of the Gild 45 Henry III, 8 Edward III, 13 Richard II, etc.[1]. MACCLESFIELD.

In the year 24 Edward III the mayor and burgesses of Macclesfield were summoned by the Earl of Chester to show by what right they claimed the Gild Merchant and certain other liberties. They produced the charter of 8 Edward III. 'Et Johannes de la Pole, qui sequitur pro domino Comite, petit quod predicti Maior et Burgenses ostendant et declarent Curie qualiter et quomodo clament libertates predictas per verba in clameo suo contenta. Qui dicunt quod per dicta verba quod villa de Macclesfeld sit liber Burgus, clamant quod eadem villa sit liber burgus et habeat omnes libertates et consuetudines quas liber Burgus de jure habere debet. Et per illa verba quod Burgenses ejusdem ville habeant gildam mercatoriam, clamant quod nullus recipiatur in Burgensem in eadem villa nisi per assensum et voluntatem predictorum Maioris et Burgensium, nec quod aliquis habeat libertatem sicut Burgensis ibidem ad merchandizandum, nisi per Maiorem et Burgenses predictos recipiatur.' They then explain their other liberties.—(*MS. Harley* 2115, fol. 157.) A.D. 1350.

Malmesbury.

'*De Scotallis Malmesburiae.*'

'Omnibus Christi fidelibus praesens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Walterus[2] Dei gratia abbas Malmesburiae et totus ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestrae notitiam volumus pervenire, nos divinae pietatis intuitu, et pro salute animarum nostrarum, ad devotam instantiam et petitionem burgensium de Malmesburia, eisdem et successoribus suis, quantum ad nos pertinet, remississe imperpetuum sectam trium scotallorum, quae consueverunt sequi per annum; unius, scilicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, alterius contra Natalem Domini, et

[1] Earwaker, East Cheshire, ii. 460; Corry, Macclesf., 6, 9.

[2] Probably Walter Loring (1205–1222),—see Monast. Angl., i. 255.

MALMESBURY.

tertii in Quadragesima. Illis itaque remittimus sectam illam qui sunt de gilda mercanda in villa Malmesburiae, et aliis omnibus existentibus extra gildam mercandam, qui tantum pacare solebant et debebant ad dicta scotalla, quantum ipsi de praedicta gilda..... ['dicti burgenses' are to give 30*s.* per year in place of these scot-ales.] Et colligentur isti denarii statutis terminis per manus senescallorum praedictae gildae et per manum servientis nostri,' etc.—(*Registrum Malmesb.*, i. 446.)

William[1], abbot, and the monks of Malmesbury transferred certain lands to the burgesses in the Gild,—'burgensibus qui sunt de gilda mercatoria Malmesburiae.' The latter in return gave the former a certain part of a heath called 'Portmannesethe.' This second document begins thus: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus Hasard, aldermannus gildae mercatoriae de Malmesburia, Thomas Hasard, Willelmus de la Sale, senescalli ejusdem gildae, Henricus le Taillur, Willelmus de Hundlavintone, Nicholaus le Warre, Ricardus Hasard, Walterus le Clacker, Nicholaus et Hanr' Hansex, Hugo le Teynterer, Willelmus le Fyz, Johannes filius Martyni, Johannes Triok, Adam Sprot, Hugo Testard, Ricardus et Willelmus Pavi, Reginaldus le Pang, Thomas de la Posterne, et tota communitas intrinseca ejusdem villae et gildae mercatoriae, remisimus et hoc praesenti scripto nostro quietum clamavimus.'—(*Ibid.*, ii. 150–155.)

'Rex[2] vicecomiti salutem. Si Henricus Handsex, Bartholomaeus Aunger, Hugo Testard, Willelmus de la Male et caeteri burgenses de communitate libertatis burgi Malmesburiae fecerint te securum de clamio suo prosequendo, tunc summoneas, etc. abbatem de Malmesburia quod sit coram justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die Paschae in xv. dies, ostensurus quare, cum praefati burgenses habere debeant, et ipsi et eorum antecessores, a tempore quo non extat memoria, habere consueverunt

[1] Either William de Colern (1260–1296) or William de Badmenton (1296–1324),—see Monast. Angl., i. 255–256.

[2] Probably Edward I.—The 'Registrum Malmesburiense' was written toward the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth, century,—see Registrum Malmesb., ii. p. xxiv.

tales libertates et consuetudines; videlicet, quod nullus pannos de lana aut coria alba vel tannata vel piscem vel carnes venales particulatim in burgo praedicto scindere ac vendere, sed ea integre et absque scissura aliqua ibidem vendere debeat. Et quod nullus pelles bidentium vel coria cruda emere; nec aliquis sutor extraneus aut cyrothecarius de grossis cyrotecis, de corio equi sotillares aut cyrothecas hujusmodi ibidem vendere; nec aliquis mercator lanae infra burgum praedictum emere vel vendere debeat, aut possit lanam aliquam per pondus suum proprium alio modo quam fieri solet in consimilibus burgis et villis mercatoriis regni nostri. Et insuper cum dicti burgenses stalla sua in locis certis ad mercandisas suas infra burgum praedictum vendendum habere, et textores, sutores, cyrothecarii et alii homines cujuscunque ministerii in praedicto burgo existant, qui non sunt de communitate gildae burgensium praedictorum, certos redditus occasione ministerii sui ad sustentationem gildae praedictae dare debeant et consueverunt, praefatus abbas praedictas consuetudines in burgo praedicto observari non permittit, in eorundem burgensium dispendium non modicum et gravamen, et contra libertates suas, quibus ipsi et eorum antecessores temporibus quibus burgus praedictus fuit in manibus praedecessorum nostrorum regum Angliae, rationabiliter uti consueverunt, ut dicitur. Et facias ibi summoneri et hoc breve. Teste me ipso.'—(*Registrum Malmesb.*, ii. 393.) MALMESBURY.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Gild Merchant was conferred upon the burgesses of Marlborough by King John and Henry III.—(*Rot. Chart.*, 135; *Waylen, Marlb.*, 98.)

'Rex Archiepiscopis, etc. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum contencio mota fuisset in curia nostra coram nobis inter probos homines nostros de Marleberg' querentes et probos homines nostros Suhamtonie deforciantes de Theoloneo quod predicti homines Suhamtonie capiebant de Hominibus nostris de Marleberg' contra libertates suas, quas habent per cartam domini Pro hominibus de Marleberg' [et] Suhamt'.

MARLBOROUGH.

Johannis Regis patris nostri et per cartam nostram, ut asserebant; tandem de licencia nostra taliter inter eos conuenit quod omnes homines nostri de Marleberg' qui sunt in Gilda Mercanda de Marleberg' et hoc affidare uolunt, quieti sint in perpetuum de omni consuetudine et omnimodo Theloneo in villa Suhamt' et in omnibus pertinenciis suis de quibus homines de Suhamp' infra libertatem suam dictos homines de Marleberg' acquietare possunt, non obstante eo quod carta ipsorum hominum Suhamt' prior est cartis predictorum hominum de Marleberg'; et similiter homines de Suhamt' quieti sint de omni consuetudine et Theloneo in villa de Marleberg'. Nos igitur, uolentes quod predicta Conuencio firma sit et stabilis in perpetuum, ipsam pro nobis et heredibus concedimus et confirmamus. Testibus, Ricardo Comite Pictauie et Cornubie fratre nostro, etc., ut supra.'—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 23 Hen. III, mem. 3.)

NANTWICH.

'With respect to its ancient jurisdiction, it appears that there was established here soon after the Conquest a Mercatorial Guild or Brotherhood, being a politic institution, and the groundwork of Bodies Corporate . . . . . In judicial matters this Guild had the assistance of the Court Leet, and it provided six perpetual Chaplains to say mass for the brethren belonging to it. It is supposed that this Institution is the same noticed on an inscription in the Church, as being the Brethren and Sisters of the Holy Cross. They were suppressed and the revenues forfeited under the statute of Edward VI; notwithstanding which a bailiff, one of its chief officers, continued to be chosen annually at the Leet, and was considered the first officer in the town, although he possessed not a tittle of legal authority. This election, however, which took place at the first Court after Michaelmas, ultimately fell into neglect, and the present jurisdiction of the town is vested in the Constables. The other ancient officers of the Guild were the Rulers of the Walling, the Heath Keepers, the Leave Lookers, the Ale Tasters, the Fire Lookers, and the Kennel

Lookers. . . . . The Leave Lookers was an office of some authority; they inspected the markets, regulated the weights and measures, and destroyed all unwholesome meat.'—(*Hanshall, Cheshire*, 490–491.)[1] NANTWICH.

NEATH.

Thomas le Despenser, son of Edward le Despenser, in the year 1397, inspected and confirmed an earlier charter (33 Edward III) in which the Gild is mentioned:—'Concessimus etiam prefatis Burgensibus nostris et eorum successoribus quod de cetero nullus Wallensis nec aliquis alius aliquam libertatem habeat ratione alicujus Burgagii in Burgo nostro predicto, nisi fuerit ibidem residens, videlicet, Potwallinge et cum eis Lotans et Scotans et infra guildam libertatis eorum receptus.' Thomas granted his burgesses of Neath, among other liberties:—'Quod nullus extraneus extra nundinas et ferias infra bundas praedictas aliquas mercandizas de aliquo extraneo emat nisi tum [i.e. tantum] de Burgensibus nostris Villae nostrae praedictae ratione merchandizarum, nec aliquis teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandizis nec tabernam, nec corff faciat in villa praedicta, nisi fuerit cum praedictis Burgensibus lotans et scotans et infra Guildam libertatis eorum receptus. Necnon concessimus eisdem Burgensibus quod ipsi et haeredes eorum Guildam facere possint quo tempore et quecunque [? quandocunque] voluerint, ad proficuum ipsorum. . . . . Insuper concessimus predictis Burgensibus quod omnes mercatores tam pannarii, cerdones, pelliparii, chirothecarii, quam alii diversi qui ex venditione et emptione vivant infra dominium nostrum Glamorganiae et Morganiae, residere debeant in villa de Burgh et non upland, et omnimodas mercandizas faciant in nundinis, feriis et in villis de Burgh, et non alibi. Et etiam quod omnes mercatores cum eorum mercandizis alibi non transeant quam per regales vicos [et] per villas de Burgh. Ita quod nos nec haeredes nostri Tolnetum nostrum nec alias custumas A.D. 1359.

[1] Cf. Ormerod, Cheshire, iii. 426; J. Hall, Nantwich, 30, 68, 73, 277. Hall (p. 68) says that the Leave-lokers also looked after the customs and tolls.

NEATH. nobis debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.'—(*Francis, Charters of Neath.*)

'Ordinaunces of the Towne of Nethe made by the Constable
A.D. 1542. Porterive and the Burgesses of the saide Towne . . . . .

Item that noe Burgesse shall buy of any strainger any marchandize that shall fortune to come to the key or within the haven of the same Towne, as wyne, salte, wood, Iron or any other marchandize that may be devided, but such twoe Burgesses as shall bee chosen by the Constable, Portrive and Burgesses, and have experience and knowledge in the same marchandize; and when it is soe by them boughte, any Burgess to have his porcion after his degree, that is to say, to a handy crafte man to have sufficient to serve his howse, a marchant lyveinge by buying and sellinge to have after his; and that no Burgess buy of a strainger uppon the paine of fforty shillings and to be discommined of his libertie; and such marchandice as bee broughte in any vessell the same goods to be devided by sixe of the twelve men with the Porterive and in his absence by one of the eleven, and not otherwise, uppon like paine. . . . . .

Item that noe Burgesse bee made ne receaved into the Guile [i.e. Guild] of Burgesses except hee bee admitted by the Porterive and Councell, and agreement of the Burgesses, soe that hee be of such Condicions and birth as hee may bee ruled and governed by the Portrive and Councell of the saide Towne for the time being; and hee or they to take noe maintayners, uppon payne of discommining, if hee bee found guiltye by sixe of his brethren the Burgesses, and amerceament to the Kinge of Sixe shillings and eighte pence. . . . . .

Item that noe Burgesse shall withdrawe another Burgesses bargaine or marchant in hannsinge of his Stuffe, and blaming his naighbours, uppon paine of Tenne shillings of amerciament.

Item that noe manner of person shall hould ne open shoppe, to cutt karve [i.e. corf], to entertayne ostrey [i.e. hostel] hold, unlesse hee bee a Burgesse, giveing and yeeldinge according to the Charter, uppon payne of a greivous amerciament.

Item that noe gensor [i.e. chencer] nor estranger shall buy noe

Corne within the markett nor within the ffranchise of the saide Towne and sell it againe, uppon paine of amerciament. NEATH.

Item that noe gensor inhabitant nor estranger shall buy noe walshe Cloth, white Russett or Blacke, of any other estranger within the saide Towne or ffranchise of the same, nor shall buy noe yarne, wooll or any othing [i.e. other thing], except in the faire time, uppon paine of fforfeiture of the same.

Item that noe Burgesse, gensor nor inhabitant shall colour anie estranger within his howse, privilie or openly to buy or sell any manner marchandice against the Royaltie and freedome of the Towne, unlesse it bee to a Burgesse of the saide [town], uppon paine of amerciament of tenne shillings.'—(*Francis, Charters of Neath.*)

Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Radulphus de Tỳcknes, Henricus le Barker, Thomas filius Thome, Willielmus de Rowesleỳe et Hugo le Mariscall summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Ricardo le Pestur de placito quare ceperunt Catalla ipsius Ricardi et iniuste detinuerunt, etc. Et vnde queritur quod predicti Radulphus et alii, die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Dunstani Anno regni Regis nunc septimo, apud villam de nouo Castello in domo cuiusdam Ricardi le Prude ceperunt decem vellera Lane ipsius Ricardi le Pestur precii sex solidorum, et ea iniuste detinuerunt contra vadium et plegium, etc. vsque diem Lune proximam ante festum sancte Margarete Virginis, quando deliberata fuerunt per Balliuum domini Regis, etc.; vnde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quadraginta sòlidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Staff'. A.D. 1279.

Et predictus Radulphus et alii veniunt et defendunt Vim et Iniuriam, quando, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod ceperunt predicta vellera, et iuste. Dicunt eciam quod Dominus Henricus [III] Rex concessit Burgensibus predicte ville de nouo Castello quod Burgenses eiusdem uille habeant Gildam Mercatoriam in predicto Burgo cum omnibus libertatibus et aliis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus. Et quod consuetudo illius Burgi talis est per libertatem ipsius Gilde quod non licet alicui

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

infra predictum Burgum aliquam Lanam vendere uel emere nisi illis in predicta Gilda existentibus, nisi per saccos uel per aliud magnum pondus. Et dicunt quod quia predictus Ricardus le Pestur emit predicta vellera in predictum Burgum contra predictam libertatem Gilde, ceperunt ipsi predicta vellera, sicut eis licuit per predictam libertatem eis per predictum Henricum Regem concessam. Et proferunt Cartam ipsius domini Henrici Regis in hec verba :—Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie, etc., Comes Andegauie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliuis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus nostris de nouo Castro subtus Limam quod uilla nostra de nouo Castro subtus Limam sit liber Burgus, et quod Burgenses eiusdem uille habeant Gildam Mercatoriam in eodem Burgo cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus, et quod eant per totam terram nostram cum omnibus mercandisis suis emendo et vendendo et negociando bene et in pace, libere, quiete et honorifice, et quod quieti sint de Theoloneo, Passagio, Pontagio, Stallagio, Lestagio et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, saluis in omnibus libertatibus Ciuitatis nostre Lond'. Quare volumus, etc. Data apud ffeckeham octauodecimo die Septembris Anno nono.—Requisiti cuiusmodo libertates clament habere pertinentes ad predictam Gildam. Dicunt quod nullus, nisi fuerit de libertate ipsius Gilde, potest Pannum scindere vendendum infra villam, nec carnem nec piscem scindere, nec corea recencia emere, nec lanam emere per vellera, nisi per magnum pondus, scilicet, petras, saccum uel dimidium.

A.D. 1225.

Et predictus Ricardus le Pestur dicit quod ipse est Burgensis de Stafford', et quod Dominus Johannes Rex concessit et carta sua confirmauit Burgensibus de Stafford' quod villa Stafford' sit liber Burgus inperpetuum. Et quod ipsi Burgenses et heredes eorum sint quieti de Toloneo, Lestagio, Passagio, Paagio, Stallagio et Pontagio per omnes terras suas, salua libertate Ciuitatis Lond'. Et proferunt Cartam predicti domini Johannis Regis que hoc

A.D. 1206.

testatur, que quidem Carta fuit facta primo die Maii anno regni sui septimo. Proferunt etiam quandam Cartam domini Henrici Regis patris domini Regis nunc, que testatur quod predictus Henricus Rex predictam concessionem ipsius Johannis Regis patris sui concessit pro se et heredibus suis et confirmauit, que quidem carta facta fuit apud Rading' vndecimo die Aprilis Anno regni sui duodecimo. Et petunt Judicium, desicut quieti sunt de omnimodo paagio per totum Regnum Anglie, salua predicta libertate Ciuitatis Lond', per predictam Cartam domini Johannis Regis, que quidem Carta antiquioris date est quam predicta Carta domini Henrici Regis predictis Burgensibus de Nouo Castello inde confecta, si accionem possint habere ad huiusmodi Paagia contra libertates suas per predictas Cartas eis concessas exigere, etc. NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. A.D. 1228.

Et predicti Radulphus et alii dicunt quod qualescumque cartas ostendant de predicta libertate quod non debent eis obesse. Dicunt etiam quod dominus Rex Henricus concessit eis predictam Gildam Mercatoriam, et quod illa libertas, scilicet, quod non licet alicui lanam emere in predicta uilla de Nouo Castello per particulas, nisi fuerit de libertate predicte Gilde, pertinet ad Gildam illam. Vnde petunt Judicium, etc. Dies datus est eis de audiendo iudicio suo a die sancte Trinitatis in xv. dies, etc. —(*Record Office*, *Placita de Banco*, Hillar., 8 Edw. I, mem. 37.) A.D. 1280.

Thomas filius Thome de Nouo Castro subtus Lymam, Hugo le Marescall', Willielmus de Routisleý, Hugo filius Thome, Willielmus de Thycnes, Henricus le Barbur, Thomas le fforester, Johannes le Schot, Stephanus de Derbý, Ricardus Warwe et Benedictus le Marchaunt summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Willielmo de Pykestok de placito quare ceperunt catalla ipsius Willielmi et ea iniuste detinent, etc. Et vnde queritur quod predicti Thomas et alii, die Sancti Edmundi Regis anno regni regis nunc septimo incipiente octauo, in villa de nouo castro subtus limam in selda sua ceperunt quatuor vlnas de Rayo affersato, precii vlne quadraginta denar', et eas detinuerunt contra vadium, etc. vsque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Ambrosii proximo sequens, Staff'. A.D. 1279.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

quando deliberate fuerunt per predictum Dominum, vnde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quadraginta solidorum, et inde producit sectam.

Et Thomas et omnes alii veniunt. Et defendunt vim et iniuriam, quando, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod receperunt predictas vlnas, et iuste. Quia dicunt quod ipsi Burgenses sunt Burgi de Nouo Castro subtus Limam. Et quod in predicto Burgo habent Gildam Mercatoriam ex dono Domini Henrici Regis proaui Regis nunc, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus. Et quod consuetudo in predicto Burgo pertinens ad predictam Gildam talis est quod non licet alicui, nisi Burgensibus predicti Burgi, infra predictum Burgum aliquem pannum scindere, nec per vlnas vendere, nec schoppam tenere, nisi fuerit in predicta Gilda Burgi predicti. Et quia predictus Willielmus ibidem tenuit schoppam suam in predicta villa et pannos suos scidit et per vlnas vendidit, nec fuit in predicta Gilda, contra libertates predicti Burgi, ceperunt ipsi predictas quatuor vlnas. Et proferunt cartam Domini Henrici patris Regis nunc que hoc testatur.

Et Willielmus dicit quod non pertinet predicte Gilde, quin Mercatores venientes licite possint pannos suos scindere et per vellera vendere et shoppas tenere, absque hoc quod in predicta Gilda recipiantur. Dicit etiam quod ipse est Burgensis Stafford', et quod omnes Burgenses Staff' habent omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas aliquis liber Burgus Anglie habet, salua in omnibus libertate Ciuitatis Lond', ex concessione Johannis Regis aui Regis nunc et per cartam ipsius Regis, quam profert et que hoc testatur. Dicit insuper quod licet pertineat ad predictam Gildam quod mercatores venientes in predicto Burgo de Nouo Castro non possint pannos suos scindere, nec per vlnas vendere, nec lanam, nisi per magnum pondus et saccos et non per paruum pondus et per vellera, nisi sint de predicta Gilda; tamen ipse et alii Burgenses Stafford' racione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum, quas habent per predictam Cartam, que impetrata fuit
A.D. 1206. primo die Maii anno regis Johannis predicti septimo, semper post confeccionem eiusdem Carte licite et libere pannos suos in pre-

dicto Burgo de Nouo Castro sciderunt et per vlnas vendiderunt lanamque per vellera et per paruum pondus, absque hoc quod in predicta Gilda recepte fuissent, quousque iam vno anno elapso, quando impediti fuerunt per predictos Thomam et alios capiendo catalla predicti Willielmi et aliorum. NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

Et Thomas et alii dicunt quod predictus Willielmus et ceteri Burgenses Stafford' nuncquam post impetracionem predicte Carte Henrici Regis, videlicet, XVIII°. die Septembris anno regni sui decimonono, pannos suos in predicto Burgo de Nouo Castro sciderunt, per vlnas vendiderunt, nec lanam per vellera, nec shoppam tenuerunt, nisi prius in Gilda predicta recepti fuissent, immo semper postea inde impediti fuerunt. Et quod ita sit, petunt quod inquiratur per patriam. Et Willielmus similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant hic in Crastino Purificacionis beate Marie XII., etc. per quos, etc. Et qui nec, etc. ad recognitionem in forma predicta. Quia tam, etc. Postea a die sancte Trinitatis in XV. dies anno VIII°.[1] venerunt Juratores, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willielmus et ceteri Burgenses Stafford' semper consueuerunt pannos suos in predicta villa scindere, per vlnas vendere, et similiter lanam per vellera emere et vendere, et shoppam tenere, absque hoc quod essent recepti in predicta Gilda, donec impediti fuerunt iam septem annis elapsis. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willielmus recuperet predicta catalla. Et similiter dampna sua, que taxantur ad quadraginta solidos. Et Thomas et alii in misericordia.—(*Plac. de Banco*, Mich., 8–9 Edw. I, mem. 30.) A.D. 1235. A.D. 1280.

On the same membrane is another plea, brought by Thomas Gerbod' of Stafford against Henry 'le Barbur' of Newcastle-under-Lyme and 27 others for seizing 'duas vlnas de Russeto et duo vellera lane.' The pleading is very similar to that of the case preceding. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, who was to receive back his goods and 60 shillings damages, while Henry and the others were fined.

In 14 Edward I Simon Breton and other burgesses of Stafford were summoned for detaining the chattels of William, son of A.D. 1286.

[1] MS. 'XIII.'

NEWCASTLE UNDER-LYME.

Thomas Swanild' of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The former pleaded:—'quod ipsi sunt Burgenses ville Stafford', et quod Dominus Johannes Rex auus Domini Regis nunc concessit et carta sua confirmauit Burgensibus suis Stafford' quod ville de Stafford sit liber Burgus imperpetuum. Et quod Burgenses illi habeant Burgum illum cum Soca, etc. et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ipsi antiquitus habere consueuerunt; et proferunt Cartam domini Henrici Regis patris domini Regis nunc, que predictam donacionem et concessionem confirmat. Vnde dicunt quod ipsi semper a tempore quo non exstat memoria vsi sunt quod nullus extraneus qui non sit de libertate predicte ville possit aliquam lanam in predicta villa vendere per vellera. Et quia predictus Willielmus, qui non est de predicta libertate, vellet predictam lanam in forma predicta vendere per vellera, distrinxerunt ipsi predictum Willielmum per predicta vellera, et iuste, etc.' William, on the other hand, claimed that Henry III made Newcastle a free borough, and granted to the burgesses a Gild Merchant and quittance of toll throughout England. Judgment was rendered in favour of the burgesses of Stafford, because the above monopoly had been exercised by them 'a tempore a quo non exstat memoria,' and because their charter was older than that of the burgesses of Newcastle,—'Nec concessio domini Henrici Regis facta predictis Burgensibus Noui Castri, que est posterior, derogare non potest concessione domini Johannis Regis anteriori.'—(*Plac. de Banco*, Mich., 14 Edw. I, mem. 144.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Among the old laws and customs (probably granted to the burgesses of Newcastle by Henry I) are the following:—'Mercandise que per mare burgo adportantur ad terram portari debent, preter salem et allecia, que in nave debent vendi.'—'Nullus forinsecus debet emere pannum ad tingendum, nisi sit de consuetudine burgi.'—'Item mercatori forinseco non licet emere, nec in foro nec apud rus, nec lanam, nec coria, nec cetera.'—'Nullus

forinsecus potest scindere piscem ad vendendum.'—(*Brand, Newcastle*, ii. 130.)[1] NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

In the year 17 John the burgesses received a royal charter A.D. 1216. conferring upon them various liberties: ..... 'Concessimus etiam eis gildam mercatoriam, et quod nullus eorum qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placitet extra muros burgi Novi Castri de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disracionare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Winton'; et quod omnes burgenses predicti burgi et heredes eorum de gilda mercatoria quieti sint de theloneo, lestagio, pontagio et passagio tam in feria quam extra, et per omnes portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum tam citra mare quam ultra; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem ejusdem civitatis Winton', quam habuerunt temporibus antecessorum nostrorum; et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et omnia debita sua juste habeant, quicunque ea eis debeat; et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum predictum sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis Wint'; et de omnibus debitis suis que acommodata fuerint apud Nouum Castrum super Tynam, et vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur. Si quis autem in tota terra nostra theoloneum vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Novi Castri super Tynam de gilda mercatoria ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes Northumb' vel prepositus Novi Castri namium apud Novum Castrum inde capiat. Concessimus etiam ad emendacionem ejusdem burgi quod omnes sint quieti de yeresgyeve et de scotallis ita quod,' etc.[2]—(*Rot. Chart.*, 219.)

A charter of 42 Elizabeth prohibits foreigners or strangers from selling anything within the town to any foreign merchant, except victuals, unless it be at markets or fairs.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1636.)

[1] For a different version of these laws, see Acta Parl. Scot., i. 33–34 and Stubbs, Select Charters, 106–108.

[2] Confirmed in 1318 and 1357,—Record Office, Charter Roll 31 Edw. III, mem. 4.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

'Northumbria. Johannes de Shefeld venit coram Baronibus, et protulit quoddam scriptum, quod testatur quod Willelmus Sadeler, Willelmus de Dalton, Ricardus de Londonia, Thomas le Leycester, Ivo Pistor, Thomas Laurence, Ricardus de Fennom, Ricardus de Egremond, Willelmus Smaley, Walterus filius Ricardi, Thomas filius Ricardi, Adam Guntor et Johannes de Roma, communis attornatus praedictorum Willelmi et Sociorum suorum praedictorum ac caeterorum pauperum Burgensium Villae Novi Castri super Tinam, ad hoc per breve Regis admissus, cognoverunt eis satisfecisse per dictum Johannem de Shefeld, tempore quo fuit Vicecomes Northumbriae, de XL. *l.*, quae eos contingebant de quinquaginta libris pauperibus Burgensibus dictae Villae Novi Castri coram Baronibus de Scaccario, versus Nicholaum de Carliolo et caeteros Burgenses de gilda mercatoria Villae praedictae, nomine dampnorum nuper adjudicatis; et decem libras residuas praedictae summae L. *l.*, dictus Johannes de Shefeld reddet Clericis de Scaccario, etc.; cujus data est apud Novum Castrum super Tinam, XVII° die Januarii anno regni Domini
A.D. 1307. Edwardi Patris Regis nunc tricesimo quinto.' Placita coram Baronibus, 2 Edward II.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 96.)

Patent 16 Edward III.—'Inspeximus quasdam litteras, per communitatem ville nostre de Novo Castro super Tynam nuper confectas et sigillo communi ejusdem ville signatas, in hec verba: Hoc instrumentum testatur quod die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Valentini episcopi anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a con-
A.D. 1342. questu sexto decimo, convocata communitate ville Novi Castri super Tynam apud hospitale beate Marie Virginis in le Westgate in plena gilda ejusdem ville tunc ibidem tenta pro bono pacis, dilectionis et unitatis confovendo et habendo, et pro lege firmius conservenda et manutenenda, et ad utilitatem et melioracionem ville predicte, de communi assensu et voluntate tocius communitatis predicte assensum est et ordinatum quod de cetero in antea articuli subscripti in predicta villa firmiter teneantur, utantur et conserventur. . . . .

Item quod omnes burgenses ville predicte tam pauperes quam divites, cujuscunque conditionis existant, de omnibus navibus tam

forinsecis quam intrinsecis portum ville predicte ingredientibus, quibuscunque mercandisis venalibus oneratis, possint libere emere quod eis necesse fuerit. Et si quis dictas mercandisas emat in grossum de mercatoribus predictis, quod quilibet burgensis dicte ville, si voluerit, habeat de emptore illo partem mercandisarum illarum, prout sibi necesse fuerit pro sustentatione sua et familie sue, ad idem precium pro quo dictus emptor de dicto mercatore dictas mercandisas prius emerit, solvendo et satisfaciendo dicto emptori precium partis sue quam emerit infra bordam navis. Et quod per dictos mercatores nichil vendatur de mercandisis illis antequam planckum navi apponatur, sub poena forisfacture mercandisarum,' etc.—(*Brand*, ii. 155–156.) NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

In the year 1343 the Gild Merchant complained that the other burgesses of the town were permitted to purchase merchandise out of the ships in the port, which was an infringement of its immunities.—(*Mackenzie*, *Newc.*, ii. 664; *Brand*, ii. 220.)

May 28th, 21 Henry VII, the king granted a licence to the governors and community of the Merchant Gild of Newcastle, empowering them to buy wool and woolfels of the growth of Northumbria, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Allerton and Richmond, and to ship them to foreign parts. The grant begins thus :—'Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ex parte dilectorum nobis Gubernatorum Gilde mercatorie Ville Novi Castri super Tynam, graviter nobis conquerentium, accepimus quod cum lane et pelles lanute . . . Nos statum ipsorum Gubernatorum ac totius Communitatis Mercatorum Gilde predicte pie compacientes,' etc.—(*Madox*, *Collections*, *Addit. MS.*, Mus. Brit., 4530, ff. 145–154.) A.D. 1506.

In a petition of the governor, wardens, assistants and fellowship of merchant adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to parliament, 1644, they set forth, 'that they have beene an antient company of merchants ever since King John's tyme; and have been confirmed by several grants of his majesty's royal predecessors a distinct corporation of themselves;' and 'that the merchants of Newcastle are an antient guild of merchants ever since

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

the 17th yeare of King John, which is a year before the grant to the merchants of London[1].'—(*Brand*, ii. 219.)

The following relates to Newcastle in the year 1777:—'The fellowship with the whole body of the burgesses is called the freedom of the town, and may be taken up without that of the company.' This freedom of the town entitles one to a vote for representatives to parliament, to exemption from tolls and to common pasture. The fellowship with a particular trade is called the freedom of the company, which joined to residency entitles him to the further additions of enfranchising apprentices, serving on juries and holding offices. 'The court of Guild consists of the mayor and burgesses at large, assembled together, every one of whom has an equal voice, the Mayor having the casting vote.' The laws made in guild are not binding, except the same be ratified by the Common Council.—(*Collier, Essay on Charters*, 83, 84, 99, 100.)[2]

Subjoined is a later and much fuller account:—

'The powers to be exercised by the Court of Guild in the affairs of the Corporation, are by the charters clearly and definitely expressed; and were it otherwise, the guild being the assemblage of the whole Corporation, it might be supposed the proceedings of that body would be of great authority; yet it has so happened, that in fact the Court of Guild is now utterly bereft of power. It being maintained at present by the Common Council, that the Court of Guild is absolutely without authority of any kind or description—that it is a form, and nothing else.

'Merely the periods, therefore, at which the Guild is held, and the routine gone through, shall here be stated. There are three guilds every year, which are held in the Guildhall, viz.—On the third Monday after Christmas-day; the second Monday after

[1] For the history of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, see Brand, ii. 217–240; Mackenzie, Newc., ii. 662–670; Walker and Richardson, Armorial Bearings, 2–5. This Society is still in existence; the records still extant begin with the year 1480.

[2] Cf. Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1638; Newcastle Freeman's Pocket Companion, 88–96; Hutchinson, Northumb., ii. 414.

Michaelmas-day; and the second Monday after Easter Sunday; when the Mayor presides, and such burgesses attend as think proper. The Sheriff's Serjeant opens each guild by making a proclamation in these words:— NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

"Oyez! Oyez! All persons having anything to do at a guild, held this day, before the Right Worshipful ——— Mayor, let them come forward, and they shall be heard.—All non-freemen are commanded to depart, under forfeiture of five pounds, and pain of imprisonment."

'After these words are repeated, it is customary for the Chairman of the Stewards to call over a list of the companies, whose stewards, or some member of the company, answer. This is done in order that no guilds may be allowed to pass without the presence of the steward of the company to which the claimant belongs, or some one to represent it; the presence of such steward, (if the guild be not stopped by him), shewing that the company does not object to the claim. After this list is called, the stewards, by their chairman and other freemen, state such grievances, and put such questions to the Mayor as they think proper; and generally are answered by the Mayor or some of the Aldermen from the bench; the Mayor also occasionally communicates to the burgesses present any decisions come to by the Common Council, on questions of interest to the body at large. Some years ago, the Mayor and Aldermen present at the guild, were in the habit of endeavouring to pass on to calling the guilds, without listening to any statements made by the stewards or freemen; but in this respect, they have given way; and the stewards and freemen exercise full liberty of speech at the guilds. After they have stated all they think necessary, the Town Clerk, who always attends, proceeds to call the guilds, that is, reads a list of the persons claiming to be admitted to the freedom of the town. Any freeman, who objects to the persons claiming, has the power to stop his guild, viz. he repeats the words "I stop that guild." The Town Clerk then writes in the book, "Stopped by ———"; and the Common Council, being petitioned at a subsequent period by such claimant, decides on the validity of

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

the objection. After the guilds are thus called, the assemblage is dismissed, and the Mayor retires.

'Now it is to be observed, that nothing passes in Guild which can shew that court's power to do any one thing;—no record is kept beyond this list of claimants;—no motion is put, nor any other made; for the Mayor, pursuant to instructions received from the Common Council, declines putting any motion; and the book, which is commonly called the Guild Book, is, in fact, merely an extract from the different petitions for the freedom, presented to the Common Council by the claimants. It seems to be read over, not because the sanction of the guild is required to confer the freedom, but merely because the Common Council are willing to know if any objection exists among the freemen to the different claims for the freelage. This list of petitions might as well be read over anywhere else to the freemen; and it is an illusion to call such a list "The Guild Book."

'How it has come to pass, that the Guild is thus rendered so entirely a nonentity, it is difficult to say. . . . . The Court of Guild at present, in point of fact, is not allowed to make any order, or to exercise any authority; and thus the whole body of the Corporation, assembled together by ancient custom and by charter, is considered a nullity; and the power is confined to the Common Council. Endeavours have often been used to restore the Guild to its functions, by making motions for orders; but hitherto without success.'—(*Brown, Short Account of Customs of Newc.*, 1823, pp. 14–17.)

The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations reported in 1835 that 'guilds are holden at the Guildhall three times in every year. They are composed of the mayor and the whole body of burgesses. The business transacted there consists of making proclamations for freedoms. At these meetings also, the stewards of the several companies and burgesses state to the mayor any grievances they have to complain of.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1642.)

Newport in Wentloog.

NEWPORT IN WENTLOOG.

In the year 1385 Hugh, Earl of Stafford, granted a charter to his burgesses of Newport, which among other liberties mentions the Gild:—

'Concessimus eciam Burgensibus nostris et heredibus et successoribus suis quod nullus teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus mercandisis nec tabernam nec corficinam nec aliquam cissuram artificii seu vitallariorum faciat in Villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis Burgensibus nostris commorans et residens et infra Gildam libertatis eorum receptus.

'Concedimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui Gildam inter eos libere facere possunt et habeant et gaudeant quo tempore et quandocumque voluerint ad voluntatem ipsorum.'—(*Archaeologia*, vol. xlviii. 442–444.)

This charter was confirmed by Hugh's grandson Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, 8 Richard II.—(*Ibid.*, 432.) A.D. 1385.

Norwich.

A charter of 40 Henry III to the citizens of Norwich contains the clause:—'Quod singuli mercatores communicantes libertatibus suis et mercandisis sint ad lottum et scottum eorundem civium, et ad auxilia prestanda, ubicunque fecerint residentiam, sicut esse debent et solent, et quod nulla gilda de cetero teneatur in civitate predicta ad detrimentum ejusdem civitatis.'—(*Blomefield, Norfolk*, iii. 51.) A.D. 1256.

In 1379 a royal charter granted:—'quod nullus alius extraneus a libertate sua Norwici emat vel vendat victualia seu mercandisas aliquas ad retalliam, vel per parcellas, infra libertates civitatis predicte, nisi secundum formam et tenorem statuti nostri, in parliamento nostro apud Gloucestriam' editi[1].—(*Ibid.*, 104.)

The following is taken from a long composition entered into by the citizens of Norwich in 1414:—'& yt alle maner of men now Citezeyns of ye Cite shal be enrolled of what craft

[1] Cf. Rotuli Parl. iii. 41 (2 Rich. II).

NORWICH. yt he be wtin XII. months & I. day, upon peyne of forfaite of his fraunchise, payenge I.*d.* for ye entre; & yt alle maner of men yt shal be enfraunchised fro ys tyme forth, shal be enrolled under a craft, & be assent of a craft, yt is for to seyne, ye maistres of ye same craft yt he shal be enrolled of shal come to ye Chamber & witnesse yt it is her wille yt he shude be mad freman of her Craft, payenge to ye craft yt he shal be enrolled under XL.*d.*, & payenge to ye Chamber atte lieste XX.*s.* & more after ye quantite of his goods, as he may acord wit ye Chamberleyns; & VI. men shal be chosen for to be of counsell wit ye Chamberleyns in resceyvynge of burgeyses; ye men yat thus shal be resceyved shal make gree wit ye Shireves, as yey may acorde; & yat alle foreyners burgeyses shaln be contributorie to alle ye Comone charges of ye Cite, whan it falleth; also yat no alien fro now forth camynge into ye Cite, shal not be herberwerd wit non alien, ne wit no foreyn; and also yat no foreyn shal holde none hosterie fro yis tyme forth, ne none alienne none foreyn shall selle no marchaundise be retaille, savynge smale haberdassherie under serche & tribut, abydynge, comynge & goynge of her haberdassherie fre shewynge & owtyng'; and yat no maner of alien shal bere no common office in ye Cite.' —(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 27967, ff. 13–14.)

NOTTINGHAM.

The burgesses of Nottingham received the Gild from John when Earl of Morton and again when King: 'gildam mercatorum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus que ad gildam mercatorum debent vel solent pertinere.'—(*Records of Nott.*, i. 8, 12; *Rot. Chart.*, 39.)

A.D. 1365.—'Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes Burre; in plena curia juratus et examinatus, dicit se recepturum fuisse ad Gildam Mercatorum, in camera Rogeri de Hopwell, die Sabbati in Septimana Penecostes.'—(*Records of Nott.*, i. 188.)

'Fines Forinseci: Nich. de Hill dat de fine pro licentia emendi habenda et vendendi infra libertates villae Nott' per tempus, ut

supra, VIII.*d.*' Thirty-nine similar entries follow, the fines ranging from 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*, A.D. 1414–1415.—(*Ibid.*, ii. 102–104.) NOTTINGHAM.

OSWESTRY.

'Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in burgo predicto nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus eciam eis et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis nativus alicuius in eodem burgo manserit, et eciam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa, lot et scot cum eisdem Burgensibus per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theloneo, lestagio, passagio, pontagio, stallagio et de lene et de Danegildes et Gaywyt et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem terre nostre, tam in Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris, salua libertate Ciuitatis nostre London'. Concessimus eciam et hac carta nostra confirmavimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris quod nullus emat infra Burgum predictum coria recencia vel pannum crudum, nisi sit in lotto et scotto et in assisa et tallagio cum eisdem Burgensibus.' The above is extracted from a royal charter of 22 Richard II.—(*Addit. MS.* 30328, ff. 60–61; *Shrop. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Trans.*, ii. 192.) A.D. 1398.

The following is taken from a grant of Thomas Earl of Arundel (1407):—'Et quod burgenses eiusdem burgi habent liberam et plenam potestatem faciendi burgenses eis acceptabiles vsuros libertatibus et franchesiis burgi illius iuxta cartas et concessiones tam antecessorum nostrorum quam per nos ab antiquo et de nouo concessas; et quod nullus qui non sit burgensis eiusdem burgi aliqua libertate burgensiali ibidem contra voluntatem burgensium predictorum infra villam predictam nec libertatem eiusdem quomodo gaudeat nec vtatur. Et quod burgenses predicti quieti sunt infra villam predictam et libertatem eiusdem de theoloneis,

OSWESTRY. lestagio et stallagio. Et eciam quod nullus emet infra burgum predictum nec libertatem eiusdem pannum crudum nec coria recencia, nisi sit in lotto et skotto, in assissa et tallagio cum burgensibus predictis.'—(*Ibid.*, *Trans.*, ii. 199.)

Oxford.

Charters of 1 John, 13 Henry III and 1 Edward III specify the Gild among the liberties of Oxford[1]. That of Edward III
A.D. 1327. contains the clause:—'Et quod nullus qui non sit de eorum gilda vina aliqua seu mercimonia aut quecumque alia bona venalia infra dictam villam Oxon' vel ejus suburbia ad retalliam vendat.'

A.D. 1320. An inspeximus of 13 Edward II to the Abbey of Oseney speaks of:—'concessiones, etc. necnon donationem quas Will. de Chene aldermanus de gilda mercatorum Oxen' per cartam suam, de concensu et voluntate civium Oxenefordiae de communi civitatis et de gilda praedicta, fecit ecclesiae et canonicis praedictis in perpetuam elemosinam, de insula quae Middeleya vocatur, quam dicti cives praefato Willielmo in perpetuum feodum concesserunt.' —(*Monast. Anglic.*, vi. 254.)

This grant of Wm. de Chene, in a mutilated condition, is to be found in the Register of the Abbey of Oseney:—'Will. de Chene Salutem. Sciatis quod . . . qui fuit aldremannus de [Gilda mercatorum] . . . luce Regis Stephani et Regine . . . concedo in perpetuam elemosinam . . . Marie de Oseneia et Canonicis . . . insulam que Middeleia uocatur, quam ciues de Oxen' de communi ciuitatis et de Gilda mercatorum michi in perpetuum feodum concesserunt. Et hoc facio predictorum ciuium consensu et voluntate,' etc.—(*MS. Cotton, Vitell. E.* XV, fol. 89.)

Oct. 23, 1534.—'Also it ys enacted and agreed by the same Mair, Aldermen, Bailyffs, and Comynalte of the seid Toune, that no person ne persons shall use eny maner of marchauntdyse, or marchauntdysyng, nor use and exercise eny vytelyng, bying or sellyng, or eny handy craft or ocupacon wythyn the seyd Town or subbarbs of the same, except he or they be free of the guyld of

[1] Morins, Chronicon, p. 731; Liber Cust., 672; Petyt MS., ii. 305–314.

the seid Mair and Comminaltie wythyn the seyd town and sub-barbs of the same,' etc.—(*Antiq. Mag. and Bibl.*, vii. 229.)

Oct. 12, 1551. 'Thordre for the admyssion of Fremen.—Memorandum at a Councell holden . . . yt ys enacted, concluded, and agreed by the Mayar, Aldermen, Baylyes, Chamberleyns, and thole Councell of the Cytye of Oxford, wyth the concent of the more parte of thenhabytants of the seyd Cytye, for thordre of admyssion of ffremen from hensforthe ynto the guyld and lyberty of thole body of the seyd Cyty of Oxford yn maner and forme as insuythe, that ys to wete . . . . . [Only those who have served an apprenticeship of seven years with a freeman shall be made free, unless they pay at least £5 4*s.* 6*d.* to the use of the corporation of the City.]

Item, the seyd som of v.*li.* iiii.*s.* vi.*d.* to be payde before the othe be geven to any person or persons so comyng to be fre, and before hys[1] he be admytted to be a freman of the seyd guyld.

Item, that the seyd person and persons that wyll be fre of the seyd guyld, shall furste, before he or they be admytted to be fre, desyer the good wyll of the crafte or occupacion that he or they wyll [be] fre of, and paye unto theym x.*s.* and a brekefaste for hys admyssyon ynto the seyd crafte or occupacion; and the seyd person and persons to be presented by the . . . Master and Wardens, or some two or iii. persons of the seyd occupacion to the Mayar and Councell of the seyd Cytye, and there by an eleccion to be admytted a freman of the seyd guyld and a burges or cytyzyn of the seyd Cytye, payeng the seyd v.*li.* iiii.*s.* vi.*d.*, or a more som, as before ys specyfyed, wythowt any further delay, and no suerty nor suertyes to be taken for or yn respect or delay of payment therof, provydyd allwey that yf the seyd Master and Wardens wyll not present suche person and persons so suying to be fre, that then the seyd person and persons may and shall come unto the Chamberleyns for the tyme beyng, and they to present hym or theym to the seyd Mayar and Councell yn manner and forme above seyde. . . . . And be yt also consented and enacted that

[1] Probably for 'that.'

OXFORD. yf any persone hereafter at any tyme do interpryse to set upp yn the seyd Cytye to occupye any crafte or occupacion before he be fre of the guyld thereof, accordyng as before ys specyed, and ther uppon have warnyng to surcesse and leff hys occupyeng by the Chamberleyns for the tyme beyng, or the Master or Wardens of thoccupacion that he intendyth to occupye, except suche as by acte of Parlyament ys enacted and concluded, that then the same person and persons so afterwards offendyng shall forfeyte and pay to thuse of the body of thys seyd Cytye for every daye so occupyeng iii.*s.* iiii.*d.*' Various other orders regulating the making of persons 'fre of the seyd guyld,' follow.—(*Turner, Oxford Records*, pp. 204–208.)

Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne the name of 'hanasters.' Among the town muniments there is a book containing lists of the latter.—(*Ibid.*, pp. xvii, 29, etc.)

Preston [1].

The Gild Merchant is first mentioned in the ancient Custumal of Preston (thirteenth century). There is an old transcript of this Custumal in Harley MS. 2112, ff. 63–64, headed,—'Libertates Gilde Mercatorie eedem cum libertatibus de Nouo Castro subtus limam confirmate per Edwardum [III] Regem.' It begins thus:—

'1. Ita quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus.

2. Ita quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in predicta villa nisi de voluntate burgensium.

3. Si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefata villa manserit, et terram in ea tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa et lot et scot cum eisdem burgensibus per unum annum et i. diem, deinceps ne possit repeti a Domino suo, sed in eadem liber permaneat [2].'

[1] Dobson and Harland, Hist. of Preston Guild; Abram, Memorials of the Preston Guilds; Abram, Rolls of Burgesses, Introd.; Thompson, Munic. Hist., Ch. viii. For other works on the same subject see Abram, Memorials, p. 148.

[2] Cf. Dobson and Harland, 73; Whitaker, Richmondsh., ii. 422.

Charters of 8 Elizabeth, 14 and 36 Charles II, contain this clause :—'quod iidem Major, Ballivi, Burgenses et Successores sui habeant Guildam Mercatoriam in Burgo predicto cum omnibus Libertatibus et liberis Consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi Guildam pertinentibus, prout antehac usi fuerunt.'—(*Lingard, Preston Charters*, 25, 53, 86.) PRESTON.

At a Gild Merchant held at Preston 2 Edw. III, thirteen 'pointes and ordinances' were made, four of which are of particular interest to us :— A.D. 1328.

'2. Also the same Maire, balifes and burges, with all the comonalte, be hole assent and consent, have ordered that it shall be leful to the sayd Maior, baliffes and burges, there heyres and successors to sett a Gyld Marchand at every xx. yere end, or ever if they have nede, to conferme chayrters or other distres that longis to oure Francis [i.e. franchise].

5. Also the same Maire, baliffes and burges with all the comonaltie have ordent, be a hole assent and consent, that all manner of burges the which is made burges be court roll and oute of the Gyld Marchand, shall never be maire, ne Bale, ne Serjeand, but onlie the burges the which the name be in the Gyld Marchand last made before; for the King gyves the freedom to the burges which arne in the Gyld and to none other.

7. Also the same Maire and baliffes and burges, be holle assent and consent [have ordered], if ther be any burges of oure towne longing that take partie with anie mon to helpe him or to strength him agaynes the peyce, and will not com to his Mayre to help him and strength hym to make peyce, that then hyt be lefull to oure Mayre and to his successors to discharge hym of his freedome for ever, and his tol to be taken dayle att hym, as a fals untrew and fals forsworne.

10. Also the Mayre, baliffes and burges, be a hole assent and consent, haue ordent, if it happyne onne of oure burges fall in age and in necesitye of gooddys that he may noght hold howse, ne craft, ne bying and sellyng, that he may not be of power to pay his freedome be yeare, yet he shall be free in all our libertyes yt longys to oure towne and enfranceys, as he was

PRESTON. before it was that he be faulyn into that great necessitie of poverte.' —(*Abram, Memorials*, 8; *Dobson and Harland*, 11.)

The archives of Preston contain Gild Rolls of the years 1397, 1415, 1459, 1542 and thence in regular succession every twenty years to 1882. Here is an abstract of the most ancient Roll:—

'Gilda Mercatoria Burgensium Ville de Preston' in Amondernes tenta ibidem, die lune proxima post festum Ascencionis Domini Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum A.D. 1397. Anglie vicesimo, per Will' de Ergham tunc maiorem dicte gilde et per Galf' de Meles, Thomam de More, Johannem de Haconshowe, senescallos dicte Gilde, Ric' Blundell, Henr' le Somnor, Symonem de Preston, Joh' le Marisshall, Ric' de Brethirton, Will' de Gany, Joh' de Alston, Will' de Walton mercatorem, Will' Grymbald et Joh' Lambard, tunc clericum dicte Gilde, qui quidem prescripti soluerunt pro feodis et finibus suis, vt patebit inferius, et qui quidem predicti fuerunt Aldyrmen predicte Gilde et receperunt subscriptis in dextra parte de huius Gildam pro finibus suis vt patebit[1].

Hec sunt nomina eorum qui sunt in prefata Gilda et eorum quorum patres fuerunt in prefata Gilda.

Rob' de Wigan, Capellanus.	Rog' Alphin.
Galfrid' de Meles.	Will' de Lydgreues senior.
Will' Gyge.	Thomas Trigs draperius.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

[108 names in all.]

Burgenses forinseci.

Ric' de Hoghton miles.	Thomas de Barton.
Rog' de Etheleston.	Will' de Hoghton miles. Edwardus frater eius.
Ric' filius Joh' de Banastr' de Walton in le Dale.	Henr' de Hoghton miles.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

[25 names in all.]

[1] In Rep. Record Com. 1837, p. 476, the reading is: 'receperunt subscripta in dextra parte huius infra gildam pro finibus,' etc.

Adhuc nomina eorum [qui] jurati sunt [in prefata] Gilda et [eorum quorum patres fuerunt] in eadem Gilda. PRESTON.

Rob' filius Henr' de Claghton.	Joh' filius Rogeri ... Nicholson.
Joh' filius Willielmi Toppyng.	Will' filius Ricardi Jonson.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

[87 names in all.]

Hec sunt nomina eorum quorum patres non fuerunt in prefata Gilda, et ideo fecerunt finem.

Will' de Ergham per plegium Symonis de Preston et Joh' de Haconshowe xl. *s.*

Will' Wynter per plegium Willielmi de Ergham et Roberti Sille xl. *s.*

Joh' Lambard per plegium Willielmi de Ergham et Joh' de Haconshowe vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

etc. etc. etc.

[104 names in all, each with two pledges and a fine varying from 2*s.* to 40*s.* Among them are tailors, spicers, websters, 'souters,' drapers, glovers, saddlers, a 'fflesshewer' and many mercers.]

On the back of the Roll there is another list of names :—

Alicia relicta Galf' Nicholson.	Cecilia Roos.
Matill' relicta Ade de Tokhole.	Xrfra filia Rog' de Haconshowe.
. . . . .	. . . . .
Margareta relicta Joh' de Ireland.	Hen' filius Ade de Balschagh.

[39 names in all, most of them belonging to widows, sons and daughters of gildsmen.]

On the dorse of the same Roll is the following :—

'Isti Articuli subscripti ordinati et statuti fuerunt ad istam Gildam tentam loco, die et anno infra scriptis per consensum Will' de Ergham tunc Maiorem (*sic*) istius Gilde et per senescallos et Aldermannos istius Gilde, sicut seriater [i.e. seriatim] post predictum Maiorem infra scriptum, videlicet: quod si aliquis burgensis ville de Preston faciat aliquam forisfacturam erga libertates ville predicte sive liberas consuetudines eiusdem ville,

PRESTON. et exinde convictus fuerit, prodet [i.e. perdet] libertatem eiusdem ville ad voluntatem Maioris, qui fuerit pro tempore, et illorum duodecim qui sibi ordinati sunt predictas libertates et libris [i.e. liberas] consuetudines ville predicte ad gubernandum. Item quod nullus fiat Maior predicte ville de Preston donec prius fuerit Ballivus eiusdem ville. Item si aliquis burgensis ville de Preston electus fuerit per consensum communitatis ville predicte ad ministrandum in aliquo officio decente stat'm [i.e. statui] suo et illud recusat, p'd'ct [? perdet] libertatem suam ad voluntatem communitatis ville predicte. Item quod de cetero nullus ballivus ville de Preston reddet compotum suum de [...] cum domino nisi per rotulum burgagiorum ville predicte et burgensium forinsecorum et per perquisita Curie eiusdem ville et per capita illorum qui sunt stallagarii, sub poene' [i.e. poena] forisfacture libertatis sue ad voluntatem Maioris et illorum duodecem qui pro tempore predicti Maioris assignati et ordinati sunt. Item quod quilibet Ballivus ville de Preston reddat compotum suum modo prescripto ante electionem Maioris et sub poene forisfacture libertatis sue ad voluntatem Maioris et illorum duodecem qui sibi pro tempore assignati, electi et ordinati erunt. Isti articuli prescripti statuti fuerunt in predicta Curia coram Ricardo de Hoghton et tota communitate ibidem existente, quo [i.e. que] quidem communitas predictis articulis una voce consentunt [i.e. consentiuit].

Hic sunt [i.e. finit] ista Gilda Mercatoria tenta die, loco et anno suprascriptis.—(*Abram, Rolls of Burgesses*, pp. xviii and 1–7.)[1]

At the Gild of 1415 more than 200 'intrinsic' burgesses were enrolled; 52 others were admitted on payment of certain fines; and 22 foreign burgesses are entered on the Roll. Among those admitted by fine were several shoemakers.—(*Abram, Memorials*, 14.)

Down to the reign of Charles II, the Gild was held before the Mayor, three Stewards and nine Aldermen of the Fraternity. These twelve were the 'principal burgesses,' and in the Corporation they were sometimes called 'benchers' and 'aldermen.'

[1] Cf. Dobson and Harl., 17–23; Abram, Memorials, 9-11.

After this reign till 1835 there were three Stewards and only four other Aldermen of the Gild.—(*Dobson and Harl.*, 21.) PRESTON.

The following shows that, though the Gild Merchant of Preston continued to exist, it no longer performed its ancient functions to the satisfaction of the burghers. In 1628 a new Company was established in Preston by an order of the town Council. Its preamble sets forth that, although an act of Philip and Mary (1554) had ordained that 'it should not be lawful for anie person inhabitinge in the countrye to come into anie citye, burroughe, markett towne, towne corporate, or within the suburbs or liberties of the same' to 'sett on saile or sell by retaile any manner of woolen cloth, linen cloth, mercery wares, haberdasherye wares, grocery wares, or saltery wares, except it be in open ffaires, linen and woollen cloths made by themselves or ther meniall servants onlie excepted'; and albeit, by another Act of 5 Elizabeth, no one was to set up any craft or mystery, except he had been an apprentice seven years;—yet, notwithstanding, divers handicraftsmen and servants at husbandry leaving their own occupations, seeking not only to live easily but rather idly, had taken upon them within this town of Preston to set up and live by trade of buying and selling of divers wares and merchandise contrary to the law, etc.:—for remedy whereof the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Preston, on petition of the most part of the tradesmen of the borough, ordain that from henceforth there shall be within the town 'a Companie or ffraternitie called Wardens and Companie of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers, and Haberdashers,' and it shall have power, with consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the town, to make laws for the better ordering of the said trades and for the governing of the said Company. Two Wardens of the Fraternity are to be yearly chosen. No person or persons not inhabiting the said town shall exercise any of the said trades upon pain of forfeiting 10*s.* per week to the use of the said town and Company; further, that no stranger coming within the town shall set on sale or sell by wholesale or retail any wares or merchandise belonging to any of the trades aforesaid, excepting at fair times, upon pain

PRESTON. of forfeiting the wares so sold or proffered, the half to the use of the town, the other half to the use of the said Company, except the wares be of their own making.—(*Abram, Memorials*, 41–42.)[1]

The subjoined is from a MS. written in 1741, probably by the Town Clerk of Preston:—'There is and time out of mind hath been a Guild Merchant held every Twenty Years, in and for this Burrough. The Freemen or Burgesses are of two sorts, viz., the Foreign Burgesses and the Inn-Burgesses. The Foreign Burgesses are admitted at the Guild Merchant and at no other time; and they are exempt from payment of Toll for Goods that they buy in the Burrough for the use of themselves and their family. And this is all the priviledge they have [they cannot vote, hold civic offices, enjoy commons, etc.]. . . . . And those admitted betwixt the Guilds, either by the Council or the Mayor, come in at the Guild and pay the usual Fine or Fee of Seven-pence, and are entered with the others, and from that time they all become Guild Burgesses. But until the Guild, those admitted by the Council or by the Mayor are called Inn-Burgesses by Copy of Court Roll.'—(*Abram, Rolls of Burgesses*, pp. xii–xiii.)

At the Guild Merchant every person made burgess by court roll must appear and be admitted, and every guild brother must be re-admitted.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 1687–1688.)[2]

Nicholas Grimshaw, mayor of Preston, writing in the early part of the present century, having mentioned Coke's assertion that the bestowal of the Gild Merchant upon a town implies incorporation, continues thus:—'But the grant of a Gilda Mercatoria does not seem to have invested the Grantees with the local government of the Place, for a Gilda Mercatoria established in a Town, may be distinct from the general Corporation of the Town, though the Gilda Mercatoria and the Corporation may be connected. The officers of the Gilda Mercatoria of the Borough

[1] For a detailed account of this interesting Company see the Preston Guardian, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, May 1 and June 12, 1875. It was still in existence in the early part of the nineteenth century.

[2] Cf. Abram, Rolls of Burgesses, p. x.

of Preston were quite distinct from those of the Corporation, PRESTON.
though they are now selected from that Body. The former consisted of a Mayor, Stewards and Aldermen, and a Seneschal or Clerk of the Guild.'—(*Preston Guardian*, Sept. 16, 1876.)

The Gild Merchant of Preston 'formed a kind of Court of Session of corporate legislation, held every twenty years [since 1542], at which all the laws for the government of the corporation were passed[1], and at which all the privileges of the burgesses were first claimed and subsequently renewed.' 'The duration of the Guild, which was anciently for a month, was reduced in 1822 to a fortnight, and in 1842 and 1862 [and 1882] it lasted only a week.' 'At the conclusion of the Guild the masters and wardens of all the different companies[2] attend, as on the first day of the Guild, upon the worshipful the guild-mayor, in open court at the Guild-hall, along with a number of the burgesses. The companies then have their guild-orders sealed and regularly entered in the books.' 'Formerly the purchase of freedom continued from Guild to Guild, and if not renewed at each returning celebration, it was lost. The Municipal Reform Act of 1835 by abolishing any peculiar trade privilege of freemen and opening the government of the town to all rate-payers, divested the Guild of much of its interest.' 'At the last two Guilds freemen renewed their franchise as of old, being incited thereto by considerations of ancient associations, though with the bulk of them the right is of no commercial value. Henceforth the main business of the Guild will be festivity and ceremonials.' —(*E. Baines, Co. of Lanc.*, 1870, ii. 465–466.)

A programme of the proceedings at the Gild Merchant of 1882 will be found in Abram's Memorials, pp. 150–152.

[1] Cf. Abram, Rolls of Burgesses, p. xi.

[2] The trades have always constituted the most prominent element in the processions of the Preston Gild Merchant.

READING [1].

READING. 'Henricus [III] Dei gratia... Sciatis quod volumus et precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod omnes Burgenses de Radinges qui sunt in Gilda Mercatoria in Rading' imperpetuum quieti sint de shyris et hundredis et omnibus placitis, querelis, theloneis, passagiis et cariagiis; et vendant et emant vbicunque voluerint, per totam Angliam, sine theloneo. Et nullus eos disturbet super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Hiis testibus... Datum per manum nostram apud Portesmuth' A.D. 1253. quinto die Julii anno regni nostri tricesimo-septimo.' This was A.D. 1344. confirmed by a charter of 18 Edward III.—(*Man*, *Reading*, 342; *Liber Custumarum*, 671; *Coates*, *Reading*, Append. vii.)

'Incipiunt Cyrographa siue finales concordie. Finalis concordia inter monasterium rading' et burgenses eiusdem uille super placito libertatum moto in Curia domini Regis.—Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud westmonasterium in crastino purificationis beate Marie, anno regni regis henrici filii regis A.D. 1254. Johannis xxxviii°, Coram Henrico de Bathon', Henrico de la Mar', Henrico de Bratton' et Nicholao de Turri, Justiciariis, Radulfo filio Nicholai et Bertranno de Curiel, tunc senescallis, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, Inter Henr' Wille et Danielem de Wolues', tunc senescallos Gilde de rading', et burgenses eiusdem uille, querentes, et Ricardum abbatem de rading', deforciantem, de consuetudinibus et seruitiis que idem abbas exigebat de predictis burgensibus. Vnde iidem burgenses questi fuerunt quod predictus abbas distrinxit eos ad placitandum alibi quam in gilda sua communi, et quod abstulit ab eis Gildam suam mercandam cum pertinentiis. Et preterea quod predictus abbas amouit mercatum uille de rading' a loco quo antiquitus teneri solet. Et preterea quod exigebat ab eisdem burgensibus alias consuetudines et alia seruitia quam facere debuerunt et facere consueuerunt temporibus predecessorum predicti domini regis, regum anglie. Quas consuetudines et que seruitia dicti

[1] For remarks on the Gild Merchant of Reading see Coates, Reading, 49–59; Man, Reading, 341–347; Merew. and Stephens, 139–141.

burgenses eidem abbati non cognouerunt. Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, s[cilicet], quod predictus abbas concessit pro se et successoribus suis et ecclesia sua de rading' predictis burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod mercatum bladi in uilla de rading' sit in loco illo in perpetuum ubi prius esse solebat, et quod omnia alia uendantur in locis illis in quibus prius uendi consueuerunt. Et quod predicti burgenses habeant gildhallam suam mercandam in uilla de rading' cum xii. messuagiis que ad gildhallam illam pertinent, simul cum prato quod uocatur *portmanebroc*, reddendo inde annuatim dicto abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte dimidiam marcam ad festum sancti michaelis, vbi prius nihil solebant reddere nisi unum denarium tantum. Et quod habeant gildam suam mercandam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuum. Et pro hac concessione, fine et concordia predicti burgenses concesserunt pro se et heredibus eorum quod predictus abbas et successores sui de cetero assumant unum burgensem de predictis burgensibus qui sit in gilda mercanda et de quo predicti burgenses sint contenti, qui sit custos gilde mercande et qui faciat sacramentum tam dictis abbati quam burgensibus ad omnia que ad gildam mercandam pertinent fideliter obseruanda; et quod de anno in annum amouebitur, et tunc loco illius substituetur secundum quod predictum est. Concesserunt etiam predicti burgenses pro se et heredibus ipsorum quod predictus abbas et successores sui habeant de cetero de filio cuiuslibet burgensis legittime nato iiii. sol. ad introitum gilde mercande, et de quolibet homine forinseco medietatem finis quem facere poterit cum predicto custode per uisum unius monachi dicti abbatis et successorum suorum ad hoc testificandum assignati. Ita quod si finis ille testificetur per sex legales homines dicte gilde, quod finis ille sit racionabilis, dictus monachus non poterit illum finem refutare. Et preterea dicti burgenses concesserunt pro se et heredibus eorum quod predictus abbas et successores sui de cetero habeant singulis annis ad festum sancti petri ad uincula v. denarios de quolibet burgense in gilda mercanda nomine *cheping gauel*. Et preterea concesserunt pro se et heredibus

READING.

READING. ipsorum quod bene licebit dicto abbati et successoribus suis tailliare dictam uillam de rading', quando dominus rex tailliat dominica sua. Concesserunt etiam predicti burgenses pro se et heredibus eorum quod bene licebit dicto abbati et successoribus suis uel eorum balliuis placitare in predicta gildhalla omnia placita que ad predictam uillam pertinent de rading' placitanda. Et quod habeant omnes emendas tam de Gildanis quam de aliis. Et quod clauis gildhalle remaneat custodi gildhalle, qui ipsam tradet dicto abbati uel balliuis suis sine contradiccione, quando ibi placitare uoluerint. Et si contingat quod aliquis predictorum burgensium de gilda mercanda pro aliquo delicto in misericordiam inciderit, secundum quantitatem delicti et eius facultatem amercietur. Preterea dicti burgenses recognouerunt pratum quod iacet ad caput prati quod uocatur *portmanebroc* esse ius ipsius abbatis et ecclesie sue de rading', et illud ei reddiderunt in eadem curia et remiserunt et quietum clamauerunt de se et heredibus ipsorum dicto abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de rading' in perpetuum.'—(*Registrum Cart. Abbatiae de Reading*, *MS. Harl.* 1708, fol. 166.)[1]

'Puncta gilde.'

'Il est establi en la uyle de Rading' qe nul taneour ne mette quyr en confytt, et si countre le etablisement eyt fayt et conuencu ensoyt, les chateux en la meyn labbe deuent estre seysis et son corps retenuz.—Item nul suour ne luise quyr a la manere de cordewan, ne en soudiers ne mette, ne ices sodiers ne aporte a vendre en bourgh. Et si il en fet, perde les chateux, et le homme remeyne en la mercy de senescals.—Item nul farse selles ne paneals de mussa; et sil soyent trouetz farsietz, soyent ars, el homme en la mercy al seneschals.—Item nul ne face draps ou burlee seyent melle en la layne; et sil soyt ateynt qe ceo eit fayt, le drap seyt ars, et le feseour en la mercy al seneschals.—Item qe totes les choses qe en bourgh vygnent a vendre si soyent vendutz en lus establis et coustemables; et qi ailours les

suour.

sellers.

draps.

commune choses a vendre.

[1] Coates, Appendix v, gives an old English translation of this 'concord'; cf. also Merew. and Stephens, 139.

achate, perde les chateux et en la mercy al prouoste remeyne, sil ne seyt haut homme qi ad son creaunsour come a veysin par conoysaunce ses quyrs enuoye a vendre come leals.—Item nul foreyn par iour de marche ne achate deuant la tierce, sil ne soit haut homme; et sil achate, perde sun ble et en la mercy al prouoste remeyne.—Item nul marchant dedeyns deux lewes de burgh oysseaux, ne pessons, ne nule chose qe a maunger et de seygnurs ne a prodeshommes aperteyne, ne nachatont les choses qe al bourgh sunt portes et [i.e. a] vendre deuant la tierce; et qi countre ceo auera trepasse, les merz achates si perde, et il soyt mys par Gage et plegge destier a dreyt deuant le seneschals.—Item les choses qe les regrateours achatont apres la tierce deuent estre a tel marche achate qe a tel feor pusent a lur veysyns vendre.—Item pessoners qi ad deux charettes oue pesson lun et lautre mette auant a vendre, et ensement sommages, et si a lempeyrement de la vile lun est auant mise et lautre est concele, la concele en la meyn labbe seyt seisi, et le pessoner par Gage et par plegge mys destier a dreyt deuant les seneschals.—Item cerueyse venale bone soyt solom le marche de blee, issi soyt vendu, et payn ensement.—Item Nient plus macecriers qe deux a plus achatont ensemble bieof ne motoun ne autre auier, issi qe entre eux seyt party par quarters a vendre; et si nul eit fayt marche, nul autre sentremette deuaunt qe lautre soyt del bieof ou de lautre auer quil auera marche departi. Et qi autrement leit fait et soit atteynt par Gage et plegge seit mys destier a dreyt deuant les seneschals.—Item Chars. Chars sodeynement morte troue en mayn de macecrier a vendre ou char forsenee doit estre ars, et le macecrier en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul foreyne ne doyt quir cruz ne peaux veluz de nul foreyn marchant ne layne ne fil en marche de Radyng' achatier; et qi ceo auera fayt perde le chatel, et le chateur en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul foreyn porte quyr tannes par nul houre de lan en la vile de Radyng' a vendre, mes taunt soulement a feyres; et qi autre leyt fayt, soyent les chateux seisis en la mayn le seneschals, et il en lour mercy; et qant il auera fayt lur assetz, eit ses chateux.—Item nul suour qi ne soyt de la fraunche gylde ne face

READING.

blee.

[oysseaux, etc.]

regrateours.

pessoners.

Cerueyse.

bochiers.

quyr cruz, peux, fil et layne.

quir tanne.

suour.

READING. souliers en fourme for taunt soulement de seet pouz, et qi autre-
Lynge tiele. ment en fra en la mercy soit a seneschals.—Item nul foreyn vende en marche tiele lanuga ne lynge par tayle for tant soulement en terme; et qi en contre ceo fra et soyt ateynt, remeynent les chateux en la mayn a seneschals de ci qi [i.e. desque] il eyent vers
ferour. eux amende.—Item nul ferour estraunge ne uende en marche de Redyng' feer ne acier fors de le limunns de sa charette ou sur claye ou sur sun barhude de deyns le limuns; et qi autrement le fayt remeyne en la mercy de seneschals.—Item nul feure foreyn ne vende en marche sur estal beches, trubles ferres ne nul altre ferrealment for tant soulement alant et portaunt sur les espausles; et qi autrement le fra soyt atache et en la
parmenter. mercy a seneschals.—Item nul parmenter estraunge neyt cuue ne counfite en sa mesone, ne nul peal en confite; et qi autrement le fra remeyne en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul parmenter ne vende a estallage nul de ses merz, sil ne soyt en la leisiues (?) sur sun dos le aporte a vendre; et qi autrement le fra
macecrier. soyt en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul macecrier ne vende char freche ne sale fors entier ou par quartiers et nul char ne coupe a vendre; et qi lauera fayt soit en la mercy a seneschals.
pessoner. —Item nul foreyn pessoner qi pesson porte a vendre a marche ne coupe nul pesson a vendre, si par le noun de seneschals ou de bailifs; et nul foreyn ne peot ceo faere par nule conge, si nul gildeyn de pesson eit a vendre.—Item nul estraunge ne porte harange a uendre par nul iour de la symaygne en marche for tant soulement vn iour de marche, et si il veaut en la vile remeyndre et par autre iour son harange vendre et en marche ester a uendre, il vendra dieux harange plus qil ne fesoyt le iour deuant ou il sen
harange. irra; et qi autrement le fait seit en la mercy a seneschals.—Item si estraunge qi porte harange ou pesson a vendre en marche eit remenaunt et la voile vendre, nul de la vile ne la chate, si sustener ne puse le marche a ses veisyns, si come lestraunge vendi le iour deuant, et si ne achate pas cel remenant deuant la tierce; et
regratier. qi autrement le fayt soyt en la mercy de seneschals.—Item nul regratier qi ne soyt de la ley ne vende par tail veil formage ne oynt ne siew ne cyre, et qi le fait seit en la mercy a seneschals.

—Item nul braceresse estraunge qi bracer veoyle en la vile ne mette sun sercle en la rwe deuant qe sa ceruoise soit tastie, et desques cele soit troue bone sil mette sun sercle tant soulement a iour de marche et ne mye plus; qui auterment le fra soit en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul ne achate mẏel en marche p[ur] la gildmele sur la forfeture a seneschals.—Item si nul gildeyn eit apele sun pier laroun ou cryme de felonye leit surmys a sun deshonour, et de ceo soit ateỳnt, greuousement soit chastie et en la mercy a seneschals.'—(*Registrum Cart. Abbat. de Read.*, ff. 162–163.)[1] READING. braceresse.

The oath of the Gild, 'Juramentum Gilde Aule Radingie,' as used about 14 Henry VI, is still extant. The new brother swore to be true to the king, to the mayor of Reading and the burgesses of the 'gilde merchant'; to notify the mayor of any person who would disturb the liberties of the Gild; to conceal ('heele') the common counsel of the gild, declaring it to no person out of the 'seid gildhall,' except it be a burgess of the same hall.—(*Coates*, 57–58.) Previous to this reign the head of the Fraternity was called 'custos gilde,' the keeper or master of the Gild. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the terms 'keeper of the Gild' and 'mayor' appear to be used interchangeably.—(*Ibid.*, 54, 60; *Man*, 343, 358.)

The disputes between the Abbot and the Gild continued in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1430 the Abbot seized certain shambles, which, as the burgesses asserted, belonged to them. The latter also claimed that they had the title of a body corporate, a guild-hall and a common seal, that they returned two members to parliament, that they were discharged from all shires and hundred courts and were toll-free throughout England. 'Lastly they add that the warden and burgesses were seised of the premises in right of their Gild Merchant, by the service of one penny due to the king, before the monastery of Reading

[1] Coates printed this record in the Supplement to the History of Reading (1809), but his transcript is marred by many verbal errors and several important omissions. The document is undated, but the handwriting appears to be of the fourteenth century.

READING. was founded; which Gild Merchant, messuages and appurtenances, had they been in the king's own hands, he would have granted to the monastery in the same manner as he granted and gave "all the foresaid town of Reading."'—(*Coates*, 53–54.)

Here are some later admissions to the Gild of persons of distinction:—'Edw. 4^{ti} anno 2do. Edwardus Langford, armiger, factus frater gildae aulae.' 'Hen. 8^{vi} anno 1mo. Venit Ric. Meredith, serviens stabulae domini Regis Hen. 8^{vi}, et dat de fine ad intrandum gildam mercandam, etc.' 'Hen. 8^{vi} anno 36to, prima septima Quadragesime. Ad hunc diem venit Joh. Poyntz et benigne disideravit intrare gildam mercandam burgi predicti.' One of the fees generally paid on admission was for a breakfast, 'pro jentaculo.'—(*Coates*, 56–57.)

The following is extracted from a composition made between the burgesses and the Abbot in 1507:—'And as touching chepyn gavell, which is a yerely fyne only of all and everie burgess of the seide gylde, which out of tyme of mynde hath been payed yerely to the predecessors of the seide abbot by everie burgess of the seide gylde, that is to saie, every burgess of the same gylde hath payed five pence yerely, and the widowe of everie burgess of the seide gylde two pence farthinge yerely, at the fest of seynt Peter *ad vincula*, for their occupation of merchandies in the seide towne, for whych fyne of chepyn gavell it is thought by the seide lorde and justices, for a full declaration thereof hereafter, that everie burgess of the seide gylde and widowe aforeseid, for the seide fyne of chepyn gavell, shall and may frely bye and sell all manner of merchandies in their howses and shoppes in the seide towne, and also bye and sell all manner of merchandies and thyngs venable in feyres and markets of the seide town out of their howses and shoppes.'—(*Man*, 357.)

A record of the reign of Edward VI, Mary or Elizabeth is entitled, 'An account of the several companies belonging to the guild-merchant of Reading with their fines of admission and the rules by which they were governed.' These companies were: the Mercers and Drapers, comprising the 'mercers, drapers, potuaries, haberdashers, chapmen, taylors and cloth-drawers'; the Cutlers and

Bell-founders, including the 'cutlers, bell-founders, brazierers, pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers, carpenters, joiners, fletchers, wheelers, basket-makers, coopers, sawyers, bricklayers, card-makers, turners, plumbers, painters and glaziers'; the Tanners and Leather-sellers, containing the tanners, leather-sellers, shoe-makers, curriers, glovers, sadlers, jerkin-makers, bottle-makers, collar-makers and cobblers; the Clothiers and Cloth-workers, including the clothiers, dyers, weavers, shearmen, shuttle-makers and ash-burners; the Victuallers and Innholders, comprising the vintners, innholders, bakers, brewers, butchers, fishmongers, chandlers, malt-makers, wood-mongers, salters and flax-dressers.—(*Man*, 347–353.) READING.

'Previous to the reign of Elizabeth, the Guild Merchant at Reading was divided into five companies, which were composed of freemen, and, under a variety of grants and charters, had an exclusive right to trade within the borough.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 113.)

SALISBURY.

'Homines de Andeura reddunt compotum de x. marcis pro habenda eadem libertate in Gilda sua, quam homines de Wiltona et de Saresberia habent in Gilda sua.' Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II, Rot. 13a.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27.)

'Johannes dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse burgensibus nostris de Sarisbir' ut habeant gildam mercatorum ad Sarisbir', et quod sint quieti de theloneo, passagio et consuetudine per totam terram nostram, sicut burgenses de Winton' qui sunt de gilda mercatorum sint quieti, et sicut carta Regis Henrici avi patris nostri testatur. Et super hoc nullus eos injuste disturbet pro consuetudine super decem librarum forisfacturam, sicut carta Henrici Regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. Testibus . . . anno regni nostri primo.'—(*Rot. Chart.*, 54.) A.D. 1200.

In 1306 a composition was entered into between the citizens and the Bishop of Salisbury. Only one clause refers to the Gild:—'Also, from the time of the making of these presents, there shall be, in the city aforesaid, a Gild of Merchants, in which thenceforth are included as subject and devoted to the said lord

SALISBURY. bishop and the bailiff aforesaid all and everyone who before the making of these presents have humbly submitted to the same lord bishop and have on this occasion appeared before the above said Mr. Walter, deputed by the above said lord bishop, as aforesaid, for this purpose, and have promised that they will obey the ordinance of the same lord bishop, whose names are written in a collateral schedule by the same Mr. Walter, as is aforesaid; but from henceforth only they shall participate of the said gild and the liberties obtained who by the said lord bishop, his successors, the mayor of the city for the time being shall happen to be thereunto admitted; but in the future emoluments which will and may happen in the admissions aforesaid, the same shall be divided into four parts, whereof the said lord bishop shall have two, the mayor and bailiff a third equally, and the commonalty aforesaid a fourth. But they who have renounced the liberties aforesaid and before the making of these presents have submitted themselves to the lord, though they do not exercise any publick office in the said city upon this occasion and perhaps are not admitted to the common transactions of these matters, yet they may be in the said gild and enjoy the liberties aforesaid by reason of their submission aforesaid; but the rest who have made the renunciation aforesaid and before the making of these presents have in no wise established themselves with the said lord bishop, shall during the revolt be utterly separated and removed from such transactions, from all bargains, contracts and merchandizes whatsoever and from councils and publick offices in the city itself and from our commonalty.'—(*Antiquitates Sarisb.*, 279.)[1]

The list of those who submitted and hence were included in the Gild, comprises 217 names; among them were many hatters, fishermen, drapers, dyers, fullers, etc.—(*Hoare, Modern Wilts.*, vi. 78.)

SHREWSBURY.

'Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus eorum quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, et quod

[1] Cf. Hoare, Modern Hist. of Wilts., vi. 77.

nullus qui non sit in Gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in predicto Burgo nisi de uoluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus etiam eis et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefato Burgo manserit, et etiam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et loth et Scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus per unum annum et I. diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, sed in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus eorum quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theloneo, lestageo,' etc.—(*Record Office*, *Charter Roll* 11 Hen. III, pars 1, mem. 16.)[1] A.D. 1227.

'Rex, etc. Omnibus, etc. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Salop' quod nullus emat infra Burgum de Salop' coria recencia uel pannum crudum, nisi sit in lotto et scotto et in assisis et tallagiis cum eisdem Burgensibus. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod iidem Burgenses et heredes eorum habeant in perpetuum predictam libertatem de nobis et heredibus nostris bene et in pace, sicut predictum est, et sicut carta domini Johannis Regis patris nostri, quam inde habent, rationabiliter testatur. Testibus,' etc.—(*Ibid.*, mem. 13.) A.D. 1227.

The ancient Gild Rolls of Shrewsbury consist of lists of gildsmen. The first begins thus:—'Sanctus Spiritus assit nobis. Nomina illorum qui sunt in Gilda Mercanda in burgo Salop', et quorum patres prius non fuerunt in libertatibus Gilde, Anno XI. Regni Regis Johannis, et quorum finis V. *sol.* IIII. *d.*' Thirty names follow, after each of which is set VIII. *d.* and sometimes 'VIII. *d.* primo.'—'Illi qui primo intraverunt Gildam.' Nine names follow. 'De forinsecis qui intraverunt Gildam et de fine eorum.' Fifty-six names, with payments varying from half a mark to 10*s.* 'Isti intrauerunt ad ultimam assisam primo.' Fifty-nine names. On this Roll are endorsed upwards of three hundred other names. A.D. 1209.

The second Roll begins thus:—'Memorandum de Gilda mercanda burgi Salop' ad Quartam assisam, Anno XI. regni regis A.D. 1209.

[1] Cf. Owen and Blakeway, Shrewsb., i. 100.

SHREWSBURY. Johannis in festo Sancti Bartholomei. De illis quorum patres fuerunt in gulda, un[a] assisa De XXII.*d.* apponitur.' One hundred and sixty-nine names, followed by IIII.*d.* and sometimes 'primo' or 'secundo[1].' This Roll is endorsed 'Memorandum de ultimis qui intrauerunt assisam gilde primo, Anno IIII^to^ regni Regis henrici filii Regis Johannis in crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli.' Three hundred and fifty names.

A.D. 1220.

Third Roll.—'Memorandum de Forinsecis *et aliis* in gilda ultima intratis ad VIII. assisam in crastino Sancte trinitatis anno Regni Regis henrici filii Regis Johannis XIII^o^.' One hundred and sixty-four names.

A.D. 1229.

Fourth Roll.—'Rotulus de Ghylda mercatoria in burgo Salop' ad novam assisam; primus dies sessionis fuit dies martis prox' post festum Sancti Dionisii anno regni regis henrici XXIII.' Sixty-eight names.

A.D. 1239.

Fifth Roll.—'Rotulus de forincesis de Gylda mercantoria ad assisam novam prime diei mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli Anno regni regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo sexto.' Two hundred and thirty-four names; a few females occur in this and some of the former Rolls.

A.D. 1252.

Sixth Roll.—'Rotulus de illis qui quatuor denarios sunt pacaturi. Nomina Theynesmen.' Twelve names, apparently those of the principal people in the town. Over most of them are set different numbers, as V^o^, VII^o^, IIII^to^, etc. Then follows the heading 'Rotulus de Ghylda mercatoria in burgo Salop' ad novam assisam; primus dies sessionis fuit dies mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni regis henrici filii Johannis XXXVI.' Three hundred and sixty-eight names, after most of which there is a number I, II, III, etc.

The Seventh Roll relates to foreigners of the Gild, 52 Henry III, and contains 117 names. The two remaining Rolls belong to

[1] Owen and Blakeway explain the addition of 'primo,' 'secundo,' etc. thus: 'Hence, and because the very same names occur in several lists, it appears that these were persons who professed their willingness to contribute to the burdens of the town.' 'I. II. III., etc. denoting, it should seem, the number of times which each individual had paid the assessment.' (Hist. of Shrewsbury, i. 103, 104.)

the same year and comprise 263 names of foreigners.—(*Owen and Blakeway, Shrewsb.*, i. 102–105.) SHREWSBURY.

A long Patent granted by Elizabeth in 1586 refers thus to the Gild:—'Et volumus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes ordinamus et constituimus quod nullus residens aut inhabitans aut exnunc infra villam, villatas, hamlettas et locos predictos habitare vel residere contingens, qui nunc non sit aut deinceps non erit liber Burgensis dicte ville nostre Salop' aut de Gilda Burgensium eiusdem ville admissus, se intromittat cum aliquibus mercandizis siue mercimoniis infra predictam villam Salop' aut infra parochias, villam, villatas, hamlettas seu locos predictos aut limites seu procincta alicuius eorundem emendis seu vendendis, nec ad aliqua libertates, liberas consuetudines seu priuilegia, que prefati liberi Burgenses racione Gilde sue infra villam predictam vsitata et approbata habere et gaudere consueuerunt, habenda, exercenda seu obtinenda, admittantur (*sic*) seu super se exercere assumat aut assumere presumat, nec in libertatem Gilde eiusdem ville sit admissus, nisi ad voluntatem et per admissionem dictorum Balliuorum et Burgensium ville Salop' predicte pro tempore existencium vel maioris partis eorundem.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 28 Eliz., pars 10, mem. 19–20.)

SOUTHAMPTON [1].

'Henricus [II] Rex Angliae . . . salutem. Praecipio quod Homines mei de Hantona habeant et teneant gildam suam et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas in terra et in mari, ita bene et in pace et juste et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut habuerunt melius et liberius et quietius tempore Regis Henrici avi mei; et nullus eis super hoc ullam injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Teste, Ricardo de Humet, Constabulario, et Jocelino de Baillolio, apud Wintoniam.' This was confirmed by a charter of 1 Edward III, and by other Kings.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27; *Petyt MS.*, i. 140; *Davies, Southamp.*, 152.) A.D. 1327.

The following gildsman's oath and 'points,' or ordinances of

[1] Pages 132–151 of Davies' Hist. of Southampton are devoted to the history of this Gild.

SOUTHAMPTON. the Gild Merchant of Southampton are transcribed from a manuscript in the possession of the corporation of that town[1]:—

'Ceo oỳez uous Meỳre[2], Baillif et bones gentz que uous H. serretz foial et loial a nostre seignour le Roỳ et a ses heres, la ffraunchise de la ville, les poinctz de la Gilde meỳntendrez, le counseille celerez, a les courtz et a les assemblez par renable somounse vendrez, nule estraunge parcener ne serrez par qei la custume de la dite vile ne soit amenuse, nules couiengnes ne assemblez hors de comune assent de la dite ville ferrez ne soeffrez estre fait, par qei nule homme de la ville ne soit endamage ne deffait. Et si nulles itieles confederacies ou malueis alliaunces porretz sauoir, par uostre serment freez garnỳr le Maỳre et les bones gentz pour tieles iniquites destourber; ouesque uostre seen od vostre corps od biens et chateux les poỳntz surditz meỳntendrez. Si dieu uous eide et les seỳntz.

(1.) *Coment le Alderman, Seneschal, Chappellaỳn, eskeuỳns, vsser, serrount esluỳs en Gilde.*—En primes chief que de la Gilde marchaundz soient eslus et establiz vn Alderman, vn Seneschal, vn Chapelaỳn et iiii. eskeuỳns et vn vsser. Et est asauoyr que celuỳ que serra Alderman deit auoỳr de chescun entraunt en la Gilde iiii.*d.*, le Seneschal ii.*d.*, le Chapeleỳn ii.*d.* et le vsser i.*d.* Et doit la Gilde feer deuz foỳz en le an, Cestz asauoir, le dỳmaỳnge prochaỳn apres la seintz Johan le Baptistez et le dỳmaỳnge proschaỳn apres la seintz Hỳllerỳ.

[1] A small quarto on vellum, bound in oak covers. The oath is on fol. 9 and the ordinances on ff. 10–20. The handwriting of these pages seems to belong to the fourteenth century. For a full table of contents of this volume, see Rep. Record Com. 1837, pp. 488–489, where the Anglo-Norman rubrics of the ordinances are also given. Sir Edward Smirke published the text *in extenso* in the Archaeol. Journal, vol. xvi, 1859, pp. 283–296 (see also pp. 351–352); a translation of the same is to be found in Davies' Southamp., 139–151. By carefully collating Smirke's transcript with the original I am able to present a more accurate copy of the ordinances. The punctuation is mine, that of the MS. being very capricious.

[2] The following remarkable royal patent was granted to the burgesses, A. D. 1249:—'Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus Burgensibus nostris de Suhampton quod ipsi et eorum heredes aliquo tempore non habeant majorem in predicta villa nostra de Suhampton. In cujus, etc.'—(Davies, 163.)

(2.) *Quant la Gilde serra, nul entre eux ne vendre, si ne seit par le Alderman.*—Et quant la Gilde serra, nul de la Gilde ne doit mener nul estraunge, si il ne soit requis par le Alderman ou le Seneschal. Et le Alderman doitz auoir vn Sergaunt a seruẏer deuaunt lẏ, le Seneschal vn autre Sergauntz, et les deuz eskeuẏns vn Sergauntz, Et les autres deus eskeuẏns vn Sergaunt, et le Chapeleẏn auera seon Clerk.

(3.) *De ceo que le Alderman auera chescun nuzt* [*i.e. nuitz*], *taunt cum la Gilde y serra.*—Et quant la Gilde serra, le Alderman doit auoẏr chescun nuiẏtz, tauntz come la Gilde sietz, ii. galouns de vin et deus chaundeles, et le Seneschal autresẏ, et les iiii. eskeuẏns et le Chapelaẏn chescun de eus vn galoun de vẏn et vne chaundele, et le vsser vn galoun de vẏn.

(4.) *Que les meseaus auerount de la Gilde, tan cum ẏ serra.*—Et quant la Gilde serra, les meseaus de la Maudeleẏne auerount del aumune de Gildeẏns ii. cestres de la ceruoẏse. Et les malades de la maysun deu et de seintz Julian auerount deuz cestẏers de ceruose. Et les freres menors auerount ii. cestres de ceruoẏse et vn cestre de vẏn. Et iiii. cestres de ceruoẏse serrount donetz a poueres, la ou la Gilde serra.

(5.) *Nul de la Gildeyn* [*i.e. Gilde*] *ne isse hors de la vile, tan cum la Gilde seit en la vile.*—Et quant la Gilde seetz, nul que seit de la Gilde ne deit issir hors de la vile pour besoigne, saunz le conge del Seneschal. Et si nul fetz, le soit en la merci de ii.*s.* et les paie.

(6.) *Coment ii. Gild' visiterent le malades de la Gildeẏne, et que chescun prodeshome auera*[1].—Et quant la Gilde serra et ascun Gildeẏn seit hors de la vile issi que il ne sache quant la deuera, il auera un galoun de vẏn, si les seruauns le vẏnent quere. Et si Gildeẏn est malades et seit en la vile, vẏn luẏ doit enueer, ii. paẏns et vn galoun de vin et un mes de la cusẏne; et deuz proddeshomes de la Gilde le deẏvent aler visiter et regarder seon estatz.

(7.) *Quant Gildein moert, ceux que sount de la Gilde facent issẏ,*

[1] It probably should read 'Coment ii. prodeshomes visiteront les malades de la Gilde, et que chescun Gildeyne auera.'

SOUTHAMPTON. *toutz ceux que sount en la Gilde et sunt en la vile serrount a la seruise le mort.*—Et quant Gildeyn muert, toutz ceutz que sount de la Gilde e sount en la vile deuent estre a la seruỳse del mort, et Gildeỳn deuent le corps porter et cundure le corps a sepulture. E quỳ ceo ne fra, il paiera par seon serment ii. *d.* a doner as pouers. Et chescun de la garde ou le mort serra, doit trouer vn homme a veiller al corps celuỳ nuzt que le mort girra en sa meỳsoun. Et taunt com le seruise del mort durra, cestz a sauoir, la vigille et la messe, deỳuent arder iiii. Cyrges de la Gilde, chescun Cirge de ii. *li.* ou de plus, deske le corps soit entere. Et ces iiii. Cirges deỳuent demorer en la garde le Seneschal de Gilde.

(8.) *Le Seneschal doit garder les Roules et le tresour de la Gilde desuz seel.*—Et le Seneschal doit garder les Roules et le tresor de la Gilde de souz le seel le Alderman de la Gilde.

(9.) *Coment le prochaỳn heir de Gildein mort auera le siege seon pere.*—Et quant Gildeynt muert, seon fitz einz nei ou soun prochayn heỳr doit auoỳr le siege seon Pere ou de vncle, sỳ Pere neist Gildeyn, et de nul autre, et riens ne dorra por son siege. Ne nul Baron par encheson de sa femme ne putz siege de la Gilde auer ne sige demander par nul dreit des auncestres de sa femme.

(10.) *Nul ne deit ne ne puỳzt doner seon siege de la Gilde.*—Et nul ne doit ne ne putz par dreitz seon siege de la Gilde a noul homme vendre ne doner. Et fitz de Gildein autre que seon fitz eine deit entrer en Gilde donaunt x. *s.*, e deit fermer la Gilde.

(11.) *Si Gildein seit en prisone en leu qe seit en Engletere.*—Et si nul Gildein soit emprisonne en Engletere en tens de pees, le Alderman ouesque le seneschal ouesque vn des eskỳuỳns deuent aler sur coustz de la Gilde a porchacer la delỳueraunce celuỳ que serra en prison.

(12.) *Si nul fiert a autre del poin et seit de ceo ateint, ỳl doit perdre la Gilde desqe.*—Et si nul Gildein fiert a autre del poin et soit de ceo ateint, il doit perdre la Gilde deske a taunt que il auoỳt rechate de x. *s.*, e doit fermer la Gilde autresỳ come nouel entraunt. E si Gildein fiert a autre de Bastoun ou de Cotel ou dautre arme, quele qu ele soit, il doit perdre la

Gilde et la ffraunchise e serra tenu estraunge, deskes ataunt que il seit reconsille a la bone gentz de la Gilde et eit fetz gre a celuy que il auera trespase, e soit en la merci de la Gilde de xx.*s.*, e ne soient pas pardonetz.

(13.) *Si ascun estraunge fiert Gildein et seit de la ffraunchise ou trespase.*—Et si ascun trespase que ne soit de la Gilde e seit de la ffraunchise, [ou] fiert Gildein, e seit ateint resonablement, perde la ffraunchise e voit a la prison vn jour et un nuytz.

(14.) *Si ascun fiert Gildein que ne seit de la Gilde ni du ffraunchise.*—Et si estraunge ou ascun autre que ne seit de la Gilde ne de la ffraunchise fiert Gildein e seit de ceo ateint resonablement, seit en la prisone ii. jours et ii. nuytz, si le trespas [n]est tiel que il pende plus graunt punysement.

(15.) *Si Gildein mesdie ou despersone a autre Gildein de quei pleinte viegne.*—Et si Gildein mesdie ou despersone autre Gildein, de qei pleinte viegne al Alderman, e de ceo seit ateint resonablement, il deit paier ii.*s.* de mercy a la Gilde; et si iles ne paier putz, perde la Gilde.

(16.) *Que nul de la ffraunchise ne autre viene a maudir ne a maufere a Gildein, et si le fetz et seit ateint.*—Et si ascun que soit de la ffraunchise mesdie a Gildein e de ceo seit ateint deuaunt le Alderman, il deit doner v.*s.* de la merci, ou perdre la ffraunchise.

.) *Et nul ne vendra al conseil de Gildein, si yl ne seit Gildein.*—Et nul ne deit venir al counseil de la Gilde, si yl ne seit Gildein.

(18.) *Si nul de la Gilde forface la Gilde per ascun feitz ou trespas et forjuge seit.*—Et sy nul de la Gilde forface la Gilde per ascun fet ou per trespas e seit forjuge per le Alderman et le Seneschal et les eskeuyns et les duzze jureis de la vile, e uoille reauer la Gilde, il deit fere tutz de nouel auxi com celi que unkes ne fu de Gilde, et amender soun trespas per esgard del Alderman et des auauntdiz proddeshommes. Et si nul de la Gilde ou de la ffraunchise emplede autre hors de la vile per bref ou saunz bref, perde la Gilde et la ffraunchise, si yl de ceo est ateint.

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(19.) *Nul ne deit rien acheter a reuendre en la vile meỳme, fors ỳser* [*i. e. yl serra*] *Gildeyn.*—Et nul ne deit en la vile de Suthamtone rien acheter a reuendre en meỳme la vile, si il ne seit de la Gilde maarchaunde ou de la ffraunchise. Et si nul le fetz e seit ateint, toutz quanke il auera achate en tiel manere soit encoru al Roy. Et nul ne soit quite de coustume, si il neit feit purquei il seit en Gilde ou en ffraunchise, et ceo de An en An.

(20.) *Nul deit acheter miel, seim, sel de Arang, ne Oile, ne moeles, quirs, fors Gildein, saunz jour de marche ou fere.*—Et nul ne doit acheter miel, ne seỳm, ne Seil de Araunk, ne nule manere de Oỳle, ne Moeles, ne quirs fres, ne nule manere de peaus fresches, for le Gildein, Ne tauerne tenir de vin, ne vendre dras a detail, for au jour de marchee ou de feire, Ne tenir ble en gerner vtre v. quarteres a uendre de tail, si ỳl ne seit Gildein; et quỳ le fra e seit ateint, seit toutz encoru al Roỳ.

(21.) *De partie maunder en marchaundise entre Gildein et Gildein auaunt.*—Nul de la Gilde ne deit partenir estre ne comunier en nul manere de marchaundises auaunt dites a nul que seit de la Gilde par nule manere de couerture, ne de art, ne de engin, ne de collusion, ne de nul autre manere. Et quỳ le fra e seit ateint, le auoỳr qu serra en tiel manere achate seit encoru al Roy, e le Gildein perde la Gilde.

(22.) *Si nul chiete en pouertez et ne eitz de quei viuere.*—Et si nul Gildein chiete en pouerte et neit de qei viuere, ne ne puỳse trauailler oui lỳ puruoiera, ỳl auera vn mark de la Gilde a releuer seon estatz, quant la Gilde serra. Nul de la Gilde ne de la ffraunchise ne auowe autre chose pour le seon par quei la coustume de la vile seit besilliez. Et si nul le feit et seit ateint, perdre la Gilde et la ffraunchise, et la marchaundise issi auowez seit encoru al Roy.

(23.) *Et nul prive ne estraunge ne uende marchaundise ne achate auaunt Burgeis.*—Et nul prive ne estraunge ne deit nule manere de marchaundise venaunt en la vile deuaunt Burgeis de la Gilde marchaunde bargaigner ne achater, taunt come lỳ Gildein est present et celle marchaundise voille bargaigner et achater; et si nul le feit et soit ateint, ceo que yl achate soit encoru al Roy.

(24.) *Coment Gildein departira des marchaundises que autre Gildein achate.*—Et celi que est de Gilde marchaundez deit partir en toutes marchaundises que autre Gildein achaterra ou autre kẏque il soit, si ẏl veut et demaunde partie e seit la ou la marchaundise seit achate, issi que ẏl face greẏ al vendour et quẏ il soit en seur del seon. Mes nul qe Gildein ne seit ne putz ne ne deit a Gildein partir, saunz la volunte del Gildein.

(25.) *La coustume et toutes autres choses seient paiez saunz delaẏ.*—Et si nul Gildein ou autre de la vile deneie partie al Gildein en la manere auaunt dite, yl ne deit acheter ne vendre en cel an en la vile fors que sa vitaẏle.

(26.) *Si marchaund de la vile achate vins ou ble et ne coustume mẏe.*—Et si nul marchaund de la vile achate vins ou ble issi que toutes auentures soient sur lachateour, ne paie nule coustume de cele marchaundise. Et si ascun aventure est sur le vendur, seit.

(27.) [*No rubric.*]—Poruou est que le chief Alderman de la vile ou les Baillifs et les douze jurez soient entendauntz as marchaunz auxi bien estraunges come as priuetz, auxi souent come il serroit requis, a ueer que il eient suffisaunt a seurte de lour dettes et de la reconisaunce de lour dettours; et le jour de ceo soient enroule deuaunt eus, issi que [si] cele jour ne soit tenuz a la demonstraunce le Creauncer, seit le dettour meintenaunt destreynt solom la reconisaunce que [il] auera fete par terres et par chatels a fere gre solom le vsage de la vile, saunz nule manere de play, si que les gens de la vile ne eient damage par dufaute de le paie de les dettours auaunt dites.

(28.) *Et si Gildein ne veut soffrer que ẏl soit destreint pur dette ou de brese le lok le Roẏ et soit ateint.*—Et si nul Gildein pour ascun dette que il deuera deẏue estre destreint ou name, et ne suffra mie que il seit destreint; et si ẏl est destreint et depiece ou fet ouster ou depecier le lok le Roẏ, et de ceo soit ateint resonablement, perde la Gilde deskes ataunt que ẏl la eit rechate de xx.*s.*, et ceo est chescune fiez que il trespase en tiel manere. Et ja le meẏnz ne seit destreint desque ataunt que yl est fet gre de la dette que il auera; e si yl ne se suffre

SOUTHAMPTON. justiceer en la manere auaunt dite et de ceo seit ateynt, seit enprisoneez vn jour et vn nuyzt, come celuy que est contre la pes; et si ỳl ne se sueffre justicer, soit monstre al Roy et seon conseil en la manere auauntdite.

(29.) *Pur lasise de paỳn et de la seruoỳse seit tenu driturelement en touz poinz.*—Et le chief Alderman et les xii. jurez ou les Baillifs chescun meis ou al meyns iiii. fez en le An [gardent] qe assỳse de Pein et de ceruoỳse seit bien tenue en toutz pointz solom la vente de ble.

(30.) *Que nul de la vile vende marchandise de marchaunt achate par colour.*—Nul de la vile par colour de achat, ne par autre manere de colour, ne doit vendre autri marchaundise de marchaunt estraunge, par quei la marchaundise seit plus vendue qe le marchaund la peutz vendre par sa meỳn, par quei le genz de la vile perdent lour gayn; mes les marchaunz que lour auoỳr meỳnent a uendre, le vendent par lour meỳn. E qi le fra et de ceo est ateint perde la Gilde, si ỳl est Gildein, et si il seit de la ffraunchise, perde la ffraunchise, desqe ataunt qe il est amende le trespas a la vile.

(31.) *Qe marche de peisson et de bocherie et de la peletrine soient tenu en touz poinz.*—Et chescun An lendemaỳn de la seintz Michel serroune elues ii. proddeshommes et jurez a garder que les estatutz feez sus le marche de peisson soient tenuz en toutz pointz, et averount lour pointz en escriptz. En meỳme la manere seent ii. proddeshommes eluz et jurez a garder que les estatutz feez de la Bocherie et de la Peletrie soient tenuz en toutz pointz; et ces iiii. jurez prendrount garde de que le statutz del pain qu veent a vendre hors de la vile soit bien tenuz; et si nul face encountre, le facent a sauoir al chief Alderman et a Baillifs.

(32.) *Coment xii. proddeshommes serount esleus de meintenỳr la pes le Roỳ, et coment Baillifs, Serjaunz, etc.*—Chescun an lendemayn de la seintz Michel serrount eslus par toute la commune de la vile, asemble en luỳ porueu a veer lour estat et a treỳter de communes bosoignes de la vile, et dounk serrount esleus par toute la commune xii. proddeshommes a fornier les comande mentz le Roỳ ensemblementz ou les Baillifs, et a meintenỳr la

pes, et a garder la ffraunchise, et dreitrure fere et tenir a toute genz auxi bien as poueres com a riches et a priues et a estraunges toutz celuy An; et a ceo fere seient jurez en la forme que est purueue. Et ces xii. proddeshommes eslirunt meỳme le jur ii. proddeshommes de eus et de autres profitables et sachaunz a estre Baillifs lan suaunt, des queus la commune se tienge bien paiee, et deyvent receỳure la Baillie lendemein de la seintz Michel, si com yl este vse; e issi seit feit de An en An, issi que les Baillifs soient chescun An remuez e les xii. auaunt dites, si mester est. En meỳmes la manere seit feit del Clerk et des Serjaunz de la vile a feỳre et a remuer.

(33.) *Que nul Baillif ne doyne respytz ne prenge gage pour la coustume ne ne preste la coustume.*—Nul Baillif de la vile ne doỳne respitz ne prenge gage por la coustume ne ne preste la coustume dewe de chose que enỳ deuie mener hors de la vile; e si ỳl le feit et de ceo seit ateint, le Baillif paie al double de ceo qil auera ỳssi prestz; e le Baillif seit a seur de toutes choses que Coustume deỳuent de entree, si qe la vile ne soit perdauntz par sa defaute, si com ỳl ne voedra respon del doublee.

(34.) *Chescun entre de Nef et de chose que coustume donne par mer soit en Roule.*—Et chescun entree de Nef et chose que coustume deỳue et chescune issue de la vile ou de chose que coustume deỳue de issue par mer soit en Roule, Issy qe homme peustz a chief de la seymeine sauer le issue de la vile; et quỳ la Boiste de la coustume ne seit ouerte saunz la vewe del chief Alderman et des xii. jourez ou de vi. al meỳnz; et dount seit celuỳ issue en Roulee en double Roulee, que chief Alderman eitz vn Roulee et les Baillifs vn autre; et celi issue seit mỳs al comon Coffre, issy que rien ne seit remuez ne despenduz saunz la vewe des auaunt ditz Alderman et les jourez.

(35.) *Que la comon coffre soit en la meson del Alderman ou del Seneschal.*—Et le comon Coffre deit estre ela[1] meson del chief Alderman ou del Seneschal, et les iii. Clefs del Coffre serrount baillez a iii. proddeshommes des auaunt ditz xii. jourez ou a iii. des eskeuỳns, que leaument garderount le Comon sel

[1] I.e. 'en la.'

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et les chartes et le tresor de la vile et les estaundars et les autres munymenz de la vile; et qe nule lettre ne seit enselee du comun seel ne nule chartre baille hors de Coffre saunz la vewe de vi. jourez des xii. jourez et del Alderman et del Seneschal. E que nul ne vende par nule manere de mesure ne de peis, si ele ne seit enselee, sur forfeture de ii.*s.*

(36.) *Cest que rien ne auerount les Baillifs de chose que apend a la coustume come de forfeture.*—Et ceutz que serrount Baillifs rien ne auerount de chose que apende a la coustume come de forfeture et de entree de ble et de auoyr de peys, ne rien nauerunt, for que les amercyamenz et les presens e la busche, cest a sauoir, i. charette de Busche de chescun charetter que meyne buche a vendre en la vile, dount et avera le charretter i. *d.* pour sa busche.

(37.) *Ceux que al Alderman ount feit trespas serrount amercie par egard des prodeshommes.*—Et celuy que est de la vile et deyue estre amercie pour nul trespas, seit sa merci taxee soloum le trespas et par esgard des Aldermans de la garde dount yl est.

(38.) *Ceux que sount somonz a la curt le Roy ou a la semble et ne voillent venyr.*—Et ceux que serrount somons de venyr a Court ou asemble por le comandement le Roy oyer et fornier ou pour lo comon bosoigne de la commune de la vile, et ne viengent a la somonce, et la somonce soit tesmoignee par serjaunt jurez, soient amercies auxi souent com yl trespasserunt en cele manere, kyqil seient pouere ou riche, par le esgard des Aldermans de lour garde, et la merci meyntenaunt leuee de la vile.

(39.) *Que nul ne herberge ffein, Aueyne, ne autre bleez apres ceo que la choses sount portez a vendre.*—Et nul ne deit herbage[r] ffeyne, Aueyne, ne nule manere de Blee herbergier, apres ceo que la chose soit porte ou menee al marche a vendre; et si nul fetz et de ceo seit ateint, il perdra toutz ceo qe il auera issi herbergie.

(40.) *Que nul alowe meson que marchaunt estrange ad lowe, ne herberge autrieus.*—Nul de la marchaunz estraunge que auera alowe mesoun ou celer en la vile, ne deit ne ne puytz autri marchaundise herberger en cele meson, ne en cele celer pour nule manere de colour, for qe la seone propre, a toler le lowage

des mesons as Borgeys de la vile; et quy le fra et seit ateint resonablement, yl serra greuousement amercie par esgard de la vile et solom le trespas.

(41.) *Que Bocher ne nul queu ne vende viande autre que auenaunte et nette sur peine.*—Nul Bochier ne queu rien ne vende a nul homme que seine et nette chose et bien quizte. E si nul le faceo et de ceo seit ateint, seit mys a Prison vn hour del jour ou doigne ii. *s.* a la vile por le trespas.

(42.) *Que nul Bocher ne queu nule ordure ne autre chose ne jette en la rue sur peine.*—Et que nul bocher ne queu nule ordure ne autre chose ne jette en la Rue, par quei la vile ou la Rue seit plus soille ou plus orde ou plus corumpue; e si nul feit le et seit ateint, il paiera xii.*d.* de mercy, auxi souent come yl trespasera en la manere auaunt ditz.

(43.) *Que nul eit deuaunt seon meson femer ne fienz ne pork alaunz.*—Nul homme neitz pork alaunt en la Rue, ne nul homme neit deuaunt seon eus ne en rue fumer ne fienz outre dous nutz; et si nul eitz, qike voudra lenporte; et celi qi auera feitz contre cestz estatutz, seitz amercie greuousement.

(44.) *Coment les xii. jurez serrount entendanz en touz poinz as Baillifs de vile.*—Les xii. proddeshommes jurez deyvent jurer que ils serrount eidaunt et consaillaunt as Baillifs de la vile en toutz pointz a fornyr le commandemenz le Roy, et a feire dreitz communaument auxi bien as poueres com a riches, et a meynteyner les Baillis en toutz leus a dreit et la ffraunchise et les vsages de la vile; E seirount a chescune court, et vendrount a la somonse des Baillis, auxi souent come il serrount somones, por oyer le commandement le Roy ou pour jugement rendre en Court; E le conseil de la vile celerount, et tendrount et frunt tenyr les estatutz de Gilde et de la vile ensemblement oue le chief Alderman oue le Seneschal et oue les eskeuyns.

(45.) *De ceo que les Aldermans et gardayns des Rues de la vile de Suthamtone, etc.*—Les Aldermans gardeins des Rues de la vile deyuent jourer qe ils leaument frount la pes le Roy, et qe yls frount enrouler les nouns de toutz ceuz que sount en leur garde, et frount en tour chescun meis almeyns a veer que bien soient

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tenuz les pointz et les establicemenz feitz de lour garde. Et si ỳl trouent rien que seit encontre les establissemenz de la Gilde et de la vile en lour garde, il le frount a sauoỳr al chief Alderman et as Baillifs de la vile, et ceo ne lerrount en nule manere, sỳ com il voillent joier de la ffraunchise de la vile.

(46.) *De deus Aldermans que tendrount la pes dedens les Boundes.*—Porvou est par comon conseil de la vile que de la porte de North deskes al a porte de Estz et deskes a la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise e le chief mỳs que fu Johan de la Bolehusse de une part e dautre de la Rue oue toute la paroche nostre dame en Estret, seient ii. Aldermans esleus gardeỳns a prendre garde que la pes seit bien garde dedenz les boundes avaunt ditz; et ceus frount mettre en Roule les nouns de toutz ceux que sount demoraunt en lour garde, et serrount pleuis par bone pleuỳne que ils serrount a la pees le Roỳ et lour plegges en Roules; et prendrount garde que nul demoerge en lour garde outre vn nutz, si il ne trouisse plegges, auxi com avaunt est ditz, si ỳl veutz demorer en la vila, que mal ne damage ne auỳegne par luỳ a la vile. E les dous Aldermans facent chescun viii. jours ou xv. jours al meyns en tour parmỳ lour garde a sourueer que nul ne seit en contre la manere auaunt dite dedenz lour garde. E si ỳl ỳ seit nul en la garde auauntdite que trespasse et ne se seuffre de atacher, le serjaunt jurez de la vile et les Aldermans ou toute lour garde voỳsent oue toute lour poer et seiwent le mesfesaunt desques a taunt qe yl seit pris; et si les Aldermans ne le facent, la vile se prendra a eus.

(47.) *De les veilles de la vile soient sagement fetes et agardez en touz poinz en lour.*—Et les Aldermans prendrount garde que les veiles de la vile seent bien gardetz et sagement fetez en lour garde.

(48.) *De la cornere qe fu Richard de la Prise deskes a Niewetone ii. Aldermans en tout.*—De la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise et le chief mỳs que fu Johan de la Bolehouse et desqes a la mer ensemblement ouc la Rue de Niewetone seient ii. Aldermans en la forme auauntditz.

(49.) *De la rue de ffrauncoise deskes a la mer ii. Aldermans, auxi*

com il est auauntdite.—De toute la rue ffraunceỳse, feit [i.e. seit] asauer, de la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise et Henri Brỳa dautre part et de vne part et dautre de la rue desques a la mer soient ii. Aldermans, auxi com ỳl est auauntditz.

(50.) *De la rue de Sỳmenelstrete deskes a la chastel serrount ii. Aldermans.*—De la rue de Sỳmeneles strete oue la marche de peisson et toute la Bolestrete oue toute Wesheuthe desqes al Chastel soỳent iii. Aldermans, com auaunt est porueu.

(51.) *De hors la porte de Norhtz deskes a la Lubriestrete serrount iii. Aldermans.*—De hors la porte de Norhtz de une part et dautre part de la rue oue Fuleflode oue la Straunde et Lubriestrete soient iii. Aldermans en la forme auauntditz.

(52.) *Que nul peissonỳr ne vende peisson que venu est en Nef ne en graunt Batel del Aldeman.*—Nul peissoner desoremes que peisson meỳne en Nef ne en graunt Batel, ne deit le peisson deskarqer ne vendre auauntz qil eit conge del Baillif; et qỳ le fra et seit ateint, seit greuousement punỳ; et feit [i.e. seit] entendre de peisson salee. Ensement est establi de toutes autres merchaundise.

(53.) *Qe le Alderman seit cheueteyn de la vile et de la Gilde en vile.*—Le Alderman est cheuetein de la vile et de la Gilde et doit principalment mettre peine et entente a meỳntener la ffraunchise et les estatutz de la Gilde et de la vile, et deit auer la primỳere voỳz en toutes eleccions et en toutes choses que touchent la vile et la Gilde.

(54.) *Et si Baillif ou autre de la vile que soit en office trespasse et ne face dreit.*—Et si Baillif de la vile ou autre que soit en office de la vile trespasse, ou le Baillif de la vile ne face dreit as privez et as estraunges solom seon serrement, par qei pleinte vieigne ou saunz pleinte la chose est conue et aperte, le Alderman de[it] feire asembler le Seneschal, les Eskeuỳns et les jurez de la vile, et tels trespas fere amender, et dreiture fere par la defaute del Baillif.

(55.) *Auxi souent com mester seit, puỳzt home asembler la comune pur bosoigne.*—Et deit, auxi sovent que mester est, fere asembler la comune par le Seneschal et fornir le comandemenz le Roỳ et pour estraunge cas et pour comune bosoigne.

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(56.) *Si cas auiegne qẏ contek surde entre Borgeis en vile.*—Et deit, si cas auient que contek surde entre Borgeis de la vile en la vile [et] un pleinte ly viegne, mender ceus de quei le contek surde et le Baret, et deuaunt les proddeshommes fra fere hastẏuement les amendes celi qe auera trespasse, issi que bone pes soit et vnite entre les proddeshommes de la vile. Et si nul seit rebel qe ne puse estre justice, homme deuera feire de lẏ solom les establissementz de la vile.

(57.) *Si nul . . . menaunt en la vile seit par la grace des proddeshommes et si y seit receu.*—Et si nul que ne seit menaunt en la vile soit par la grace des proddeshommes de la vile receu en la Gilde, seon heyr ne doit par seon pere rien joier de ce grace ne de la Gilde.

(58.) *Si deuz hommes de la Gilde tesmoignent trespas feit contre le estatuz.*—Et si deuz homes de la Gilde tesmoignent sur lour serrement trespas feitz contre les estatuz et en contre la ffraunchise de la vile, lour tesmoignaunce doit ester et estre creu; et si ceux que issi tesmoigent seent resonablement ateint quil eient tesmonẏe fausement, cels que tiel tesmoignage aurount ditz perdent la Gilde solom le establissementz.

(59.) *Nul Abrokur ne deit mener marchaunt prive ne estraunge, si paier ne puyse.*—Nul abrokur ne deit mener marchaunt prive ne estraunge pour nule marchandise achater, se le acatour ne soit leaul homme et voile et puẏse bien paier et fere gre al vendur, sur la peẏne auaunt ditz.

(60.) *Que nul abrokur ne deit herberger marchaundise de genz estraunges ne lour biens.*—Ne nul abrokur ne deit herberger nule marchaundise de genz estraunges ne lour biens sour la peine auauntz ditz, et dounk par seon serrement fere asauer le Alderman, se nul estraunge achate et reueent dedenz la vile.

(61.) *Nul achate Nauee.*—Et si nul de la vile achate nauee de vins ou de ble en gros, et Borgeẏs de la vile voille auer vn tonel de vin ou ii. ou iii. quarteres du ble a seon vser, et les deit auer par le pris qe il sera achate, dementiers qe les achatez serrount en la seisẏne del vendeur.

(62.) *Si nul de la vile achate vins ou autre marchaundise de*

coustume.—Et si nul de la vile achate vins ou autre marchaundise que coustume deẏue enter la Huẏrst et Langestone, ẏl deit paier la Coustume et la prise, si la chose seit achate de homme coustumer.

(63.) *Nul ne deit . . . ou autre marchaundise venaunt vers la vile pour rien.*—Et sachiez que nul ne deit en contre vins ne autres marchaundises venaunz vers la vile de Suthamtone pour rẏen achater, avaunt que la Nef seit aryuee et ancre a desqarke; et si nul le feit et seit ateint, la marchaundise qil auera achatez seit encoru au Roẏ.

(64.) *Nul ne vende en marche ne en rue peisson fres, fors celuẏ qui auera pesche en leawe.*—Poruou est per comon conseil de la Gilde que nul ne vende en marche ne en rue peisson fres, for celi quẏ le auera peschee en la eawe, ou celi qe le auera purchacee dehors Calchesores. Et ceux que ameẏnent peisson en Batel le deẏuent porter toutz a vne fez al marche, et cẏl celent partie del peisson en lour Batel, ẏls deẏuent toutz perdre. Et si yl baille partie del peisson a vendre a autri que a luẏ, il le deit tout perdre; et si ad ascune femme regrateresse achate peisson a reuendre, ele le deit toutz perdre.

(65.) *Nul ne deit achater peisson auaunt le solaille leuaunt ne apres le solaille recorusaunt, et si, etc.*—Nul ne deit achatre peisson auaunt le solaille leuauntz ne apres le solaille recorusaunt; et si ascun le feit et de ceo est seoit (*sic*) ateint, si ẏl est Gildein, perde la Gilde, et si est de la ffraunchise, ẏl perde la ffraunchise et eit la prisone vn jour et vn nuẏzt.

(66.) *Nul de Milebrok ne daillours ne meẏne peisson outre la vile de Suthamtone.*—Nul de Milebrok ne de aillurs ne ameyne peisson outre la vile de Hamtone saunz conge demaunde ou saunz paier la custume; et qẏ la feitz et de [ceo] seit ateint, la marchaundẏse ẏssi amene seit encoru al Roẏ.

(67.) *Nul ne vende quẏr sur beste ne aillours que en la vile, Bocher ne autre.*—Nul bocher ne vende quẏr sur beste ne aillours que en la vile, ne nul ne deit saler quir ne peal seccher, sẏ il ne seit Gildein; en meme la manere de quirs de chiual, de porks et de autres quirs et de peaus fresches de berbiz et de motons et de cheuers.

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(68.) *Chescun que meỳne paỳn en karette a uendre deit celuỳ paỳn vendre par maỳn.*—Chescun qui ameyne payn en karettes a uendre deit celuy payn vendre par sa meỳn et nul autre; et si nul paỳn seit trouee en la meỳn de autri, yl deit estre perdu.

(69.) *Nul Gildein voyse en le leawe en contre peisson venaunt en la vile pour achater le, et* [*si*] *ascun le feit.*—Poruou est qe nul Gildein voise en le eawe de Hamtone contre peisson venaunt en la vile por [a]chater le, et si nul Gildein seit ateint qe ỳl voistz contre le peisson et le achate auaunt que la Nef seit arỳue et ancre, perde la Gilde. E si ascun autre qỳ ne seit pas Gildein seit ateint qil voistz contre le peisson et le achate auaunt que la Nef soit arỳuee et ancre, si il est de la ffraunchise, eit la prisone un jour et un Nuyzt. E si estraunge homme le feit que ne seit de la ffraunchise, perde quanqe il auera achate.

(70.) *Nul regratur de chiueres, des aigneus, des oiseaus, des owes, des chapons et de gelines.*—Nul regratour de chỳueriz, de Aigneus, de Oiseaus, de Owes, de Chapons, de Gelines, de Pucinis ou dautre manere de vitaille, de fformage fres, Bure, Oefs, ne achate tile manere de vitaille a reuendre auaunt houre de prime soneie, ne auaunt que les proddeshommes de la vile et autres frauns hommes del pais eient achate lour manger. E nul regratur ne voỳtz hors de la vile contre vitaille venaunt en la vile por celi vitaille achater; et qy le feit et de ceo seit ateint perde quanque il auera achate.

(71.) *Porvou est des porturs de Suthamtone que prendrount . . .* —Porvou est que les porturs de Suthamtone prengent i.*d.* et *ob.* de herbiger vn tonel de vin en celers sur la rỳue de la mer, et dure cele ryue en la Rue Englesche desks a la venele que fu Walter le Flemeg, et en la Rue Franceyse deskes a la meson ou Jakes le Wyte soleit mendre, et a Westhuthe desques a celers que furent Sampson del Puỳtz, et desques a la Chastel le Roy, et deskes a la chief mỳs que fu Dame Cleremonde, ou ele soleit meỳndre. Dautre part puz [i.e. pur] vn tonel de vin mener sur poleins ou lotels outre le auauntdite ryue deskes a la Eglise Seinte Croyz e le Eglise Seinte Michel iii.*d.*, et outre les auauntditez Eglises ou que il meynent vn tonel de vin aillours en la vile iiii.*d.* Dautre

part pour charger vn tonel de vin sur charette amener ascune part en la vile iii.*d. ob.*, et a charger vn tonel de vin en nief iii.*d.*, et en batel ii.*d.*, et a descharger et herberger celuy tonel iii.*d.*, et a charger vn tonel de vin a enveer hors de la vile iii. *ob.* Dautre part pour un gros sak de leine de porter de sendes en la paroche Seinz Laorence deskes a la mer et a mettre en Batel et a charger en la Nef ii.*d.* Item pour vn petit sak de leyne iii. *ob.*, cest a sauer, pour porter maylle et pour charger prender i.*d.* Item pour vn last de quirs des auauntdites sendes pour porter deskes a la mer et pour aleuer les en la Nef xii.*d.*, cest a sauer, pour porter viii.*d.* et pour aloer iiii.*d.* Dautre part pour iiii. peyses de formage daporter a la batel ii.*d.* Item pour porter sel et ble et autres choses que sount portez par C., forpris carbun de mer, pour le C. porter ii.*s.*, de la mer deske a les auauntdites sendes. Item pour vn tourn de moeles herberger ii.*d.*, achatez sur la ryue de la mer, et pour un tourn decharger et herberger vi.*d.*, et pour vn tourn de moeles mettre en Batel et charger viii.*d.* Les auauntdite porters plus tosttz enpletterount les bosoignes des borgeis de Hamtone que de nul homme estraunge en toutz poinz; et si ỳl ne fount et noysent en nul point contre les auauntdites estatutz, soient emprisones pour vn jour et vn nuyzt saunz estre repleyez, et ne deyuent fere le office de porturs pour vn an et vn jour.

(72.) *Nul Abrokur ne seit en la vile de Suthamtone, si ỳl ne seit a ceo establiz par les proddeshommes.*—Et nul abrokur ne seit en la vile, si ỳl ne seit a ceo establi par les proddeshommes de la vile et seit a ceo jurez a le Office de Abrokurs en la forme que est poruee, et deit sauf plegge trouer a tenỳr leaumentz seon serment auauntdite; et si feit en contre seon serment, dount il seit resonablement ateint deuaunt les proddeshommes, il deit perdre le office del brokur, et ceus que serrount ceus[1] plegges responderunt de seon trespas et le amenderount solom le esgard des proddeshommes de la vile.

(73.) *Si nul faceo le office de Abrokur que ne seit jurez a ceo.*—Et si nul vinge a fere le office de Brokur quỳ ne seit jurez al

[1] I. e. 'scs.'

SOUTHAMPTON. forme auaunt dite, nul marchauntz priuez ne estraunge ne seit de rẏen tenu a doner a celuy abrokur, et le office li seit defendu, et kẏl mes ne se entremette saunz le conge del Alderman et des proddeshommes de la vile, sur peine de estre en prisone. Et les abrokurs deyvent estre entendaunt en toutes maneres des marchaundises, a seon poer et par seon serment, [a] auauncer les borgeis de la vile en toutes maneres des achatz et de ventes et de toutes maneres de marchaundises deuaunt touz autres marchaunz, en tiel manere que le preu a Borgeis de la vile seit feit auaunt que nul marchaunt estraunge en seit garny; e quy il ne monstrent, ne ne facent monstrer, ne fere a sauer a nul marchaunt estraunge de nule manere de marchaundise auaunt que les borgeys de la vile en soient garni et la eient refuse ou achatez.

(74.) *Nul Abrokur jurez ne deit estre marchaunt et Abrokur.*—Et nul Brokur jurez ne deit estre marchauntz et Abrokur, ne tauerne tenẏer de vin, ne de rien marchaunder a seon oeps demeyne, ne oue autre marchaunz en nule manere de marchaundise partẏr, ne eistre partenẏr; et si nul le feitz et de ceo seit ateint, perde le office de Abrokur.

(75.) *Nul Borgeis ne autre ne achate ne vende ffundrible de seim.*—Porueu est par comon assent que nul Borgeis ne autre achate ne vende desoremes nul manere de ffundrible de seim, que homme apele blobbe, e que de chescun tonel seit feru hors le ffunz sus le grant mer de la mer et ny passe pas la ffloudmark, quant le cler seim serra hors tret, qil ne seit effonce pour corrupcion et pour autre gref damage que en porra auenir en la. Et si Gildein le feit et seit tesmoigne par Gildein de la Gilde, perde la Gilde; et si autre de ffraunchise le feit, perde la ffraunchise et seit tenu pour estraunge; et si autre le feit, seit en la prisone vn jour et vn nuzt, et seit repleggez par tieles qe meynprengent de amender le trespas par esgard del Alderman, des Eskeuẏns, del Seneschal et de Jurez.

(76.) *Que Gildein vendra a houre de prime lendemeyn que la Gilde serra.*—Et chescun de la Gilde deit venir lendemeyn que la Gilde serra al houre de prime, et qi ne vendra seit en la merci de vi.*d.*, et les paie tantostz. Et si Gildein ne vient a la semble

le matin et seit en la vile, seit en la mercy de ii.*s.*, et les paie saunz nul relesser. SOUTHAMPTON.

(77.) *Com Arange sale y vient.*—Porueu est par comon consail de la Gilde que le Arange sale venaunt en port de Suthamtone, de queconque sort meymes le Arange seit, en chescun Nef seit le ayrange vendu a comensement a meloure vente, com il entendent lour profist fere, yssi que apres la premere vente le mestre de la nef ne lour hostz ne devent encrestre outre la premere vente. Et quike le face et de coe[1] seit ateint, tout cele encrecement seit encoru al comon profist de la vile saunz contre distz.'

While we have no positive information concerning the circumstances under which these laws were passed, their careful perusal must lead to the conclusion that they were not the work of a single deliberative assembly, but were doubtless made from time to time, as need required. With the meagre data that we possess we cannot separate the document into its component parts and assign to each the date of its inception. But we may conclude that the earliest ordinances (at least §§ 1–11) belong to a time when the Gild was a strictly private fraternity without general civic functions, while the later ones were made after the Gild had become the dominant burghal authority (probably in the fourteenth century). Though the gradual extension of its powers and sphere of action may thus be followed, the ordinances bear manifest traces of the old dual system of municipal government, the commerce of the town being regulated by the alderman, steward and 'eskevins' of the Gild, and municipal matters in general, especially judicial business, by the bailiffs and twelve jurats.

'The Ordinances,' says Smirke, 'curiously exemplify the intimate connection between the constitution of a gild-merchant and that of a municipal corporation. They were clearly not identical, but the one may sometimes be shown to have originated in the other, as Madox has long ago observed. The gilds in the larger cities were usually distinct incorporations, but more or less

[1] I. e. 'ceo.'

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associated with the general corporation, as is still conspicuously the case in the city of London. At Southampton, although the "Gilde marchaunt," the "Fraunchise," and the "Ville" are distinguished (see Art. 30, 44, 45, 46, 53, 77), it is not easy to say to which of these any Ordinance belongs. I have no doubt, however, that they had become in course of time so amalgamated as to be the subject of common local regulation.'—(*Archaeol. Journal*, xvi. p. 352.)

During the reign of Edward III the monopoly of the Gild was temporarily suspended, as is evident from a petition to parliament in the year 1334:—

'A nostre Seignour & a son Conseil monstrent les Marchauntes de Wyncestre, & de Salisbury, & les autres Marchaunz de la terre nostre Seignour le Roi, veignantz a les partiez de Suthampton, qi come touz les Marchauns du Roialme d'Engleterre de tut temps ount usee de venir & achatre chescun manere de Marchaundises deinz la Fraunchise de la diste Ville de Suhampton, des estraunges & des privees, auxi bien en l'ewe come en terre, & auxi en Neefs illoeqes appliauntz, ou dehors, fesauntz Custumes au nostre Seignour le Roi ceux qi Custume devient doner, solom ceo qe d'auncien temps ad este usee; la veignent les Burgeis de mesme la Ville, & ne voillent soeffrer nul Marchaunt estraunge ne privee nul manere Marchaundie achatier denz l'ewe de mesme la Fraunchise, mes par lour maines demesnes, en charisement des Marchaundies avauntditz, al damage des Marchauns & de la Comminalte de people. Dont prien[t] remedie.

Responsio.

Eit chescun home, qi se voudra pleindre, Brief as Meir & Baillifs, q'ils lui soeffrent fraunchement achatre, auxi bien sur terre come sur ewe, deinz la purceynt de la Ville, auxi come est respondu a la Peticion de la Commune.'—(*Rotuli Parl.*, ii. 87.)

Expenses of the Gild Dinner, Jan. 16th, 1432:—

	s.	*d.*
'Four capons	1	5
Eight capons	3	4
Twelve pestellus of pork and nine legs of beef	3	9
Eleven pieces of beef	1	0

	s.	d.
Four pounds of almonds	1	0
One pound of raisins and currants	0	3
One pound of dates	0	4
Maces	0	1
Cloves	0	3
Saffron	0	3
Pot of Sugar	0	1
Twelve couple of rabbits	5	0
Two quarters of coals	1	0
Onions	0	2
Salt	0	1
For a strainer	0	2
One gallon of Muscatel wine	1	0
One quart of Lent wine	0	3
One quart of Red wine	0	2
Mustard	—	—
One gallon of Malmsey	1	0
Half pound of ginger and cinnamon	1	0
To three men to turn the spits	0	3
Bread	3	0
Ale	5	8
Cedar wood	0	8
Peschalme	0	1
To one labourer in the kitchen	0	4
To Janyns [probably the cook]	0	8
To two labourers to set tables, forms, and help in the kitchen	0	8
Candles	0	1
Ten capons, that were borrowed of my master, the mayor	3	4
To four players of St. Cross (Holy Rood)	6	8[1]

'It was in comparatively recent times that the name of Guild was finally given up. At the period of the French ordinances it

[1] H. Moody, Notes and Essays relating to Hants and Wilts, 168–169.

SOUTHAMPTON.

was prominent, and so continued for a couple of centuries or more[1]. The entries in the "Burgess Book" of 1496 record admissions "into the gilde" or into "the libertie of the gilde." One or other of these forms occurs without a variation till the admission of Bishop Horne in 1562, whose name is the last thus entered. After this there is a marked change in the style. The next and most of the subsequent admissions are "to be one of the burgesses," or, in the latest times till 1835, "admitted and sworn a burgess." Still in 1597 we find an admission "to be one of the burgesses and guilde"; and the same or similar form of "guild and burgess" occurs not unfrequently until 1704; after which the name does not appear in documents, and only remains in the word guildhall.'—(*Davies, Southampton*, 138.)

SWANSEA.

The charter of Wm. de Braose (1305) contains this clause:—'Concessimus etiam burgensibus nostris memoratis quod nullus mercator extraneus exerceat mercandisas in burgo de Sweyn' aut in terra nostra de Goher', exceptis burgensibus de Logharne, contra eorum libertatem.'—(*Francis, Swansea Charters*, 11.)

The Lord Protector in his charter to Swansea, A.D. 1655, after incorporating the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, proceeds thus:—And, further, they 'shall and may forever hereafter have and enjoy one ffree Guild of Merchants within the said Towne of Swansey. And that the Maior and Comon-Councell of the said Towne for the time being or the greater part of them (whereof the Mayor of the said Towne for the time being Wee will to be alwaies one) shall have full power and authority by theis Presents to call and admitt unto the same Free Guild and Burgeshipp of the said Towne such and soe many able and discreete persons as to them shall seeme fitt, and uppon any iust and lawful grounds and causes to Disffranchise them or any of them. . . . . [The

[1] In a modernised version of these French ordinances, written in the time of Charles I, the word 'burgess' always appears instead of 'gildsman,'—Davies, 134–135.

Common Council] to make, constitute and ordaine such Acts, Ordinances, Constitucions, Articles and Orders as to them or the greater part of them shall seeme reasonable, profitable or requisite for, touching or concerning the good Estate, order, rule and government of the Burgesses, Merchants of the Guild and other Merchants, Inhabitants and Artificers of the said Towne of Swansey and the limitts and precincts thereof,' etc.—(*Swansea Charters*, 27–35.) SWANSEA.

Totnes [1].

The Gild Merchant was one of several liberties conferred upon the burgesses of Totnes by a royal charter of 17 John.—(*Cotton, Totnes*, 89.) A.D. 1216.

'Burgenses de Toteneis reddunt compotum de v. marcis, Pro Gilda sine waranto.'—Pipe Roll, 26 Hen. II, Rot. 7 a. In the same year the burgesses of Bodmin were fined for a similar offence.—(*Madox, Exch.*, i. 562–563.)

'Hec est Conuencio inter Abbatem et Conuentum Buffest' [i.e. Buckfastleigh] et Burgenses Totton', Anno vicesimo Regni Regis Henrici, scilicet, quod dicti Burgenses receperunt dictum Abbatem et Monachos in Gildam mercatorum, videlicet, quod poterunt omnes Empciones suas facere sicut ceteri Burgenses, exceptis vendicionibus omnibus nomine Taberne, Reddendo annuatim ad Gildam mercatorum xxii.*d.* die Sabbati proxima ante Nathale domini pro omni Tallagio quod pertinet ad Communem Ville [2].' 20 Hen. III.

The following is taken from a Roll in the possession of the corporation of Exeter [3] :—

[1] Cf. P. F. S. Amery, The Gild Merchant of Totnes, Devon Assoc. for Advanc. of Science, etc., vol. xii. pp. 179–191 ; Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp. 342–344. The materials given below are taken directly from the records at Totnes and Exeter.

[2] Faintly written on No. 16 of the town records of Totnes, which contains the accounts of the Gild, *temp.* Edw. I, Edw. II and Edw. III.

[3] A paper Roll deposited in the Record Room of the Exeter Gildhall, bound in two leaves of a copy of Higden's Policronicon and headed 'Compilacio per Johannem Burhed, L'an 1433.' For an abstract of its contents see R. Dymond's Ancient Documents relating to Totnes, Devon Assoc. for Advanc. of Science,

TOTNES.

'*Veredictum de Redditibus consuetis domino Totton'.*

fol. 5. Veredictum iuratorum Totton' factum coram domino Martino de Leg' militibus et domino Elia de Cumba Clerico, balliuis domini Edwardi filii domini Henrici Regis Anglie, die Sabbati proxima
A.D. 1255. post festum sancti Egidii anno Regni Regis Anglie Henrici xxxix°.

. . . . . .

Chepgauell. fol. 6. Item dicunt quod quidem Redditus [est] in Totton' qui vocatur Chepgauell, ita quod quilibet mercator qui est in Gilda mercatoria Totton', non habens tenementum in Totton', debet reddere annuatim vi.*d.* ad quatuor anni terminos. Et cum tenementum perquisierit, quietus erit de predicto Redditu. Et reddet annuatim ii.*d.* de Estergauell. Et dictus Redditus crescit et decrescit. Summa xx.*s.* vi.*d.*

. . . . . .

fol. 9. Item dicunt quod dicti burgenses et alii in dicto burgo commorantes habent quandam libertatem inter se que dicitur Gilda marcatoria, per quam possint mercatores extraneos facere liberos, ne soluant Theoloneum de rebus seu mercandisis suis emptis et venditis, prout dicti burgenses quieti sunt et liberi; et hoc vtuntur et vsi sunt a tempore quo non extat memoria.

Item dicti burgenses vsi sunt ab antiquo quod querelas eorum quascunque primo die placiti possint in curia eorum coram Senescallo eorum emendare. Item dicunt quod in Curia domini Totton' possint omnia placita placitare que coram Justiciariis domini Regis in communi banco placitantur'.

. . . . . .

fol. 17. '*Compositio inter dominum Totton' et burgenses suos.*

Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod cum Willielmus Lazouch dominus de Totton' sentiebat se per burgenses suos de eadem multipliciter pergrauatum, et maxime in quibus[dam] articulis subscriptis, in quibus ripe et contenciones inter dictum Willielmum et predictos burgenses exacte fuerint; tamen inter eos ita adquieuit. Quod cum idem Willielmus calumpniabat dictos burgenses

etc., xii. 195–203. In the same repository at Exeter there is a duplicate of the composition between Wm. la Zouche and the burgesses of Totnes.

quod ipsi in sui preiudicium et dampnum quandam libertatem clamauerunt ad acquietandum diuersos homines extraneos de Theoloneo et aliis consuetudinibus in mercato et in feria dicti Willielmi in Totton' per vnum annum et diem, nichil dicto Willielmo reddendo, et pro voluntate eorum omnibus annis sequentibus Reddendo eidem Willielmo Sex denarios annuatim, quam quamuis dicti extranei alibi fuerint residentes seu conuersantes in dicta villa,[1]—Concedunt dicti burgenses pro se et heredibus suis, et eciam communitas dicte ville, quod amodo nullum in dictam libertatem recipiant qui alibi residenciam habet, Scilicet, mercatores errantes, qui sacramentum prestabunt primo die quo in dictam libertatem admissi fuerint, quod in dicta villa Totton' tenementum, in quo residere seu[2] morari poterunt, infra primum annum et diem pro posse suo adquirent, et hoc coram Senescallo de Gilda mercatorum et balliuo dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum, si interesse voluerint. Et quod primo anno introitus eorum debent singuli eorum qui admissi fuerint dicto Willielmo et heredibus suis [. . .], et sic de anno in annum dum in dicta libertate steterint et tenementum, vt dictum est, non acquisierint. Cum eciam dicti burgenses attachiari fecerunt mensuras, bussellos Scilicet et lagenas, pondera et vlnas, sine voluntate et precepto senescalli dicti Willielmi, et eas probare clamauerunt, Concedunt dicti burgenses pro se et heredibus suis, et communitas predicta, quod, quociens necesse fuerit ad scrutinium facere pro mensuris, ponderibus et vlnis capiendis et probandis, Senescallus dicti Willielmi seu eius balliuus et heredum suorum de Totton' vel locum eius tenens, assumptis secum preposito ville et cachepollo, mandabit senescallos de Gilda predicta vel duos alios burgenses de dicrecioribus de eadem, si ipsi senescalli non potuerint interesse, et ad aulam Gilde conueniant, et deinde mensuras predictas cum ponderibus et vlnis per totam villam capiant et ad dictam aulam differri facient, et ibi, prout decet, per standarda in custodia dictorum senescallorum gilde existentia ibidem probabunt. Et si

TOTNES.

fol. 18.

[1] This should probably read, 'annuatim, quamuis dicti extranei alibi . . . conuersantes *quam* in dicta villa.'

[2] MS. 'solent.'

TOTNES. defectum vel falsitatem in aliquam inuenerint, tradatur illa mensura seu pondus vel vlna sic pro falsa probata in custodiam prepositi predicti vsque proximam curiam dicti Willielmi vel heredum suorum sequent[em], et ibi dampnetur. Et illi qui huiusmodi mensuras, pondera seu vlnas tenuerint, per consideracionem dicte curie puniantur. Et si senescallus vel balliuus dicti Willielmi vel heredum suorum, cum[1] predicti[s] cachepoll[o] vel preposit[o] venerit ad villam predictam per alicuius querelam, accusacionem, suspeccionem quoquomodo, [et] predictas mensuras, pondera et vlnas probare voluerit, prout melius viderit expedire, eas capi[2] et in curia dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum de Totton' deferri et probari faciat; et defectus, si quis inueniatur, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni et per consideracionem curie puniatur. Et ad hoc faciendum senescalli predicte gilde standarda in custodia sua existentia in dicta curia venire faciant; et dicti standardi[3] in custodia dictorum Senescallorum de gilda, qui pro tempore fuerint, remanebunt. Et cum dicti burgenses clamauerunt emendas assise panis fracte, quod maxime in preiudicium et exhereditacionem predicti Willielmi redundat, Concedunt predicti burgenses et communitas pro se [et] heredibus suis quod amodo huiusmodi
fol. 19. emendas non exigent nec clamabunt nec per huiusmodi transgressiones aliquid sibi appropriabunt quoquomodo, set per balliuos dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum vna cum preposito burgi videatur quod assisa panis et seruicie teneatur. Et delictum, si quid fuerit compertum, in curia eiusdem Willielmi et heredum suorum de Totton' emendetur, et amerciamenta seu emendaciones inde prouenientes bene gaudere possint, et puniciones per tumberellum et pillorium faciende pro fraccione assise panis et ceruisie semper per ipsum Willielmum et heredes suos et per eorum balliuos predictos fiant, quociens necesse fuerit, et per curiam consideratum fuerit. Ita quod predicti balliui dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum panem capient et pondus panis, quociens necesse fuerit et eis licuerit, et non predicti burgenses, nisi fortuitu casu aliquem panem vnius [i. e. unus] eorum inueniat de quo suspec-

[1] MS. 'quam.'
[2] MS. 'cape.'
[3] *Sic.* In the MS. this word is generally contracted ('standard'.')

tus habeatur, illum capere possit et preposito ville liberare, qui illum ad curiam dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum portabit, et inde ibi fiet, prout iuris fuerit. Et si contingat aliquem malefactorem aut sectatorem burci [i. e. burgi] vel latronem de minutis latrociniis in mercato et feria dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum capi et super delicto conuinci, Ita quod ad iudicium pillorii adiudicandus fuerit, per Senescallum et balliuum dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum et per prepositum ville et cachepollum per consideracionem et in presencia dictorum burgorum, qui interesse voluerint, ad iudicium ponatur. Si autem Senescallus seu balliuus dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum ad hoc vocari non potuerint, fiat execucio [per] prepositum [et] cachepollum et [per] consideracionem et in presencia dictorum burgorum. In cuius rei testimonium huic Scripto indentato Sigillum dicti Willielmi et sigillum communitatis burgi Totton' alternatim sunt appensa. Hiis testibus, dominis Gilberto Knouill', Nicholao de Kyrhkam, Rogero de Cokyngton', Hugone de fferrariis, militibus, Johanne de Haldeworthy, Radulpho de Dodescombe, Willielmo de penelles, Willielmo de Pyn, Ricardo de Benelegh, Johanne de Hagworthy et aliis. Datum Totton' vi^to^ die Julii, Scilicet, die lune in octabis apostolorum Petri et Pauli, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Henrici [iii] Tricesimo Secundo.'

TOTNES. fol. 20. A.D. 1304.

Fifteen ancient Rolls of the Gild Merchant of Totnes are still preserved in the archives of that borough (Numbers 15–29 of the town records). The oldest Roll (No. 15), extending from 1260 into the reign of Edward I, is endorsed by a later hand, 'A Rolle of the free mens names,' etc.[1] It contains a list of more than 300 members, written in two columns. The following extracts will illustrate its contents:—

'Rotulus Gylde mercatorum Totton' Tempore Ricardi filii Ade et Ricardi de Porta anno domini MCC sexagessimo. Hec scripta sunt per manus Bartholomei capellani et clerici huius fraternitatis qui est huius Libertatis iuratus, cuius sunt subsequentes:—

Abbas de Tore in Gilda mercatorum pro ii. solidis Annuatim

[1] It consists of four membranes sewed together, measuring 62 by 8½ inches.

TOTNES. soluendis Senescallis de Gỳlda mercatorum Totton' pro omnibus Tallagiis ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad Pascam et ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

Abbas Buffest[ri]e in Gỳlda mercatorum pro xii.*d.* annuatim soluendis.

Willielmus Aunger.	Walterus le Bon.
Hugo Pỳstor.	Johannes le Lorimer.
Thomas draper.	Ric' Hurtebise, sub sede patris.

Johannes Cola super sedem Mich' de Baddeston'; fordede.

Eduardus Wodi sub sede Walteri Wodi patris sui; duplex fordede [1].

Willielmus Bohetone de communi empcione; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Radulphus Cesse et Nicholaus Heming; fordede.

Andreas Scot sub sede Galfridi Rustici de dono Alicie vxoris Walteri Cochela; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Willielmus de Corneworthi et Walterus Cochela; duplex fordede.

Aubraye Crockele de concessione communitatis Gilde mercatorum Totton' ad terminum vite sue. Duplex fordede; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Galfridus de la Wodelonde et Thomas le Carp (?).

Alicia Relicta Willielmi de Wyke sub sede Bartholomei filii Willielmi de Gerston' Nepotis sui; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, tenementa sua. Duplex fordede.

Memorandum quod Walterus de la Hele intrauit in Gildam Mercatorum Totton' die Lune proxima ante Epiphaniam domini Anno domini MCC septuagesimo. Et inuenit plegios ad omnia iura prosequenda et ad libertates Totton' pro se illesas et indempnes conseruandas imperpetuum. Plegii, Will' Drake, Johannes Chatel Fria, Martinus de la Wilweỳe; fordede [2].'

Above one of the entries is written in Latin:—'He [Robert Fela] withdrew and surrendered the freedom to the Commonalty, and now pays toll.'

[1] The form 'fordele' often occurs instead of 'fordede.' The word appears most frequently in the abbreviated form 'ford'.'

[2] For other extracts from this Roll, translated into English, see Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp. 342–343, and Devon. Assoc., xii. 183–186.

No. 16 is endorsed, 'Compot[us] concernent[ium] Gild' mercator' temp' E. primi, E. ii. et E. iii.' Besides the accounts, which are too roughly jotted down to be very intelligible, it contains the agreement with the Abbot of Buckfastleigh made in the year 20 Henry III [1]. TOTNES.

No. 20 begins thus:—'Rotulus communitatis Totton' tangens nomina intrantium in Gildam mercatorum Totton' anno regni regis Edwardi [II] filii Regis Edwardi tercio decimo, tempore Johannis de Essa et Galfridi de Grafton'.' Several other Rolls are similarly headed [2]. Totton'.

No. 21 begins with the words:—'Die martis in festo sancti Kalixti pape anno Regni Edwardi [II] filii Regis Edwardi xiiii^{o}; Johannes de Buddeston' et Robertus Lauranz receperunt custodiam officii Senescalli Gylde mercatorum Totton'.' A.D. 1320.

The entries in Rolls 16–26 are quite similar to those in Roll 15, from which extracts have been already given. The parties named enter the Gild and generally produce pledges to observe the laws. They frequently pay both a 'fordele' and a fine, but the former term gradually disappears. Admissions to the Gild were by purchase, gift or inheritance.

Subjoined is an abstract of No. 27, which, being a record of the proceedings at a Gild court, is particularly interesting:—

'Curia Communitatis Gulde Mercatorum ibidem tenta die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Matthie Anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu quinto. Totton'. A.D. 1331.

Willielmus Calwe in misericordia, quia vtitur vnum bussellum straminis qui non est de Assisa. misericordia iii.*d.*

Ricardus Olderene in misericordia, quia cooperuit Walterum de Wyke sub libertate sua de vendicione et empcione suis mercandisarum contra formam libertatis, etc. misericordia xii.*d.*

Walterus de Stonhalle dat Communitati vi.*d.* pro libertate habenda emendi et vendendi Coria et Pelles, quia est de libertate Exon' et hic prius non talliavit ad libertatem, etc.' finis vi.*d.*

There are twelve more entries on this Roll, similar in tenor to

[1] See above, p. 235.

[2] For example, Numbers 22, 25, 26.

TOTNES. the above, most of them being fines imposed upon persons not of the liberty, or freedom, for trading in the town, or upon gildsmen for 'covering' such persons under colour of their freedom [1].

Totton'. A.D. 1333. Roll 28 is headed thus:—'Curia Communitatis tenta die martis proxima post festum sancti luce evangeliste Anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu septimo, tempore Galfridi Scoteneala et Johannis Gilbert, tunc custodibus (*sic*) Gilde Mercatorum.' It contains six entries of fines for buying or selling 'contra libertatem.' Benedict Diuyet and Lucy, his wife, are amerced 6*d.* for baking bread and selling it contrary to the liberty. Matthew Sor is fined 3*d.* for buying green lambskins contrary to the liberty. Wm. Prage is fined 6*d.* for selling a cask of cider contrary to the liberty, without licence; John Paris, 3*d.* for the same offence. Katherine Person is amerced 3*d.*, because she brews beer and sells it contrary to the liberty. There are also many entries of admissions into the liberty, or freedom ('intravit libertatem Totton',' or 'intravit libertatem communitatis Totton'')[2]. In some cases 'Dat pro vino' occurs, perhaps in place of the ancient 'fordele.'

Roll 29 is a record of the 'Curia Communitatis Totton'' held in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward. It contains amerciaments for various offences, but no entries of admissions [3].

The other Rolls at Totnes (Numbers 31–48) [4], extending with many gaps from 7 Henry IV into the reign of Henry VIII, contain the acts of the Mayor's Law Court ('curia legalis Maioris,' 'curia legalis,' or 'curia Maioris'). The business transacted is of a very miscellaneous character [5]. The Gild is rarely mentioned, except in connection with admission to the freedom, and even these entries become less and less frequent. To most of the Rolls is annexed a long strip of parchment ('Rotulus libere

[1] For another extract from this Roll, see Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, p. 344. It relates to the selling of candles by a weight not in accordance with the assize.

[2] Some of these are given in Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, p. 344.

[3] Ibid., p. 343, has an abstract in English.

[4] Numbers 30, 39 and 45 were not to be found when I was at Totnes.

[5] Extracts are given by Riley in Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp. 344–346.

assise'), containing the names of those assessed, in many cases doubtless for the payment of the King's fifteenths or tenths. TOTNES.

The following brief abstract of No. 31 will illustrate the general form of these later Rolls:—

'Curia legalis Maioris tenta ibidem die martis proxima post festum sancti luce Evangeliste Anno regni regis Henrici quarti Septimo. Totteneyse. A.D. 1405.

xii. pro Rege [12 names.]

Officiarii { [The names of many 'custodes,' i. e. wardens of various churches, markets and wells, bridge-wardens, swine-wardens, etc.]

Idem dicunt . . . [a person fined for occupying the Gild Merchant after having been expelled from it. Admissions into the Gild, etc., etc.]' Sewed to this membrane is a narrower and longer one entitled, 'Rotulus libere Assise tempore Willielmi Empyngham Maioris anno regni regis Henrici quarti septimo.' It contains about 125 names, with sums varying from *ob.* to iv. *d.* opposite the same.

Among other ordinances made at the Mayor's Court, 28 Henry VI, it is enacted that no one shall carry the mace before the Mayor, unless he is a member of the Gild Merchant.

Some of the latest entries concerning the Gild are to be found in No. 45 ('Curia legalis Maioris,' 10 Edward IV), where several admissions into the Fraternity are recorded, for example, 'ad hanc curiam Henricus M. ingressus est Gildam mercatorum,' etc.

The term Gild Merchant continued to be used in the oath for burgesses of Totnes down to 1835:—

'You shall true liegeman be and true faith bear to our Sovereign . . . Heirs and lawful Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, and also shall be obedient to Mr. Mayor of this Town and his successors, in as much as you are accepted and taken into the Fraternity and Brotherhood of the Freedom and Gild Merchant of this Town. You shall come at all times at Mr. Mayor's commandment and calling (except you have great and urgent business to the contrary), and him shall assist and aid to your powers. The common council of the Mayor and Burgesses

TOTNES. which is to be kept, you shall keep, and no man under you to cover in occupying any parcel of the liberty of the said freedom, or Gild Merchant. These and all other things which a Freeman ought to do, observe and perform concerning his freedom and the liberties of this Town, you shall well and truly do, observe and perform as near as you can. So help you God [1].'

WALLINGFORD [2].

'Henricus [II] Dei gratia Rex Anglie . . . Precipio vobis ut Burgenses mei de Wallingeford' firmam pacem meam habeant per totam terram meam Anglie et Normannie, ubicunque sint. Et sciatis me dedisse et concessisse eis imperpetuum libertates et leges suas omnes et consuetudines bene et honorifice, sicut melius et honorabilius eas habuerunt tempore Edwardi regis, et tempore attavi mei Regis Willielmi et ejus filii, alterius Regis Willielmi, et tempore Henrici Regis avi mei, scilicet, Gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus consuetudinibus et legibus suis libere habeant, ne prepositus meus vel aliqua Justicia mea de Gilda eorum se intromittat nisi proprie Aldermannus et Minister eorum. Et si Ministri mei vel aliqua Justicia aliquo placito vel occasione calumpniaverit illos, vel in causam ducere voluerit, prohibeo et precipio ne ullo modo respondeant nisi illorum proprio portimoto. Et si ipse prepositus eos aliqua occasione sine calumpniatore implacitaverit, non respondeant. Et si aliquo forisfacto vel recto judicio aliquis eorum forisfactus fuerit per rectam considerationem burgensium, erga prepositum illud emendet. Prohibeo etiam et precipio ne aliquod mercatum sit in Craumersa [3] nec mercator aliquis, nisi sit in Gilda mercatorum; et si aliquis exierit de Burgo [4] Walingford', et vivat de mercato ipsius Walingford', precipio ut rectum Gilde

[1] Devon. Assoc., xii. 188.

[2] For the history of this Gild see Hedges, Wallingford, i. 277–279, ii. 232–239; Merew. and Stephens, 116–119.

[3] Foedera, i. 471, and MS. Cotton Claudius D. ii., 130 *b.*, which contain a copy of this charter, have 'universa' instead of 'Craumersa.'

[4] 'Burgensibus' in MS. Cotton.

mercatorum faciat ipsis Burgensibus, ubicunque sit infra burgum vel extra. Sciatis preterea me dedisse et concessisse imperpetuum omnibus hominibus Walingford' plenam quietanciam de annuo Gablio meo, quod solebant reddere de Burgo Walingford' de eo, scilicet, quod ad me pertinet in Burgo. Has leges et consuetudines et libertates et quietancias omnes dono eis et concedo imperpetuum, et alias omnes quas poterunt ostendere antecessores suos habuisse libere, quiete et honorifice, sicut cives mei Winton' melius unquam habuerunt; et hoc pro servicio et labore magno quem pro me sustinuerunt in acquisitione hereditarii juris mei in Anglia. Concedo etiam eis quod ubicunque ierint in mercationibus suis per totam terram meam Anglie et Normannie, Aquitanie et Andegavie, by Water and by stronde, by Wode and by londe, quieti sint de tolneio et passagio et omnibus consuetudinibus et exactionibus; nec super hoc ab aliquo inquietentur super forisfacturam decem librarum. Prohibeo etiam et precipio super eandem forisfacturam ne prepositus Walingford' scotaliam faciat et ne geresgiviam ab aliquo querat, et quod nullam consuetudinem in Walingford' statuat que noceat Burgensibus ville. Hujus donacionis et concessionis testes sunt Tebaldus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis et alii. Data apud Oxeneford' primo Idus Januarii.' This charter was inspected and confirmed by Henry III in the 51st year of his reign.—(*Foedera*, i. 471; *Record Office*, *Charter Roll* 51 Hen. III, mem. 9; *Hedges*, *Wallingford*, i. 270.)

A.D. 1267.

There are various Rolls of the time of Henry III and Edward I which seem to have belonged to the Gild, though the latter is not mentioned. The oldest is of the year 1227 and contains a list, under companies representing trades, of persons contributing to a certain assessment. The title of this Roll is,—'Rotulus pactionariorum in Walengford', anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis XI^mo^, Adrea filio Godwini et Waltero M., Prepositis.' The payments vary from *2d.* to 4*s.* The first 29 names have no trade set against them as a class. Then follow 34 'Sutores'; 17 'Wantiers' (Glovers); 44 'Mercenarii' (Mercers); 7 'Ferrones'; 12 'Fabri'; 10 Carpenters, including

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Wheelers and Coopers; 4 Weavers; 5 Fullers; and 17 Bakers[1]. On the reverse of the Roll appear the names of the Foreigners ('Forenses'), many, to judge from their names, being inhabitants of adjoining villages, such as Craumerse, Dorchester, etc. The Roll closes with 12 'Foeminae forenses.' The other Rolls are of a similar character. That of 14 John gives, after the 'forenses,' a list of those in Craumerse paying contributions, which were on a smaller scale than those of persons from a greater distance. This Roll also enumerates 12 'Carnifices' and 5 'Bolteres' (probably Millers). In some of the later Rolls the contributors from neighbouring towns are called 'Foreign Covenanters,' 'Conventionarii forinceci.'—(*Rep. MS. Com.* 1877, pp. 576–579.)

There are brief references to the Gild in many deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the year 42 Henry III, Alexander Dublet, Mayor of Wallingford, and the Gildans of the town lend to Nicholas de Stalles 60*s.* (*Ibid.*, 589.) In a parchment deed of about the same date Richard the Cook, son of Andrew the Cook, grants to the Alderman and Gildans of the Gild of the town 28*d.* of yearly rent from a certain messuage, for 25*s.* prepaid. There are two other deeds very similar to this, *temp.* Edward I. (*Ibid.*, 585, 588.) In the year 18 Edward I, Bartholomew de Shireburne grants to Thomas Hitone of Chauseye, Mayor of Wallingford, Wm. de la Wike, Ralph Boueye, John Orfeure, Aldermen, and the Gildans of the burgh a certain tenement for 2 marks. (*Ibid.*, 590.) *Temp.* Edward I, Thomas Saleman of Wallingford bestows upon the Alderman and Gildans of the town 6*d.* of yearly rent, they having granted him admission to the freedom ('ingressum libertatis') of Wallingford. There are two more deeds similar to this of about the same date. (*Ibid.*, 587.) In the same reign John de Pulham, Taverner, gives John de Luches, Mayor, and the community of Wallingford, for having freedom of the Gild for life, 6*d.* of yearly rent. (*Ibid.*, 588.) In the year 4 Edward II, William, son of Ernald Boneface of Wallingford, transfers to the community of the said burgh 6*d.* of yearly rent

[1] A portion of the Roll, containing the names of Fishermen and others, has been cut away.

from a tenement, in return for which the said community has admitted the said William as a burgess and brother ('confratrem'), it being in the time of John Maryot, Mayor, Osbert de Notele, Simon de Heyworth and Ralph le Taverner, Aldermen. (*Ibid.*, 592.) WALLINGFORD.

During the reign of Henry IV, besides the Burghmote, the Portmote, the Piepowder and View of Frankpledge, there was held a Court of the Aldermen of the Gild, who granted the freedom of the borough on receiving small annual sums as the purchase money for the privilege.—(*Hedges*, ii. 36.)

In the year 15 Charles II letters patent were granted to the borough whereby it was empowered to establish a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and two wardens of any art, mystery, or occupation. '20 Sept., 1667. At a court held this day, after reciting that the king had conferred on the borough a charter, granting large privileges, and among them the privilege of establishing a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and two wardens, the mayor, burgesses and commonalty, at the request of divers tradesmen and for the advancement of trade within the borough, did create and establish the said gild accordingly, to be one body corporate, politique and corporate, with succession for ever.' The mayor for the time being was empowered to amove and depose the master and wardens on any lawful occasion.—(*Hedges*, ii. 234–235.) A.D. 1663.

Three months afterwards, in order to prevent divers foreigners from defrauding the ancient liberties and customs of the town by putting to sale their wares by subtle means, it was ordained that no person, not being a freeman, shall sell any wares by retail within the borough or use any trade or handicraft therein, under a penalty of 20*s.* for every offence. In 1681 fines from 40*s.* to £15 were imposed upon various persons 'for trading, not being a freeman.'—(*Hedges*, ii. 235–236.)

New ordinances were made against any infringement of the trade monopoly, but, these proving ineffectual, the Gild was revived under the letters patent of Charles II. 'At a common council held on the 20th of Sept., 1701, the mayor, burgesses

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and commonalty ordained that all persons who were then using or should thereafter use any art, mystery or occupation in the borough or the liberties thereof, should be a body corporate, guild, or fraternity, by the name of the master, wardens and assistants of every art, mystery and occupation used in the borough and liberties thereof, and have succession and a common seal. Anthony Leaver was appointed master.' In 1703 this ordinance was made void on the ground that it was prejudicial to the common weal and good government 'of us the said mayor, burgesses and commonalty.' There was, however, a reservation, whereby the income to be derived from fines on being made free, etc. was maintained.—(*Hedges*, ii. 237.)

Walsall.

'In the 15th century the crafts of the town formed themselves into a gild, at the head of which were three wardens, who exercised considerable control over the trade of the town.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 2046.)

In 1440 various laws were made 'for the gode rule and governaunce of the towne of Walsall':—

'I.—First, we ordeyne and stablysshe all thies articles hereafter folowying, that is to say, after eny chosyng of eny Masters of the Gylde, that these articles shalbe rehersed in the counsell chamber before them which be so chosen for the tyme beynge, to the entent that they shall not fayle to kepe and folowe the goode rule and governaunce which be conteyned in the seyd ordynance, for the welth and profyt of the seyd Gylde, and in eschuying of such grete mysorder and inconvenyence as here of late hathe fortuned and happenyd. And also in lykewise at eny Mychelmas Courte when the Mayer, Bayly, Constable and Sergeaunt be chosen, alle the articles which concern the good rule and governaunce of the Boroughe, to be rehersed by the olde Mayer and his brethern before, and to, the newe Mayer, Bayley, Constable and Sergeaunt, for the good contynuence of gode rule and governaunce of the Boroughe, to be had and used all the yere after.

II.—Also it is ordeyned and stablyshed that the Mayer, Masters of the Gylde, Constable and Sergeaunte shalbe openly sworne upon a prymer or the holy Evangelist, to obserue, fulfil and kepe these articles folowying; and in as moche as in them lyethe, to cause alle othyr of the Boroughe to kepe and obserue the same articles. WALSALL.

. . . . . .

XV.—Also it is ordeyned, stablyshed and aggreed that the Masters of Saynt John's Gylde, the Mayer and Wardens, shall not make gift or graunt of eny donacion of eny Chantrey, nor lese or lettyng of eny lyvelode belongyng to the said Gyldes, withoute the assent of the xxiiii., or the more part of the best and sadest of them. And also that none of the xxiiii., nor none within the Towne and dwellyng shall make eny labour or sute to eny of the patrons for eny donacion of eny of the said Chantrees withoute the assent and consent of the Masters of the Gylde and the more part of the xxiiii.

. . . . . .

XVII.—Also it is ordeyned that yerely when eny Masters of the Gylde shalbe chosen after the Gylde fest, accordyng to the olde custome, that then the olde Masters of the Gylde shall by byll indented and trip[ar]tite, imediately after the said election, delyver to the newe Masters alle the money, plate, jewels and evydences, and alle other stuff that belongeth to theyr kepyng and to the said Gylde, so that it may be knowen with what thynges the newe Masters shall be charged with at theyr incomyng and at theyr accompte makyng, and the one byll to remayne with the newe Masters, and [the] other with the olde Masters, and the iii[rd] in Saynt John's Cofer.

. . . . . .

XX.—Also it is ordeyned for the more suertye and saufgard of the tresure of the said Gylde, that there be iiii. keys of the tresor coffer belongyng to Saynt John, and that the Masters of the Gylde shall haue one of the grete keyes in kepyng, the Mayer shall haue the kepyng of one of the lytel keyes, and, in his absence, the Constable and one of the sadest and weldesposed Prest

WALSALL. of Saynt John's Gylde, that shalbe assigned by the Mayer and Masters of the Gylde for the tyme being, to have the kepyng of the other small keye, so that nother one of thies persones, ne no other shall open the said Coffer, withe oute the consent and assent of alle the other. And also it is ordeyned that the sayd iiii. persones that be lymyted to the kepyng of the said iiii. keyes shall not open the same Cofer withoute the presence of iiii. or v. or more of the most honest brethern of the said Gylde, beynge of the xxiiii. . . . And that alle theyre keyes be brought forthe at alle tymes when it shalbe thoughte necessary by the Masters of the Gylde and the Mayer.'

XXI. relates to the chantreys and coffer of 'oure Ladye's Gylde.'—(*Glew, History, etc. of Walsall*, 100–107.)

Wexford.

1317. Aymer of Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, in his charter of 11 Edward II, granted to the burgesses of Wexford, among other liberties:—'Nulli mercatori extraneo liceat decisionem pannorum facere, vel Tabernam vinorum vel aliorum mercimoniorum habere, in villa de Weiseford nisi ex consensu Superioris et communitatis ville predicte, nisi fuerit burgensis ibidem. . . . . Liceat etiam eisdem burgensibus Gildam mercatoriam et alias Gildas habere et Scotenos suos cum omni libertate ad illos spectante, sicut consuetudo est aliarum bonarum villarum.'—(*Chartae Hiberniae*, 47; *Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1835, Ireland, p. 621.)

A charter of 7 James I contains the following:—The said town shall be a free borough corporate by itself. . . . . The mayor shall be a justice of the peace. . . . . The town to have a Gild of merchants and other gilds or fraternities within the borough; and that no one who may not be of the Gild shall sell within the said borough unless at the pleasure of the mayor, bailiffs, free burgesses and commonalty of the same, and that they may be able to divide themselves into different gilds or fraternities according to their several arts and mysteries . . . . . [a weekly court, fairs and markets.] And that there may be a Gild of the merchants of the

staple within the borough consisting of one mayor, two constables and such number of the merchants of the town or borough as the said mayor and constables of the Gild may deem expedient; and that the offices of mayor and constables of the staple be annual; and that the mayor of the borough for the preceding year be forever mayor of the said Gild of merchants for one year then next following and not more; and that the bailiffs of the borough for the year preceding be forever constables of the same Gild for one year next following and not more; and that the mayor and constables of the said Gild for the time being forever may have full power from time to time to take and thereupon to certify all and singular statutes and recognisances of the staple taken within the borough.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1836, Irel., 622–623; *Merew. and Stephens*, p. 1619.) WEXFORD.

Wilton.

'Henricus [I] Rex Anglie Justiciariis et Vicecomitibus et Baronibus et ministris, etc. Precipio quod Burgenses mei Wiltonie de Gilda mercatoria et Consuetudine mea Wiltonie habeant omnes quietantias et libertates de Teloneo et Passagio et omni Consuetudine, ita bene et plene sicut burgenses mei Lundun' et Winton' melius et liberius habeant. Et si aliquis eis super hoc inde injuriam et contumeliam faciat, Justiciarii mei et Vicecomites faciant eis eas consuetudines suas habere; ne super hoc injuste eos disturbent super x. *li.* forisfacturam.'—(*Hoare, Modern Wilts.*, vi. 33.)

Henry II and John granted the burgesses charters in almost the same words as the above.—(*Arch. Assoc., Journal*, xvii. 311–312; *Rot. Chart.*, 125.)

The Gilds at Wilton and Salisbury served as a model for Andover, 22 Henry II[1].

Winchester.

An ancient tablet at Winchester, which begins by ascribing the foundation of the city to Ludor Rouse Hudibras, a descendant of

[1] Above, p. 3; Madox, Firma Burgi, 27.

WINCHESTER. Brute, 99 years before the first building of Rome, has the following inscription:—'The Guild of Merchants here tempore king Ethelwald, anno 96[1], first confederate.'—(*Milner, Winch.*, ii. 249–250.)

Milner says: 'It was in the latter end of this reign, viz. in the year 856, that, its trade and commerce flourishing exceedingly, our principal citizens formed themselves, under the royal protection, into a society, called a guild, being the first association of this nature, by the space of a whole century, recorded in history. Thus early were the foundations laid of this primitive corporation.'—(*Hist. of Winch.*, i. 121.) Milner refers to Trussel's MS. as his authority for the above, but the latter distinctly affirms (fol. 73), 'the origen of [this] corporacon I could neuer yet haue the happynes to find[2].' And yet Milner's unfounded statement has been reiterated by many writers; and various pregnant inferences as to the prevalence of the Gild Merchant in England before the Norman Conquest, have been based upon it[3]. This, for example, is Thompson's sole source for the assertion that 'in England in most of the ancient boroughs, Merchant Guilds were established in the Saxon period.'—(*Munic. Hist.*, 13.)

'Henricus [II] rex Angliae, dux Normanniae et Aquitaniae, comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis, et Ministris totius Angliae et omnium portuum maris salutem. Precipio quod cives mei Winton' de gilda mercatorum cum omnibus rebus suis sint quieti de omni thelonio, passagio et consuetudine. Et nullus super hoc eos disturbet, neque injuriam neque contumeliam eis faciat super forisfacturam meam. His testibus, Tho. Cancell.; Com. Reg.; Com. Gloec.; Ric. de Humet, Constab.; Gar. fil. Giroldi, Camerario; Will. fil. Ham.; Joc. Baillot.'—(*Stubbs, Charters*, 158.)

[1] Milner, in a note, says 'Read 856.'

[2] Woodward, Hampshire, i. 266. Trussel's MS. was written *circa* 1640, —Salisbury and Winchester Journal, July 26, 1884.

[3] Bramston and Leroy, Winch., 15; Ball, Winch., 11; Thompson, Munic. Hist., 35; Owen and Blakeway, Shrewsb., i. 101. Milner even states that Trussel was 'a very indifferent critic,'—Hist. of Winch., ii. 252.

'Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse civibus nostris Winton', pro fideli servicio suo et heredibus eorum, quod monetaria nostra et escambium nostrum monete nostre inperpetuum sint in civitate nostra Winton' cum omnibus libertatibus ad monetariam nostram et escambium nostrum monete nostre pertinentibus; et quod habeant sedem duorum molendinorum infra eandem civitatem apud Cortebir'[1] ad emendacionem ejusdem civitatis. Concessimus etiam eisdem civibus nostris et heredibus eorum inperpetuum quod nullus eorum per aliquem distringatur extra eandem civitatem ad reddendum alicui debitum aliquod un[de] non sit capitalis debitor vel plegius; et preterea concessimus et carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem civibus nostris et heredibus eorum quod nullus eorum qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placitet extra muros civitatis Winton' de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eisdem quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem civitatis; et quod omnes cives ejusdem civitatis Winton' et heredes eorum de gilda mercatoria quieti sint de theloneo, lestagio, pontagio et passagio, tam in feria quam extra, et per omnes portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum, tam citra mare quam ultra; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem ejusdem civitatis. . . . . Si quis autem in tota terra nostra thelonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Winton' de gilda mercatoria ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes Suhamton' vel prepositus Winton' namium apud Winton' inde capiat. Concessimus insuper eisdem ad emendacionem ejusdem civitatis quod omnes sint quieti de ȝeresgȳeve et de scothale, ita quod nullus vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotalla faciat infra eandem civitatem . . . . . anno regni nostri decimo septimo.'—(*Rot. Chart.*, 217.) A.D. 1215.

WINCHESTER.

A charter of 1 Richard I also mentions the Gild in connection with the same two clauses as the charter of John. The latter

[1] I.e. Coitebir'.

WINCHESTER. was confirmed by Henry III, Edward I and Edward II.—(*Foedera*, i. 50–51; *Woodward, Hampshire*, i. 271–272.)

In the reign of Edward I (*circa* 1275), a dispute arose between the Bishop of Winchester and the citizens of that town, the latter claiming a certain street which the former had appropriated to himself. In the 'veredictum xii. juratorum' we find the following:—'Et quia in illa libertate sic appropriata nichil solvunt, eo quod ballivi Winton' non habent ingressum in illam libertatem ad districtiones faciendas, sicut prius facere consueverunt, fere omnes operarii burellorum et chalonum a civitate se subtrahunt et ibi manent, et omnes alii tenentes domini episcopi adeo liberi sunt sicut alii de gilda mercatoria, ad emendum et vendendum omnimodas mercandisas, ad magnum damnum civitatis predicte,' etc. —(*Archaeol. Journal*, vii. 374, 383.)

'The Old Usages of Winchester'[1] are very valuable for the study of the crafts and other municipal institutions. In this place we can give only such brief extracts as throw light upon the history of the Gild Merchant:—'Also, no man ne may bygge leþer grene ne skyn grene in þe towun, but ȝif he be of fraunchyse, vppeyne to nyme þat good to þe ferme of þe town. And þulke þath beth in fraunchyse, by whom hii hem mowe bygge, ne shulle hem nowt wiþ-ouþe þe fraunchyse lede.

. . . . . .

Also, no man out of fraunchyse, of what craft þat he be, ne may bouþe halde, ne bygge, by-þynne þe power of þe town.

. . . . . .

Also whan gaderynge shal be arered in þe Citee, by þe kynges heste, oþer for commune nedes of þe towne, sexe godemen shulde be y-chose by þe commune grauntynge, and y-swore, — þre of þe foure and twenty, and þre of þe commune,—to gadery þilke talage and vnderfonge, and trewleche hit spende and trewleche a-countes ȝelde. And whanne Mayre, oþer baylyues, oþer oþere godemen, goþ out of towne, for commune profyȝt vp-on þe commune porse, so þey sholde, at here a-ȝe comynge, ȝelde trewe a-counte to þilke sexe a-fore seyd, by-þowte taryȝynge. And ȝif eny good man of

[1] Fourteenth century,—English Gilds, 363.

þe town leiþ his good to þe commune nede of þe town, by þe hondes of þese sexe y-swore by-fore y-seyd, be y-leued by score, oþer by þilke selue y-ȝolde.

Also, whanne me porveyde gylde chaffare, me shal, by commune a-sent, by þe maystres of þe towne, a-spyȝe folke þ^t be couenable and of good loos, and gadere þat ryȝte of chepmen. And þat euerych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe, oþer mo, and þelke þ^t beþ y-herborwed in foure houses, as hii ouȝte to be in alle tymes. And whanne me haþ wel trewe y-chaffared in þe foure howses, hii shulle hem a-sembly for to y-se þ^t hii habbeþ a-rered, and of þan þat hii mowe a-rere. And ȝif þ^t eny þing ys mysdoun, by commune assent þat hit be a-mended. And ȝif eny hows is more worþ þan an oþer, be hit y-charched to hys worþy. And þat seluer þ^t shal be a-rered of þilke hows by-fore y-seyd, be y-take to sexe godemen by-fore y-seyd y-chose and y-swore, for þe commune assent, and treweleche wetye, and trewleche spende, and treweleche a-countes ȝelde to godemen of þe town twyȝes by þe ȝere, by score oþer by scryt.'—(*English Gilds*, 353–357.)[1]

The following is an older version (13th century), which throws much light upon the above:—'Derechef nul homme ne put acheter quirs verz ne peau verte en la vile, si il ne soit de franchise, sus peine de perdre le avoir a la ferme de la vile. E ceus ke sunt en franchise, per unt il les pount achater, ne les deivent pas verz hors de la franchise mener.

. . . . . .

Derechef nul home hors de franchise, de quel mester ke il soit, ne pust sende tenir, vendre ne akater de denz le poier de la vile senz gre fesant as baillifs de la vile.

. . . . . .

Derechef quant taillage doit estre leve en la cite par le commandement li rois [o]v pur commun busung de la vile, sis prodeshomes deivent estre esleuz per commun assent e jurez, trois des vint e quatre e trois del commun, a asser cel taillage e a receivre e a leaument despendre e leal acunte rendre. E quant mere v baillifs v autres prodeshommes vunt hors de la vile pur commun

[1] Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1877, p. 602–603.

WINCHESTER. pru sus commun burse, si deivent a lur retourner rendre leal acunte a ceus sis avantdiz sanz delai. E si aukun prudome de la vile preste son avoir al commun busung de la vile, per la main de ceus sis jurez avandiz soit enprompte per taille e per mesmes ceus renduz.

Derechef kant len purvoit bevere [i.e. boire] gilde markande, len doit per commun assent par les mesters de la vile enquere genz ke covenable soient e de bone fame a requiller en gilde markande. E ke chescun de ceus eit en chatel quatre libres vaillant v plus. E ceus ke si serrunt aquilliz [i.e. acueillis] serunt hlotez a quatre meisuns, cume soleient estre a tuz tens. E kant len avera beu gilde markande [1], les quatre mesuns soi assemblerunt a voier ce ke il averunt leve e ce ke purrunt lever. E si trespas iad fet, per commun assent soit amende. E si nule mesun vaille plus de autre, soit charge a sa value. E ke li argent ke sera leve des quatre mesuns avantdiz soit baille as sis prodeshomes avantdiz, esleuz e jurez par commun assent a leaument garder e leaument dispendre e leal acunte rendre as prudeshomes de la vile dous feiz per an per taille v per escrit.'—(*Archaeol. Journal*, ix. 71–73.) [2]

A.D. 1265. In the year 49 Henry III the citizens of Winchester and the burgesses of Southampton entered into a composition :—'quod de cetero nec apud Wynton' de hominibus de libertate Suthampton', nec apud Suthampton' de hominibus de Gylda mercatoria Wynton', aliqua consuetudo exigatur, nisi solomodo tronagium siue pesagium, cum acciderit.'—(*Black Book of Winch.*,[3] 21 *b.*)

[1] Cf. Liber Winton., Domesday Book, iv. 556:—'ubi probi homines potabant Gildam suam.'

[2] This version was unknown to the editor of 'English Gilds' ('Engl. Gilds,' p. xlvi). His interpretation of 'gylde chaffare' as a 'Gild-sale' is manifestly erroneous. It was simply a peculiar mode of raising money by an assessment of the merchants ('gadere þat ryȝte of chepmen'). While the business was being transacted, they drank and feasted. Hence the peculiar expression in the text 'to drink the gild merchant.' A similar phrase was used in Germany: 'Die kaufleute und Gewandschneider tranken die Gilde,' 'Celebrata fuit gulda et perfortiter bibita,'—L. Goetze, Gesch. der Stadt Stendal, Stendal 1873, p. 105.

[3] This MS. is in the British Museum, Addit. 6036, a folio on vellum in various hands, containing contemporary copies of the acts and proceedings of

The following was the oath for those entering the Gild Merchant of Winchester, *temp.* Henry IV:—'Juramentum pro hominibus intrantibus in Gilda Mercatoria genuflectando dicentibus: Y schal be hool man & trewe to the kyng of Englond & to hys heyrs and to the cite of Wynchestr', and I schal bere alle charges * & offices *[1] & paye alle talages of that cite to me yset wyth al my pouwer; and y schal neuer plede man of that cite yn no temporal curt bute yn the curt of the same [cite], * onlesse than that courte faile me of right, without licens of the mair for the tyme beyng *[1]. And y schal be obedyaunt to Mair & Bailyes & alle other officers & mynystres of that cite * lawfull *[1]. Ne no man keuer ne faver vnder my franchys, and alle maner statutes & vsages of that cite y schal do & kepe well & trewelyche * to my power *[1]. So helpe me god at the holy dom.'—(*Black Book of Winch.*, fol. 2 *b*.) WINCHESTER.

The 'Black Book' (fol. 42 *b*) contains a later copy[2] of this oath with the heading, 'The othe to swere men to be ffre, knelyng on ther kneys, seyng.'

'Intratur in Camera Guyhalde Ciuitatis london' tempore drugonis Barantyn, Maioris eiusdem Ciuitatis, anno regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum decimo, in libro H.' The record then tells how on Nov. 5th, 5 Henry IV, there came before the mayor and aldermen of London, the mayor, recorder and one of the bailiffs of Winchester, as well for themselves as for the Gild Merchant of Winchester ('tam pro se quam pro Ciuitate Gylde mercatorie eiusdem Ciuitatis Wyntonie'), complaining that the officers of the sheriffs of London had distrained the freemen of the said Gild ('liberos homines de Gylda predicta') for the custom of two shillings on each cart-load of goods bought in London, contrary to the composition made between the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of London and the mayor and com- A.D. 1403.

the corporation of Winchester, from Richard II to 5 Edward VI. Wherever the words 'gilda mercatoria' occur, a mark (generally ☞) on the margin of the page calls attention to them. These marks have evidently been made by a later hand, perhaps by a town officer searching for evidence in some such case concerning the Gild as we shall speak of below (Mayor of Winton *versus* Wilks).

[1] The words between asterisks were added by a later hand.

[2] Probably *temp.* Edward IV.

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monalty of Winchester, 32 Edward I, as follows:—'quod omnes Ciues Wynton' de Gylda eorum mercatoria quieti sint in predicta Ciuitate london' de pondagio, muragio et panagio et aliis consuetudinibus quibuscunque de mercimoniis eorundem capiendis, excepto tronagio lane antiquitus dato, videlicet, de primo Sacco sex denar' et [de] quolibet alio sequenti quinque denar', et exceptis custumis coreorum et pellium lanutarum, et similiter consuetudinibus capiendis in ripa Regine, de quibus non possunt esse quieti, tamen apponunt calumpniam suam, etc. Et quod omnes Ciues london' quieti sint ab omnibus consuetudinibus in Ciuitate Wynton' tam pontagii, panagii, muragii et aliis custumis et theoloniis quibuscunque. Et ad perpetuam huius rei memoriam composicio ista in paupiro Guyaule london' in presencia predictorum maioris et aldermannorum et Ciuium fuit inrotulata,' etc. The Mayor (Barantyne) and the Aldermen of London agree to adhere to this composition; the citizens of Winchester of the Gild Merchant ('Ciues Gylde mercatorie') shall not again be distrained, etc.—(*Black Book*, ff. 6 *b*, 7, 11 *b*.)[1]

Ordinacio de placitis. A.D. 1407.

'Ad communam conuocacionem habitam et tentam apud Ciuitatem Wynton' die Martis proxima post festum Decolacionis sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum octauo, pro communi vtilitate et honestate omnium in dicta Ciuitate Commorancium, per Maiorem et pares suos necnon Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis concordatum et ordinatum est, secundum tenorem Carte nostre dicte Ciuitatis, quod nullus Ciuis qui fuerit in Gildam Mercatoriam placitet extra Curiam eiusdem Ciuitatis in vllo placito preter placita de tenueris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris, sub pena perdicionis aut forisfacture libertatem suam. Et quod nullus alius indigines (*sic*) aut aliquis commorans in dicta Ciuitate non placitet aliquem alium indiginem aut Ciuem eiusdem Ciuitatis.'—(*Black Book*, fol. 8 *b*.)[2] The same immunity, 'quod nullus eorum

[1] Bailey (Transcripts, 2–5) gives an old English translation of this document in which 'Guilde of the cyte of London' is substituted for 'Guildhall,' etc.

[2] This ordinance was cited and enforced at a 'convocation' held in 1467,—Black Book, fol. 36.

qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placitet extra muros Ciuitatis Wynton' de vllo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris,' occurs in a writ of Richard II.—(*Ibid.*, fol. 3.) WINCHESTER. 5 A.D. 1381.

'Ad communam conuocacionem habitam et tentam apud Wynton' die Sabbati proxima post festum Epiphanie domini anno regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum terciodecimo, pro communi vtilitate omnium Ciuium in dicta Ciuitate commorancium, per Marcum le ffayre, maiorem, et compares suos, necnon totam Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis vnanimi assensu et consensu concordatum et ordinatum est, quod nullus commorans infra Ciuitatem predictam qui est extra gildam mercatoriam non faciat apprenticium sibi obligatum, sub pena amisionis seruicium apprenticiagii predicti, nisi solomodo illi qui sunt de gilda mercatoria ibidem. Et quod omnes illi Ciues de gilda mercatoria dicte Ciuitatis imposterum veniant ad Curiam coram maiore cum apprenticiis suis eis obligatis. Et faciant indenturas suas ibidem irrotulari in quodam rotulo cum rotulis de cartis, testamentis et aliis munimentis, iacens (*sic*) in communi bossetto stans in Curia cum rotulis et aliis munimentis Curie ibidem, si ipsi gaudere vellent infuturum de suis libertatibus. Et quod Clericus Curie, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat pro labore suo ad indenturam sic irrotulandam cum signo cuiusdam littere, videlicet, A.I.E.V.O., iiii. *d.*, et non plus, etc.'—(*Black Book*, fol. 14 *b.*)[1] A.D. 1412.

'Quomodo Johannes Mŷst admissus est in Gildam Mercatoriam :—Ad communem congregacionem tentam apud Ciuitatem Wynton' penultimo die mensis Julii anno regni regis henrici V^ti^ post conquestum x^mo^, coram Willielmo Reson Maiore, paribus suis et tota communitate dicte Ciuitatis, ita vnanimiter concordatum est, videlicet, quod Johannes Mŷst pro quadam summa pecunie dicte Ciuitati pre manibus soluta admissus sit in Ciuem et iuratus in Gyldam mercatoriam, necnon admissus et iuratus in statum A.D. 1422.

[1] At a common assembly Nov. 17, 17 Henry VIII, it was enacted, 'that fro hensforth that no person shall take no apprentice except he be franchesed, and at the next court to enroll his endentures, or els the hole couenant to be void.' (Black Book, fol. 59.)

WINCHESTER. xxiiii^{or} Ciuitatis predicte. Insuper, quod a die isto in futurum sit et erit exoneratus et quietus ab omni officio capiendo, habendo seu exercendo infra dictam Ciuitatem per totam vitam eiusdem Johannis, nisi fuerit ad voluntatem ipsius Johannis, Solo officio Maioratus duntaxat excepto; pro quibus quidem concordia et exoneracione officii prefatus Johannes Mŷst optulit se daturum x.*li.* legalis monete Anglie, super graciam dictorum Maioris et parium suorum. Vnde c. solidi perdonantur, et alios c. solidos soluit, et quietus est.'—(*Black Book*, fol. 24.)

Johannes Wrŷther. 'Item per xxiiii^{or}, etc. concordatum est quod Johannes Wrŷther erit exoneratus de duobus officiis balliue Wŷnton' imperpetuum soluendo v. marcas ad commune proficuum dicte Ciuitatis, quas incontinenti soluit Johanni Bŷe, Maiori dicte Ciuitatis, pro communi proficuo, etc., et iuratus est in gildam mercatoriam et in xxiiii^{or}, et exoneratus de officiis predictis.'[1]—(*Ibid.*, fol. 28.)

The 'Black Book' contains only a few entries of admissions to the Gild:—'Ric' Pyt', Thomas Child, Will' Heycrafte jurati sunt in gildam marcatoriam xxii^{do} die Septembris anno xvii^{o} Regis henrici VIII.' (fol. 57 *b.*)—22 Henry VIII, 'Johannes Richarde juratus est in guyldam mercatoriam.' Two others were admitted the same year. (fol. 61 *b.*)—Thomas Geffrey was sworn into the Gild, 17 Henry VIII; Wm. Lane, 3 Edward VI; and Wm. Hayg, 5 Edward VI. (ff. 59, 79, 83.)—From another source we learn that in 1682 King Charles II and James, Duke of York, were 'pleased to condescend' to be members 'of this Corporation,' and were entered accordingly 'to be free of the Guild of Merchants of this Citty.' In the year 1705 the Queen's Consort, Prince George of Denmark, 'was pleased to do this city the honour to be made a Citizen Freeman, and one of the Guild of Merchants of this city, and accepted the said Freedom accordingly by the Grant undermentioned.'—(*Bailey, Transcripts*, 7.)

'Ordinacio facta tempore Johannis Gŷlmŷn, Maioris Ciuitatis Wynton', anno regni regis Henrici VI, viii^{o}:—Hec indentura facta inter Johannem Gŷlmŷn, Maiorem Ciuitatis Wynton', ex parte vna, et Johannem Dutton et Thomam Gardŷner, balliuos dicte

[1] No date, but probably belongs to the early part of the reign of Henry VI.

Ciuitatis, ac Ciues et totam Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis ex parte altera, testatur quod ad communem conuocacionem habitam ad Burghmotum tentum in dicta Ciuitate die Jouis proxima post festum Sancti Georgii martiris, anno regni regis henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie octauo, coram Johanne Gỳlmỳn, Maiore predicto, ad honorem dei patris omnipotentis et pro communi vtilitate et publico incremento dicte Ciuitatis et ad faciendum tam extraneos quam propinquos homines et mercatores ad dictam Ciuitatem convenire et ibidem auidius inhabitare et eandem Ciuitatem gracia diuina mediante accrestere et meliorare in futurum,—Ita per prefatos Maiorem, Balliuos, Ciues et Communitatem dicte Ciuitatis ex eorum communi assensu et concensu ordinatum est et prouisum, perpetuo duraturum, quod omnes mercatores tam extranei quam indigene extra Gỳldam mercatoriam, cuiuscumque status, artis vel operis fuerint, exceptis carnificibus et piscatoribus extraneis pro stallagiis et tabulis suis, erunt quieti et liberi infra dictam Ciuitatem et libertatem eiusdem ad emendum et vendendum, scindendum, operandum, faciendum, excercendum et vsitandum omnes mercandisas, mercimonia et artes suas; et omnes Brasiatores et tappatores et tabernatores pro signis suis expositis, et omnes Carnifices indigene et extranei pro pesagio suo, et Pistores pro pistrinis suis, et Piscatores indigene pro tabulis suis, erunt quieti et liberi similiter, sine aliqua custuma, tolneto vel aliqua consuetudine balliuis dicte Ciuitatis vel aliquo alio officiario pro mercandisis vel artibus suis venditis, expositis vel operatis aliqualiter infuturum persolvenda, facienda vel tradenda, pari forma sicut homines et mercatores sunt infra villam de Covỳngtr'[1] et Ciuitatem Noue Sarum. Prouiso semper quod si quis mercator extraneus fregerit solum domini Regis figendo stachias pro mercandisis suis exponendis et vendendis, quod ipse soluet custumam pro picagio, sicut soluere est consuetum. Et ista ordinacio facta est sub ista condicione, videlicet, quod si prefatus Maior vel aliquis alius temporibus futuris annuatim infra XL. dies post festum sancti Michaelis Wynton' venerit et tradat balliuis dicte Ciuitatis pro tempore existentibus octo libras bone monete Anglie, vel sufficientem securitatem in-

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A.D. 1430.

[1] Coventry.

WINCHESTER. uenerit eis pro dictis octo libris sibi fideliter persoluendis ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis equis porcionibus pro dicta libertate conseruanda, de qua securitate dicti balliui se teneant contentos, quod tam diu ista ordinacio supradicta in suo robore maneat et effectu. Prouiso vltra quod si aliquis indigena existens diues vel talis status vt infra Gyldam mercatoriam fieri mereatur, et ipse occasione istius ordinacionis hoc recusat, quod tunc ipse non gaudebit priuilegio istius ordinacionis sed finem faciat et soluat pro arte sua, vt facere consueuit. Ad quas quidem ordinacionem et libertatem penes omnes mercatores et artifices, vt predictum est, perpetuo duraturas sub condicione predicta, Ciues Ciuitatis predicte cum concensu tocius Communitatis dicte Ciuitatis Sigillum suum Commune cartis presentibus indentatis apposuerunt. Datum anno, die et loco supradictis.'—(*Black Book*, fol. 29.)

Nota bene.

But this liberal policy did not continue very long, as the word 'vacat' in the margin and subsequent civic ordinances of Winchester plainly show.

'Tempore Henrici Smart Maioris.'

'Ad conuocacionem communam habitam ac tentam apud Wynton' in Guyhalda ibidem die Jouis xxi° die Nouembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum xi°, coram Henrico Smart, tunc Maiore dicte Ciuitatis, et comparibus suis adtunc ibidem presentibus, videlicet [57 names follow].

A.D. 1471.

Hit is ordeyned a cordid and also grauntyd by alle the ffulle semble that alle maner vitelers fro the said xxi. day a boveseid sholde come to the seid Cite with suche vitayle as they haue, so hit be holsome for mannes body, and there to vtter and selle hit yn dewe tyme, payng for theire stondynge euery of them, as ofte as they come, to the Baillyfes of the seid Cite for the tyme beyng i.*d.*, in releuacion of the kynges ferme.

Also hit is ordeyned a cordid and grauntyd by the same ffulle semble, that hit be lefulle for euery man withyn the seid Cite, beyng ffraunchisyd or owte of ffranchise, to selle his ffelles or hydes to whom they wolle, that may be most Benyficialle vnto them, and also to bye suche felles and hydes, etc.

Also hit is ordeyned a cordid and grauntyd by the seid semble, that alle maner mercers, drapers, hardwaremen and alle other that be byers or sellers, to come to the seid Cite hensforwarde at such tyme as the Market dayes be there, that is to seye, Wennesday and Saturday, and vpon non other dayes but yn the seid Market dayes, and there to bye and selle as they may a corde with the parties; payng eueryche of them, as ofte as they come, vnto the Baillyfes of the seid Cite for the tyme beyng i.*d.*; and that they ne no man of them be non hawkers withyn the seid Cite, vpon the parelle that wolle falle therof, etc.'—(*Black Book*, ff. 40–41.) WINCHESTER.

'Ad communem convocacionem Ciuium Ciuitatis Wynton' ibidem tentam die lune xxi° die Januarii anno regni regis henrici VII post conquestum Anglie tercio, coram Rogero Wylde, Maiore, Ricardo Bedam et Waltero Broman, Balliuis, concordatum est, viz.: That alle maner of men that wulle come to the Cite ffor to selle in Retayle that they haue power to shew and to selle in the seid Cite ii. market dayes, that is to sey, the wennysday and saturday; and yf it ffortune Cristmase eve or halown eve or eny other hie ffest ffalle vpon eny other eve then wennysday or saturday, the seid strangers shalle not come to the seid Cite for to selle. Also that euery man that hathe warr to selle that they stond in ther places to theym alimeted, and to pay ffor ther stondyng, as oft as they come, i.*d.*, and that they begyne to show at ix. of the cloke in the mornyng and to stond stylle vnto one of the clokk at afternone then next ffolowyng. Also that no Galyman come to the seid Cite ffor to selle in retayle but only apon the seid market dayes, and that they stond in ther places to them alymeted.'—(*Ibid.*, fol. 46 *b.*) A.D. 1488.

11 Henry VIII.—'ffurthermore it ys enacted in maner and fforme afforeseid that no stranger ne other aleyn sell no marchaundyse ne warr wythin the seid Cite, but yff it be to a ffreman of the Cite, nor that no ffreman by of any aleyn no warr ne marchaundyse in a howse[1] [upon] payne of fforfetur of vi.*s.* viii.*d.* to thus [i.e. the use] of the Baylys of the Cite afforeseid, as often as they be takyn therewyth.'—(*Ibid.*, 52 *b.*) A.D. 1520. No Straunger sell warr but to a ffreman.

4 Elizabeth.—'Item, that none Inhabitant of the cytie shall A.D. 1562.

[1] A word has been erased before 'howse.'

WINCHESTER. from hensforthe suffer anye foren person to sell anye wares by retayle within his howse, uppon payne to forfett, for everye tyme offendinge contrarye to this ordinance, 40.*s.* to the Chamber of the cytie, the tymes of the two faires onlye excepted.'—(*Bailey, Transcripts*, 58.)

17th Jan., 1650.—Whereas by ancient custom beyond the memory of man the Mayor and Aldermen of the city have annually assessed artificers and others using trades in the city 'and not free thereof,' as for the opening of their shop-windows, 'according to their discretions without any lymitations in proportion,' now for that such custom seems too arbitrary, etc., it is ordained, that inhabitants not free of the said city shall be annually taxed as formerly, but no person is to be assessed at any one time more than five pounds [1].—(*Ibid.*, 59–60.)

'A Rate made and agreed upon by ye Mayor and Aldermen of the said citty upon the several persons hereunder named, for using their Trades within ye said citty, not being free of ye Guild of Merchants there, time out of minde and beyond the memory of man had and used within the same citty, and termed Artificer's mony, for one whole yeare, to Comence from ye Feast of St. Michael th' archangell last past, 1671; yeoven this Twenty-sixth day of January, 1671.' Eighty-nine names follow with 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* 4*d.* opposite each.—(*Ibid.*, 181–184.)

A.D. 1656. 'It is ordained and established that every person and persons within this citty being free of the Guild of Merchants' shall on every Lord's Day and days of humiliation and thanksgiving go with the Mayor to church in their gowns and accompany him in attending the Judges at the County Assizes. In 1546 a similar order had been made for all 'the freemen of the Citye.'—(*Ibid.*, 69–70.)

A charter of 30 Elizabeth (1587–8) has the following clause:—'And, further, we will and by these presents grant for us, our heirs and successors unto the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty and

[1] The 'Compotus Ciuitatis Wyntonie' of 3 Edward I has this entry:—'Et de xliiii.*s.* ii.*d. ob.* de hominibus habitacionibus (*sic*) in Ciuitate Wynton' qui non sunt de libertate, qui dicuntur Censarii, per idem tempus' (i.e. May 20th to Michaelmas, 1275),—Black Book, fol. 31.

their successors forever, that they shall and may from time to time ordain, create and establish a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and wardens of every art, mystery and occupation used or occupied, or hereafter shall be used or occupied, within the said city and the suburbs thereof; and that they with the assistance of the wardens of the said arts and mysteries may make, constitute, ordain and establish laws, constitutions and ordinances for the public utility and profit and for the better rule and regiment of our city of Winchester and of the mysteries of the citizens and inhabitants of the same.'—(*Milner*, ii. 258; *Merew. and Stephens*, 1408.) WINCHESTER.

'In all Humbleness beseech your most Excellent Majestie The Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonaltie of your Majesties antient Citty of Winchester in the County of Southampton, That Whereas the said Citty is one of the most antient and formerly the Chiefest for keeping Parliaments, Councells, Coronations, Nuptialls and Sepultures of your Noble Progenitors, And was first built by Ludor Rouse Hudibrasse, Son of Liel, the son of Brute Greenchild, the Second Son of Ebranke, the Great Grand Child of the first Brute, 892 yeares before the birth of Christ, in the age of the world 2995; 99 yeares before the building of Roome. And it was first invironed with Stone Walls by Mulmusius Dumwald Anno Mundi 3528. And there was a Guild of Merchants made and Established by King Ethellwald, the first Confederate, Which Guild of Merchants had diverse Priviledges, Vsages and Customes. And that the said Guild of Merchants and many of their Vsages and Customes have bin and now are continued within the same Citty, and for preservation of such Vsages and Customes many of them were Entred amongst the Records of and now remaining in the Tower of London and also entred and Inrolled amongst the Antient Records of the said Citty of Winchester. And that Whereas King Henry the first, King Richard the first and King Edward the fourth and severall other Kings and Queens of this Realm by several letters Patent or Charters under the Great Seale of England did grant divers Priviledges to the Citizens of the said Citty, free of the said Guild of Merchants, and Confirme other Priviledges.

WINCHESTER. Liberties and Customes before there used, amongst which Customes and Vsages there now is, and time beyond the memory of man there was, such a Custome vsed and approved, to wit, That no person whatsoever shall vse or exercise any Art, Trade, mistery, or manuall occupation within the said Citty onles such person be a freeman of the said Guild of Merchants, or hath served as an Apprentice Seaven Yeares within the same Citty to such Art, Trade, mistery or manuall occupation, or otherwise thereunto lawfully Authorized according to the vsage of the said Citty, whereby there hath bin formerly severall summes of money paid into the Chamber of the said Citty for such persons freedome, by way of Composition, as were not qualifyed, which said moneys were usually applied as well to vphold and maintaine the Walls, Gates, Bridges and other Ornaments of the Citty as to the Annuall payment of a fee ffarme Rent of 50ty marks, formerly reserved to the Crowne, and of other moneys payable to the Hospitall of St. Mary Magdalen nigh the same Citty.

And That Wheras Queen Elizabeth of ffamous memory by her letters Patents or Charters made in the 13th yeare of her Reigne did grant to the Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty of the said Citty of Winchester and their Successors (who are the ffreemen only of the said Guild of Merchants) other diverse Priviledges and Liberties, amongst which Priviledges and Liberties she was pleased by the same Charter to Ordaine and Grant vnto the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty and theire Successors that they or the most part of them should from time to time Ordaine, Create and Establish a Society, Guild, or ffraternity, of One Master and Two Wardens of any Arts, Misterys and occupations used or occupied, or hereafter to be used or occupied, within the said Citty and Suburbs thereof. And that they or Major part of them with the Assent of the Master and Wardens of these Arts or Misteries might make, constitute, ordaine and Establish Laws, Constitutions and Ordinances for the better Rule and Goverment of the said Citty of Winchester and of the Misteries, Citizens and Inhabitants of the same, and therein Ordaine and appoint such Penaltyes, ffynes as to them should

seem necessary for the observing the sayd Ordinances. And, farther, by the same Charter the said Queen Elizabeth did ratify and Confirm vnto them the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty and their Successors all and Singular the Customes, Liberties, Priviledges, ffranchises, Immunities, Exemptions, ffreedoms and Jurisdictions thentofore granted and Confirmed to them and their Predecessors, Citizens of the same Citty, by any name or names whatsoever, by any Charters, Grants or letter Patents of any of the said Queenes Noble Progenitors or by any other lawfull wayes, Customes, vsages, prescriptions or title heretofore vsed or accustomed, in as ample manner and form and as if the same were therein particularly expressed, any Statute, Act, Ordinance or restraint to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding. WINCHESTER.

And Wheras now of late Sundry Persons not being qualified according to the said Custome, respecting their own private gaine without regard either to the Custome or Charter of the said Queen Elizabeth, or how the sayd Annual fee farme Rent and other Annual payments shall be payd, or the said Walls, Gates, Bridges and other Ornaments shall be vpheld and maintained, have of late intruded and infringed on the Liberties thereof, and have vsed Arts, Trades, Misteries and manual occupations there, and have and doe both by themselves and their Servants keep shops, warehouses and other places within the same Citty, and doe vse and exercise diverse Arts, Trades, Misteries and manuall occupacions therein without making any agreement or Composition for soe doing, contrary to the said antient vsage and Custome and contrary to the true meaning of the said Charter, tending to the vtter vndoeing of the freemen of the said Guild of Merchants and other Inhabitants there and decay of the same Citty.

For redress whereof may it please your Most excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted by your Majesty, The Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the antient Custome and vsage before mencioned concerning the qualification of persons to vse and exercise any Art, Trade, Mistery or manual occupation within the

WINCHESTER. said Citty of Winchester and alsoe soe much of the said Charter as doth concern the premises shall from henceforth stand and be good, effectuall and sufficient in the Law to all intents and purposes according to the true meaning of the same Charter, and that the same vsage and Custome and all By Laws already made and hereafter to be made concerning ye said Custome by the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty and their Successors, freemen of the said Guild of Merchants, be ratifyed and confirmed by this present Parliament.

Provided alwayes That it shall and may be lawfull to and for any person or persons to buy or sell in the time of faires there and also to buy or sell provisions in the Marketts there, soe as such provisions be not bought or sold contrary to any Statute made against fforestallers, Regrators and Ingrossers.'—(*Addit. Charter, Mus. Brit.*, 15702.)

A.D. 1705. Easter Term 4 Annae Reginae. Mayor of Winton *versus* Wilks. 'In an action upon the case the plaintiff declares, "quod cum civitas Winton est et a tempore, etc. fuit antiqua civitas, et in eadem civitate habetur et a tempore, etc. habebatur consuetudo, quod non liceat alicui personae praeter homines liberos de gilda mercatoria civitatis illius ad utendum vel excercendum publice infra eandem civitatem aliquod misterium, artem sive manualem occupationem in dicta civitate, tota tempore supradicta usitatam, nisi hujusmodi persona per spatium septem annorum prius educatus fuisset tanquam apprenticius in eadem civitate ad vel in hujusmodi misterio, arte sive occupatione, aut ad inde aliter fuit legitimo modo authorizatus secundum morem civitatis illius, etc." Yet the defendant bringing him within the custom, *ad damnum* of the plaintiff, etc., upon not guilty pleaded there was a verdict for the plaintiff, and the court was moved in arrest of judgment.'

In behalf of the defendant, Mr. Raymond 'urged that the guild of merchants ought to have brought the action and not the mayor, etc. of Winchester; for the persons, whose franchises are broke and who are thereby grieved ought to bring the action. And accordingly in 1 *Lev.* 262 the action is brought by a freeman; and in 3 *Cro.* 803 by the corporation, in whom the fran-

chise is laid to be. But here the franchise is laid in the guild, WINCHESTER.
and therefore the guild ought to bring the action and not the mayor, etc., for it is no franchise of the city, nor consequently does an infringement intitle them to an action.'

And as to the second objection, that the guild of merchants ought to have brought this action, the plaintiff's counsel said, 'that being free of the guild of merchants was but one of the qualifications which would intitle a man to set up a trade; but if he had either served seven years apprenticeship, or were free by redemption, he might set up a trade. And therefore it was not a damage to the guild of merchants only, but was as much a damage to every freeman; and consequently, if the guild of merchants might bring an action, every freeman might bring an action. He said the mayor and corporation must bring the action for another reason, viz., that a corporation by letters patent, as the guild of merchants was, could not maintain this action, but only a corporation by prescription, such as the city was.'

Chief Justice Holt said, 'that the words *gilda mercatoria* signify a corporation, and that where the king in ancient times granted to the inhabitants of a ville or borough to have *gildam mercatoriam*, they were by that incorporated, 10 *Co.* 30 *a*, but what it signifies here in this declaration nobody knows; for the plaintiff does not shew what it is, but only says that it is not lawful for any person to exercise a trade that is not free of the *gilda mercatoria*.'

Justice Powell said, 'that a custom to exclude people from exercising a trade, was a strange custom; but if that were the point now to be determined, he would consider well of it, because the giving judgment to set aside such a custom, would have a very great influence; because such a custom is claimed in most corporations by prescription; but that there would be no need to come to that in this case, for that this declaration was naught: first, for not shewing that there is such a franchise in the corporation; for as this declaration is, the corporation would maintain an action for breach of their franchise, without shewing they have any: for the franchise is laid by this declaration in the *gilda mercatoria*, and we cannot take notice that the *gilda mercatoria* and

WINCHESTER. the city are all one, though they may be so; and upon the evidence it seemed probable they were so.'

Judgment was entered 'quod querentes nil capiant,' etc., on the exceptions to the declaration.—(*Lord Raymond, Reports*, Lond. 1790, pp. 1129–1135.)

According to another Report, Holt said, 'this declaration is naught. The action ought to be brought by the *gilda mercatoria*; how is the city prejudiced? Anciently the king's grant to have *gildam mercatoriam* made the whole town to have a corporation. But *non constat* to us whether the Guild here be the whole town, or part of the town, or what part of the town, nor by what right there is any *gilda mercatoria* in this place.'—(*Salkeld, Reports*, i. 203.)

In 1835 the freemen of Winchester were still 'admitted and sworn free and freemen of the guild of merchants.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 898.)

WINDSOR.

A.D. 1277. The Gild Merchant was granted to the burgesses of Windsor by a charter of 5 Edward I. In an inquisition of 1439 the Gild is again enumerated among the liberties of the town.—(*Tighe and Davis, Windsor*, i. 104, 305.)[1]

A.D. 1466. In the year 6 Edward IV a mayor, two bailiffs, two bridge-keepers and two keepers of the Holy Trinity occur. 'The last-mentioned officers were trustees of a fund for the celebration of masses and obits for the souls of the brethren of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, as the corporation of Windsor was sometimes described.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 321.)[2]

[1] The charter of 5 Edward I was confirmed by grants of 9 Edward II, 2 Edward III, 17 Henry VI, 2 Edward IV, 15 Henry VII, 6 Henry VIII and 3 Edward VI,—Tighe and Davis, i. 127, 135, 307, 360, 420, 472, 581.

[2] The two 'Magistri Gilde sive Fraternitatis Sancte Trinitatis' made grants of lands, 16 and 17 Henry VII,—Bib. Bodl., Ashmole MS. 1126, ff. 81–82. This MS. volume, entitled 'Materials for the History of the Town of New Windsor,' etc., collected by E. Ashmole, contains:—The Statutes of 14 Edw. IV (ff. 1–2 *b*); 'The Statutes and Ordinances of the Gilde there,' etc., 22 Eliz. (ff. 9–14*b*); Rents, etc. 'Out of a booke of the Accountes of the Guild,' etc. (ff. 16–19); Rents of the Gild of Trinity, 1455 to 3 Henry VII (ff. 31–34), etc., etc.

In the year 14 Edward IV were made, decreed and ordained The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, and contynued in the Corporacion or Fraternitie of the Guylde hall in New Wyndesor.' Among them was the following:—'Item, yt is established and agreed, That there shal be 28 or 30, at the most, of the substauncyelst and wysest men of the same Towne to be of one Fraternitie of the Guildehall; and of the 28 or 30 brethern, 13 of them shall be benchers and sitt upon the Benche, and shalbe called Burgenses, and of the same Burgenses 7 of them shal be called Aldermen, yf soe many have borne the office and charge of the Mayor within the said Towne of Wyndsor.'—(*Tighe and Davis*, i. 400–401.) WINDSOR. A.D. 1474.

There is a rental of the Trinity Brethren, or Corporation of Windsor, of the year 1500, £8 18*s.* being the aggregate of the rents. It ends thus:—'Memorandum that the Masters of the Guild make up their yeares Accompte the Monday after All Soules day, ending at Michaelmas before, and then New Masters were chosen for the yeare following.' The above was taken out of a 'Booke of the Accounts of the Guild, the Chamberlaynes, etc.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 450.)

In the year 32 Henry VIII an order was made in the Gildhall by the mayor, bailiffs and brethren concerning the lands of the Gild, i.e. the 'lands or Tenements apperteyning or belonging to the Gwyld hawle of New Wyndesor, or to the Fraternity or brether-hode of the blessyd Trinitie.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 520.) A.D. 1541.

Every person admitted into the town corporation in the time of Elizabeth swore to aid the mayor, to keep the 'Cowncell of the Guildhall,' to assist and help 'in all Causes that may sownde to the Comon weale and profitt of the said Guild,' and to maintain the ordinances of the town.—(*Ibid.*, i. 647.)

James I in the first year of his reign granted the burgesses, among other privileges:—'Et quod imperpetuum sint et erunt in Burgo predicto viginti octo homines vel aliquis alius numerus, non excedens numerum Triginta in numero tantum, de melioribus et probioribus Inhabitantibus eiusdem Burgi, de tempore in tempus in huiusmodi modo et forma eligendi et constituendi, sicut ex A.D. 1603.

WINDSOR. antiquo et temporibus retroactis secundum ordinaciones, vsus et consuetudines Burgi illius antehac vsi fuerunt aut consueuerunt, qui erunt, vocabuntur et nominabuntur fratres Guildehald' Burgi de Nova Windesor, ac sic continuabuntur et remanebunt in ffraternitate illa, quandiu sese bene gesserint in eadem; Nisi interim pro aliqua causa racionabili ab officio et loco predicto amouebuntur, aut eorum aliquis amouebitur. Qui quidem fratres, sic in forma superius specificata electi, prefecti et nominati, facient et erunt et imperpetuum perpetuis futuris temporibus vocabuntur Commune Consilium Burgi predicti . . . . . Nullus fforinsecus qui non est Burgensis eiusdem Burgi de nova Windsor vendat seu vendi faciat aliquas merchandisas siue mercimonia infra Burgum predictum, libertates aut precinctum eiusdem aliter quam in grosso, nisi tantum tempore Nundinarum et fferiarum in Burgo predicto tenendarum siue custodiendarum, prout in eodem Burgo antehac antiquitus vsitatum fuit. Et quod nullus fforinsecus aut alius quicumque emat vel vendat aliquas merchandisas, victualia vel mercimonia quecumque, venientia ad Burgum predictum, antequam eadem merchandise, victualia vel mercimonia ad Burgum predictum deducantur et ibidem ad aliqua loca publica et vsualia pro vendicione siue empcione huiusmodi mercandisarum, victualium vel mercimoniorum reposita et locata erunt.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 1 Jac. I, pars 19, mem. 26, 32.)

A.D. 1641. 'A forreiner that openeth shopp.—Within the Burrough of New Windsor in the County of Berks, being a Burrough and corporation by prescription, there is and hathe beene a custome tyme out of mind of man, that no Inhabitant not being free of the said Burrough shall exercise and trade and open any shopp either inward or outward within the said Burrough to sell wares.'—(*Tighe and Davis*, ii. 156, 403.)

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'Et quod iidem Ciues et eorum heredes habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad illam gildam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit in gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in predicta Ciuitate vel in suburbio

nisi de voluntate eorundem Ciuium. Et eciam si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefata Ciuitate manserit, et eciam se tenuerit et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa et lott et scott cum prefatis Ciuibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia[1], deinceps non posset repeti a domino suo, sed in eadem Ciuitate libere permaneat.' WORCESTER.

The Charter of 48 Henry III, from which the above is extracted, was confirmed by Edward III, Henry V, Edward IV and Philip and Mary. The last-mentioned also incorporated the City and granted, among other liberties :—'quod nullus extraneus a libertate Ciuitatis predicte vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo a libertate Ciuitatis predicte aliquas mercandizas seu mercimonia infra libertatem eiusdem Ciuitatis, sub pena forisfacture eorundem . . . . salua semper quod magnates et viri et proceres ac alii anglici et indigine, cuiuscumque condicionis fuerunt (*sic*), pro familia et vsu[2] suis propriis infra libertatem Ciuitatis predicte, libere possint emere et vendere quascumque mercandizas in grosso, absque forisfactura siue perdicione aut impedimento quocumque. Ita quod aliqui[s] alteri mercandizas[3] et mercimonia sic empta non revendat seu revendi faciat.'—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 1–2 Phil. and Mary, pars 4, mem. 33, 40.)[4] A.D. 1264. A.D. 1555.

'Ordinaunces, Constitucions and Articles, made by the kynges comaundement and by hole assent of the citesens inhabitantes in the Cyte of Worcester, at their yeld marchaunt, holden the Sonday in the feste of the Exaltacion of the holy crosse, the yere of the reigne of Kynge Edward the fourth after the conquest, the vi^te^. A.D. 1466.

I. ffurst it ys agrede and accorded, that alle the articles of thys present yeld be openly redde and declared at euery law-day. . . . .

II. Also it ys ordeyned by this present yeld, that the Baillies for the tyme beynge shulle, after hur power and duete, dayly putt yn execucyon alle ordinaunces and actes made at this present yeld, and at other yeldes precedentz, which ben affermed, and at the lawdayes before hadde and yerly to be holden w^t^yn the seid cyte, w^t^out grete delay. And yf the seid Baillies do not hur devor in

[1] MS. 'columpnia.' [2] MS. 'usus.' [3] MS. 'mercandize.'
[4] Cf. Noake, Worc. in Olden Times, 6–8; Madox, Firma Burgi, 272.

WORCESTER. executynge these seid ordenauncez and Actes, when they ben proclamed, aftur the custom of the seid cyte, or sone thervppon, that then the chamberleyns of the cyte, kepers of the articles of the yeld, yeve the seid Baillies, or on of hem, warnynge for more hastyer remedy and executyon to be hadd of the same, in forme aboueseid, by them and by hur aucthoritie and power,' etc.

VIII. The acts of this gild and preceding gilds shall be engrossed on parchment and put in a locked 'casket,' the key of which shall remain with one of the chamberlains. A Roll of these acts or articles endented shall be engrossed, one part being given to the Bailiff and the other to the two chamberlains. The latter 'to be called conservitors or kepers of the articles of this seid yelde, to that entent that they make levey of summes forfett by the same, to the vse and profit of the seyd comynalte, dewly to be declared vppon ther accomptes amonge ther other receytes, and to to be delyuered to the comyn cofur,' etc.

XVIII. . . . 'Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery dyker, i.*d.* And who so doth the contrarie, to pay xl. *d.*, in forme aboueseid to be payde. Also that no corvyser by eny lether comynge to the seid cite, but in the yelde halle, vppon peyne of xl. *d.*,' etc.

XXXVII. If any citizen dwelling within the franchises of the city, or any citizen foreign dwelling without, refuse to pay tallages and other charges, 'that then, by the enacte of this present yelde, he or they that so refusen be disfraunchised and not suffred to by and sille wtyn the seid cite, but as a straunger paynge his custom therfore.'

XLI. . . . . 'And that no citezen foreyn bye ne sille other[1] color of eny other person not citezen, in defraudynge of the kynges custom, no maner of merchaundise, vnder peyne of disfraunchesynge; and that euery citezen forein hire no house ne chambor accustumed to be hyred wtyn the yelde halle, but wekely, by the graunt of the keper of the halle and ouersight of the kepers of the articles of the yelde, as they mowe accorde, in peyne aboue-

[1] I.e. under.

seid. That be he citezen or straunger that hyreth eny chambor in that seide halle house, put no foreyn good but his owne in the same, vppon peyne aforeseid,' etc. WORCESTER.

LXXIII. 'Also, it ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery citezein of the old cheker pay at this tyme but vii.*d.*, and euery citezein of the newe cheker but xiii.*d.*,—that this shalle not be take for none example, but that euery citezein of the old cheker shallen pay at euery yeld, here aft^r^ to be holde w^t^yn the said cite, ix.*d.*; and euery citezein of the newe cheker, xxi.*d.*; as of old tyme hath ben vsed and acustomed.'

LXXVIII. The craft gilds shall maintain their accustomed pageants. Strangers entering their respective crafts must pay the fees ordered by the wardens.—(*English Gilds*, 376–409.)[1]

While most of the articles relate to the regulation of trade, some treat of sanitary measures, inquests, town officers, etc.

In the same MS. from which the above was taken, after the fee paid to the Town Clerk by any one who is made a citizen, it is stated that 'proclamations must be made in the accustomed places four times before the holding of the gild, that all who are citizens and are willing' may appear.—(*Ibid.*, 411.)

In the year 1671, we are informed that the citizens and inhabitants of Worcester 'for the greatest part are vnited into Guilds, ffraternities and Brotherhoods.'—(*Ibid.*, 411.)

9th Oct., 1676.—'Whereas many of the citizens of this city have of late withdrawn themselves out of the liberties thereof into the country, and there do dwell and employ their stock and sell their corn and cattell in this market toll-free under colour of their freedom here; and also take apprentices, though they use not their proper trades, and sometimes shelter them in the service of other persons, and then procure them to be made and sworn freemen of this city, though indeed they have not served as an apprentice ought to do, according to law and the custom of this city, and to the great damage and loss of the capitall officers of

[1] See Green, Worcester, App. No. XIV, for the ordinances of a Gild Merchant held in the year 12 Henry VII, which repealed many of the articles of 6 Edward IV.

WORCESTER. this city, and to the great injury of the resident freemen, who pay the taxes, bear the burdens and perform the duties of the said city.

For the prevention of these great evils for the future, it is at this yeild ordered and ordayned according to the ancient law made in
A.D. 1496. the yeild of this city in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, article the 19th; and in pursuance whereof it is thereby ordered and ordayned, that if any citizen or citizens of this city shall discontinue his or their residence within this city, or shall dwell out of the same for the space of one whole year and a day, such citizen or citizens shall loose his or their privilege of a citizen or freeman of this city for so long time as he or they shall afterwards abide or dwell out of the said city, and shall pay all tolls, talleage, duties and customs, as though he or they had never been free of this city, unless such citizen shall appear at every court leete of this city, and shall serve on juries, and do other duties as a freeman, or have a licence from the common counsel for such non-residence.'—(*Green*, App. xcviii–xcix.)

WYCOMBE.

A.D. 1558. A grant of 5–6 Philip and Mary asserts that time out of mind the town of Wycombe had been an incorporated free borough, and that it had used and still used two fairs, a weekly market and a Gild Merchant:—'ac gilda mercatoria cum aula et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad huiusmodi gildam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus qui de gilda illa mercatoria non existit, vendere seu emere posset infra Burgum illum lineum, lanneum aut siletum [i.e. filetum] aut pelles vel coria seu aliquod aliud ad huiusmodi gildam mercatoriam pertinens, nisi per eos qui de eadem gilda fuerint.'—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 5–6 Phil. & Mary, pars 1, mem. 10–14.)[1]

The Gild Merchant of Wycombe seems to have also borne the name of the Gild of St. Mary.—(*Parker*, 37.)

[1] For a translation of this grant, see Parker, Wycombe, App. 26–39.

In 1316 it was ordered by the Mayor and Commons, that all weavers working within the liberties shall give only 12*d.* yearly to the 'Gildani' for every loom, and shall henceforth be free in all things concerning the Gild of merchants, except stallages. 'The "Gildani" are frequently named with the Mayor and Bailiffs about this date; it was their duty, probably, to regulate the gilds, or trades, of which the Merchants' gild seems to have been the chief.' There were two 'Gildani.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1876, p. 556; *Parker*, 36–37, 44.) WYCOMBE.

'At this date (20 Edw. III) meetings before the Mayor, Bailiffs and commons were known as "Gilds".'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1876, p. 556.) A.D. 1346.

40 Edward III.—It was ordained that every child of a burgess, who at the time appears to be the oldest, after the decease of his father, on claiming the freedom, shall have the same on paying 10½*d.*, without any further payment,—namely, to the mayor 1*d.*, to the clerk ½*d.*, to the under-bailiff ½*d.*, to the 'gildans' ('gildanis') 8*d.*, and to the master of St. John's ½*d.*, etc.—(*Ibid.* pp. 556–557.) A.D. 1366.

The 'Gyldans,' or 'Yeldens,' are again mentioned in the reigns of Henry VII and James I.—(*Ibid.*, 557; *Parker*, 53.)

Yarmouth, Great.

The burgesses of Great Yarmouth received a grant of the Gild by a charter of 9 John, which was confirmed by several of his successors.—(*Rot. Chart.*, 175; *Petyt MS.*, ii. 1–18.) It was afterwards known as the Great Gild of the Holy Trinity.—(*Manship, Hist of Yarm.*, 243; *Swinden, Yarm.*, 812.) A.D. 1208.

In the year 33 Henry VIII, it was agreed at an assembly held at the common hall, that every one of the four and twenty and eight and forty should pay yearly toward the finding of the Trinity mass-priest at the gild-day 4*d.*—(*Swinden*, 54.) A.D. 1541.

'In this hall [i.e. Gild-hall] in times past (viz., within my remembrance), was yearly holden on Trinity Sunday, a solemn feast for the whole brotherhood and fellowship of the society called the Blessed Trinity, which by our first charter of King John, anno

YARMOUTH, GREAT.

1207, was granted unto us, by the name of the Merchants' Guild; whereunto every one of the Common Council, at his first admission and oath taken, doth still acknowledge himself a brother of that company. Which feast was, for the most part, yearly holden, at the cost of four of that brotherhood successively, according to the course of their incoming maintained; over which the senior bailiff for the year precedent was, and is, nominated Alderman. The hall itself being at that time richly hanged and adorned with cloth of Arras Tapestry, and other costly furniture; not sparing any dainty fare which might be had for money. At which feast all private quarrels and emulations were heard and ended, to the glory of God and mutual love amongst neighbours..... Whereby thus much may be inferred; that if laudable and praiseworthy is the bond of amity and friendship among mere natural men, then how much more especially is that which is amongst Christians, who be tied by the strongest bond of faith and religion; but above all amongst those Christians which be of one fraternity, bound and linked together by solemn oath for performance, as those be that are chosen into the society of [the] Common Council at Yarmouth..... Therefore, if any grudge of a private quarrel should be amongst them, the same will incense and provoke enmity, to the prejudice of the commonwealth where they govern; for most certain it is where anger beareth sway, there can be nothing rightly and considerately advised; therefore, the better to prevent all such unkindnesses, was this feast held.'—(*Manship, Hist.*, 52–54.)[1]

A.D. 1564. 'Feb. 28, anno Eliz. 6. Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast of late called the Trinity Brotherhood, shall be erected and heyned this present year to come, and so forth to continue until farther orders be taken. The names of those persons appointed for the order of the same feast and for estimating thereof, viz., Mr. Bailiffs Wm. Garton, Anthony Loveday, Ralph Woolhouse.'

'March 18, anno 6 Eliz. Imprimis, Every brother to pay for

[1] Manship, who was Town Clerk of Yarmouth from 1579 to 1585, completed his book in 1619,—Manship, Hist. of Yarm., pp. ii–iv.

hym and hys wyffe, whether they come or not, 2*s.* 8*d.* Every brother and syster extraordinary, 1*s.* If they wyl be bretherne, to pay bretherne lyke. The order of the drynkyn and dynner in the evening prayer, viz. spyce cake, good bere and ale. Sunday Dynner.—The furste course: frometye, rost byffe, grene gese, weale. The second course: capon, pyggys, lambe, costard. Sunday Soper: Good brothe with boyled mete, rostyd mutton, capon, lambe, tarte. Monday Dynner: Frometye, rostyd byffe, grene gese, lamb. Note, that six persons to every mese, two grene gese to every mese, and a capon to a mese. The person appointed to heyn the feast refusing, to pay 10*l.* to his successor to buy things necessary[1].'—(*Swinden*, 53–54.) YARMOUTH, GREAT.

In 1556, the corporation resolved that the money owing to the Trinity Gild be taken to the use of the town wall, and in 1562, the mace appertaining to the Trinity Gild was given to the water bailiff, he paying two shillings yearly to the church. In 1574, it was resolved that the money heretofore usually paid to the alderman of the Trinity Gild by the members of the corporate body, on being sworn in, should thenceforth be paid to the chamberlains.—(*Manship*, 245.)

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'Thomas de Everwic filius Ulvieti debet i fugatorem, ut sit Aldermannus in Gilda Mercatorum de Everwic.'—(*Magnum Rot. Pipae*, 31 Hen. I, p. 34.)

'Johannes Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris de Eboraco omnes libertates et leges et consuetudines suas, et nominatim gildam suam mercariam et hansas suas in Anglia et Normannia, et lestagia sua per totam costam maris quieta, sicut ea unquam melius et liberius habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici avi patris nostri. Et volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictas libertates et consuetudines habeant et teneant cum omnibus libertatibus predicte gilde sue et hansis suis pertinentibus, ita bene et in pace, libere et quiete sicut unquam melius, liberius et quietius habuerunt et tenuerunt tempore predicti Regis Henrici avi patris A.D. 1200.

[1] Cf. Manship, 54–55.

YORK. nostri, sicut carta ejusdem patris nostri[1] et carta Regis Ricardi fratris nostri rationabiliter testantur. Preterea sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse omnibus civibus nostris Ebor' quietantiam cujuslibet theloney et lestagii et de wrec et pontagii et passagii et de trespas et de omnibus coscinis [i.e. costumis] per totam Angliam et Normanniam et Aquitanniam et Andegaviam et Pictaviam, et per omnes portus et costas maris Anglie et Normannie et Aquitannie et Andegavie et Pictavie. Quare volumus . . . . . anno regni nostri primo.'—(*Rot. Chart.*, 40.) This was
A.D. 1252. confirmed by a charter of 36 Henry III.—(*Drake, Eboracum*, 204.)
A.D. 1581. 'Regina Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Cum Prenobilis Progenitor noster henricus, nuper Rex Anglie, sextus per litteras suas patentes, gerentes datam apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die
A.D. 1430. Julii anno regni sui octauo, dederit et concesserit hominibus mistere Marceriorum[2] Ciuitatis nostre Ebor' quod ipsi deinceps essent et forent vna et perpetua communitas, et quod eadem communitas eligere posset in die Annunciacionis beate Marie quolibet anno de seipsis vnum Gubernatorem ac duos Custodes ad superuidendum, regendum et gubernandum misteram et communitatem predictam;—Cumque iam credibiliter informamur quod Mercatores Ciuitatis nostre Ebor' multa et grandia detrimenta indies sustinuerint super mare per magnum numerum piratarum, ac quamplurima alia dampna et detrimenta per Bankruptes, iidemque Mercatores [. . .], ex quo pons eorum de Owse cedidit tam racione rudcorum[3] dicti pontis adhuc in aqua de Owse existen[cium] et remanen[cium] quam diuersorum naufragiorum in alto mare et in predicta aqua, per que mercatores Ciuitatis predicte multifaria dampna sustinuerunt multaque maiora sumptus et onera facere et perferre cogantur in deferendo bona et mercandisas eorum vsque Ciuitatem predictam quam preantea soliti sunt;—Ac eciam pro eo quod iidem mercatores artibus et opificibus manuariis destituti sunt, Ita quod

[1] Cf. Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1737.

[2] In this grant of 8 Henry VI the Company is only called 'Mercers' ('mistera mercerie,' 'communitas mercerorum,' etc.), and not, as later, 'Merchant Adventurers,'—Record Office, Patent Roll 8 Hen. VI, pars 2, mem. 30.

[3] I.e. 'ruderum.'

cum semel in pauperitatem inciderint, sibi ipsis auxiliari et inde emergere nullo modo possunt, sed ex charitate et eleemosinis locupleciorum virorum eiusdem societatis viuunt, qui similiter onerantur magno numero pauperum in hospitale suo sancte et indiuidue Trinitatis Ciuitatis predicte morancium, in eorum magnos sumptus et custagia;—Necnon pro eo quod maxima pars mercatorum in dicta Ciuitate commorancium, qui pro arte illa deseruierunt, in magnam pauperitatem et decasum ducantur, racione quod alii qui pro arte illa nunquam deseruiebant se intrudunt et intromittunt in mercandisis tradendis in Ciuitate illa absque aliqua gubernacione siue correccione, non habentes inde aliquam egestatem sed solum ad eorum auidam cupiditatem satisfaciendam, ad extremum decasum mercatorum et ad magnum nocumentum et abreuiamentum custume nostre, que antehac soluta fuit per multos diuites mercatores eiusdem Ciuitatis, qui modo racione intrusionis predicte non sunt habiles in mercandisis tractandis, sicut preantea solebant, contra formam legum et statutorum huius regni nostri, vt credebiliter informamur.' YORK.

The Queen in consideration of all these evils allows them to elect yearly 'vnum Gubernatorem et octodecem assistentes ad superuidendum, gubernandum et regendum omnes mercerios et mercatores Ciuitatis predicte imperpetuum'; to constitute a corporation 'per nomen Gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis mercatorum aduenturarum Ciuitatis Ebor''; to have perpetual succession and a common seal; to plead and to be impleaded; to hold lands and chattels not exceeding the clear annual value of £40. They are to assemble yearly on the 26th of March to choose a Governor,—'nominare tres de magis idoneis personis existentibus liberis de mercatoribus aduentur' Anglie ac de societate predicta, de quibus ipsi eligent vnum per suffragium eiusdem societatis aut maioris partis eiusdem.' If the Governor dies while holding office, a successor is to be chosen to serve the remainder of the term. The Company shall also elect a Deputy Governor and the eighteen Assistants, the latter to remain in office until removed by a majority of the said Company. They may receive into the Fraternity all persons whom they consider proper and who have served an apprenticeship

YORK. of seven years or have exercised merchandise ten years. The Company is granted power to try all suits arising among its members, or between the latter and others; to make reasonable acts, constitutions, laws and ordinances for the good government of the Society and of all exercising the art or mystery of merchants or mercery ('arte siue mistera mercatorum siue merceriorum') within the city and suburbs, and to alter the same at their discretion, provided they are in accord with the royal prerogative and the laws of the land; to enforce these acts and ordinances by fine and imprisonment against all members of the Fraternity and against 'quamcumque aliam personam siue quascumque alias personas intromittentem siue intromittentes cum exercicio et vsu, aut que imposterum intromittent vel intromittet cum exercicio vel vsu, mercature[1], aut que exhibebunt aut vendicioni exponent, aut permittent in eius vel eorum domo vel domibus exhiberi vel vendicioni exponi, aliquas merces, bona siue mercandisas crescentes, factas siue importatas a partibus trans mare, piscibus et sali tantummodo exceptis, infra Ciuitatem nostram Ebor' vel libertatem et suburbium eiusdem'; all the fines thus levied to be for their sole use.

'Et vlterius de vberiori gracia nostra pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus ac per presentes firmiter iniungimus[2] et mandamus tam omnibus et singulis persone et personis nunc existentibus vel imposterum futuris membrum siue membra predicte societatis siue corporis corporati, ac omnibus et singulis aliis persone et personis intromittentibus cum exercicio siue vsu, aut que imposterum intromittent cum exercicio siue vsu, mercature aliquibus viis vel modis infra eandem Ciuitatem Ebor' et suburbium eiusdem, quod ipsi et eorum quilibet submittent seipsos et in omnibus erunt obedientes predicto Gubernatori siue Deputato ac Assistentibus predictis et eorum successoribus et eorum cuilibet, ac omnes predictos actus, ordines, regulas, leges, ordinaciones imposterum fiendos et habendos, vt predicitur, absque defleccione, renunciacione siue inobediencia potestatis vel aucthoritatis eorundem Gubernatoris vel deputati et Assistencium, et absque aliqua vlteriore appellacione siue prouocacione quacumque. Ac eciam

[1] MS. 'mercator'.' [2] MS. 'injungend'.'

quod Maior, Vicecomites, Justiciarii, Balliui et alii Officiarii et Ministri Ciuitatis nostre Ebor', et eorum quilibet, pro tempore existentes, de tempore in tempus imperpetuum supportabunt predictos Gubernatorem siue Deputatum et Assistentes societatis predicte pro tempore existentes, ac eius et eorum successores, Necnon Ministros et Officiarios eorum et eorum quemlibet in debita execucione predictorum legum, actuum et ordinacionum, et in punicione offendencium et transgrediencium eas per penas et penalitates limitatas et appunctuatas siue limitandas et appunctuandas in eisdem legibus, actibus et ordinacionibus factis per predictos Gubernatorem, assistentes et societatem siue maiorem partem eorum. Et si predictus Gubernator aut Deputatus vel eius aut eorum successores pro tempore existentes cum assensu predictorum Assistencium siue maioris partis eorum committent vel mittent aliquem de societate vel corporacione predicta vel quemcumque alium subditum nostrum, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, non existentem de eadem societate, alicui custodi Gaole siue prisone pro fraccione vel perpetracione contra aliquem predictorum actuum, ordinacionum siue legum factorum aut imposterum fiendorum,—Tunc volumus et firmiter precipimus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus quod quocienscumque de tempore in tempus Gardianus siue Custos Gaole siue prisone, aut Gardiani vel Custodes Gaolarum siue prisonarum, reciperint in eius vel eorum prisonas aliquam talem personam vel tales personas sic offendentes que ei vel eis misse vel commisse fuerint, et ibidem saluo custodient huiusmodi personam et personas sic commissas ad proprium sumptum et custagium eiusdem persone siue earundem personarum sic commissarum vel committendarum, absque ballio siue manucapcione, quousque dictus offendens vel offendentes exonerati fuerint de imprisonamento predicto per predictos Gubernatorem siue Deputatum et assistentes vel maiorem partem eorum aut per successores suos; ac quod nos aut heredes vel successores nostri aliquo modo non exonerabimus aut deliberabimus extra custodiam siue prisonam super plegio, ballio, manucapcione aut aliter aliquem sic offendentem siue aliquos sic offendentes absque concensu predictorum Gubernatoris vel deputati et

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YORK. Assistencium vel maioris partis eorum pro tempore existencium aut successorum suorum quos[c]umque, donec ipsi sic imprisonati et eorum quilibet sic imprisonatorum obediuerint et perimpleuerint ac obediuerit et perimpleuerit omnia iuxta dictos actus, statuta et ordinaciones factos aut imposterum fiendos, vt predictum est, ac eciam soluerint et soluerit talem finem et tales fines ac huiusmodi penaltates, forisfacturas et amerciamenta que eis vel eorum alicui adiudicabuntur soluere per predictos Gubernatorem aut deputatum et Assistentes et eorum successores pro tempore existentes vel maiorem partem eorum assistencium pro aliquibus huiusmodi suis transgressionibus, abusibus et offensis commissis siue committendis, sicut predictum est, contra aliquem Actum, statutum, regulam vel ordinacionem factum aut imposterum fiendum, concernentem artem siue occupacionem mercature ; et quod bene liceat et licebit prefatis Gubernatori siue Deputato, Assistentibus et communitati societatis predicte et eorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus aut maiori parti eorum amouere, eiicere et expellere a societate predicta omnes et omnimodas huiusmodi personam et personas que commisserint aut perpetrauerint aliquam magnam transgressionem, abusum, offensam vel contemptum versus aliquem predictum actum, leges, statuta et ordinaciones factos vel faciendos, vt predictum est, in ea parte.

Ac eciam concessimus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefatis Gubernatori, assistentibus et societati mercatorum aduenturarum Ciuitatis Ebor' predicte et eorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus vel maiori parti eorundem quod ipsi habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et legittimam auctoritatem de tempore in tempus omnibus temporibus imposterum imperpetuum assignandi, constituendi, faciendi et ordinandi duos, tres aut plures scrutatores eiusdem societatis, qui omnibus temporibus imposterum de tempore in tempus, ad eorum beneplacitum et quandocumque eis visum fuerit idoneum et conueniens, inquirent et scrutari facient tam de omnibus et singulis personis de societate siue corporacione predicta existentibus quam de quibuscumque aliis subditis nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum infra Ciuitatem nostram Ebor' aut suburbium eiusdem

qui nunc exercent vel imposterum exercebunt mercaturam aliqui- YORK.
bus viis siue mediis, tam propter illicita pondera, mensuras et vlnas, quam eciam propter illicitas et fraudulentas merces et mercandisas; et quod predicti Gubernator vel deputatus et assistentes pro tempore existentes vel maior pars eorundem compellere possint aliquam personam siue aliquas personas existentes de societate predicta aut aliquem alium subditum nostrum ac heredum et successorum nostrorum in hac parte offendentem reparare et emendare eandem offensam, et pro delicto[1] commisso amerciare, mulctare vel imprisonare iuxta discrecionem dictorum Gubernatoris vel deputati et assistencium pro tempore existencium aut maioris partis eorum, modo et forma predictis.'

Furthermore, they may appoint an officer or officers to collect all amerciaments for offences thus committed and, in default of payment, may arrest any person or seize his goods and chattels. All are admonished to uphold the Society in the exercise of these concessions. Those who do this will merit the Queen's favour, while those who do otherwise will incur her anger.—(*Record Office*, A.D. 1581.
Patent Roll 23 Eliz. pars 4, mem. 20–22.)

This Company of Merchant Adventurers is still in existence[2].

YOUGHAL.

'Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Cum lane et flocci regni A.D. 1617.
nostri Hibernie antehac non fuerunt conuersi et operati in pannum et alias manifacturas, sicut lane et flocci huius regni nostri Anglie sunt et fuerunt, nec populi illius Regni nostri Hibernie negociati fuerunt, anglice *have bene sett on Worke*, in conuersione et manufactura eorundem, sed lane et flocci illi antehac tempora fuerunt transportati et exportati in partes exteras et alienas in exteris et alienis nauibus et vasibus, ad graue preiudicium vendicionis et vtteracionis pannorum et manufacturarum Regnorum nostrorum Anglie et Hibernie et in magnam depauperacionem subditorum nostrorum regni nostri Hibernie, qui seipsos in et circa operacionem

[1] MS. 'dil'co.'

[2] Cf. Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, pp. 1761–1762; Rep. MSS. Com. 1870, p. 110.

YOUGHAL. predictorum lanarum et floccorum exercere valeant et desiderant; Cumque lane dicti regni nostri Hibernie antehac tempora non fuerunt bene ordinate seu digeste nec secundum morem stapule operate et pro vesturis aptate, ex quo quodlibet genus lane conuersum foret in pannum abinde aptum et idoneum, sed fuerunt promiscue et indiuisim conuerse in diuersa genera manufacturarum, anglice vocatarum *Cadowes*, *Blancketts*, *ffrizes and course Rugges*, et in alias manufacturas parui valoris, ad permagnum et generale dampnum subditorum nostrorum ac deperditur[am] nostri in Customis et Subsidiis nostris,—Nos remedium congruum et reformacionem in premissis prouidentes et consulentes et ad intencionem quod lane illius regni nostri Hibernie fore possint stapulate, ordinate, digeste, divise et idonee facte pro omnibus generibus panni et aliarum manufacturarum secundum bonitatem et qualitatem cuiuslibet generis et qualitatem earundem lanarum, Quodque eedem lane valeant et possint esse sic stapulate, ordinate et diuise, vt meliori modo quo poterit forent operate, facte et conuerse in pannum et alias manufacturas infra predictum regnum nostrum Hibernie; ac pro meliori animacione subditorum nostrorum eiusdem regni nostri Hibernie ad nutriendum et fouendum quamplurimos oues diuersorum generum ac ad replendum et depascendum terras, agros et vasta sua idonea cum eisdem; Necnon pro meliori et ciciori vendicione ac vendicioni exposicione lanarum suarum ad bona et resonabilia precia ac pro incremento nauigacionis et nautorum infra dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie in et circa premissa,—Nobis bonum visum fuit et videtur dare, concedere et dignari Mercatoribus Stapule et Successoribus suis imposterum futur[is] ville nostre de Youghall' in Prouinicia Momonie infra regnum nostrum Hibernie inferius specificatis plenam, integram et liberam licenciam, potestatem et authoritatem exportandi et abcariandi extra predictam villam de Youghall' omnia genera lanarum, floccorum lanarum, et pellium ouium et agnorum mortuorum, anglice *Mortkynes*, fili lanei, pellium lanatorum et aliorum pellium, anglice vocatorum *Sherlinges*, *pelts & lamskyns*, et importandi, deponendi et exonerandi eadem ad eorum libitum ad Ciuitates et oppida inferius nominata tantummodo infra hoc regnum

nostrum Anglie. Et vt regalis nostra intencio in premissis pro bono et vtilitate dilectorum subditorum nostrorum vtrorumque dictorum regnorum nostrorum cicius, melius et efficacius perfici et effici possit,—Sciatis quod nos de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus, ordinamus et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus quod Nicholaus Galwan', Walterus Vnet, Willielmus llewelline, Lionellus Cranfeild Miles, Johannes Poyntes Miles, Ricardus Weston' Miles, Thomas Lake, Arthurus Lake, Nicholaus ffortescue, Ricardus Wright, Ricardus Galthorpe, Arthurus Kynnaston', Georgius Mole, Johannes Avery, Jacobus Coppinger, Thomas Ronayne, Edwardus Coppinger, Willielmus Noagle, Christmas Hertford', Johannes Rowley, Matheus ffloyer, Thomas Houldshipp, Johannes Gorman', Nicholaus Miiaghe, Pieres Miiaghe et Lancelotus Dalston', sint vna societas, communitas et corpus incorporatum de se [in] re et nomine; habeantque successionem perpetuam perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturam. Ac sint et erunt in re, facto et nomine vnum corpus incorporatum per se imperpetuum per nomen Maioris, Constabulariorum et Societatis Mercatorum Stapule ville de Youghall' in Prouincia nostra Momonie.' YOUGHAL.

Furthermore, the Society may annually elect a Mayor and two Constables of the Staple, who shall have the same powers as the Mayor and Constables of the Society of the Merchants of the Staple of England. They have power to plead and be impleaded in courts of law; to admit new members into the Society; to appoint and remove all officers of the Staple; to make all reasonable ordinances necessary for their good government, in like manner as the Merchants of the Staple of England; to freely deal in all kinds of wool, wool-fells, woolen thread, woolen flocks, sheepskins, 'mortkyns' and other skins known in English as 'sherlings, pelts and lambskyns' produced in Ireland, and to ship the same to London, Bristol, Chester, Barnstaple, Liverpool and Milthropp, paying on the same various customs, which are specified; to sell the said goods in the said towns and in all other places assigned for the staple of wool, notwithstanding the Statutes of 13 Henry

YOUGHAL. VIII. c. 22, 8 Henry VIII. c. 18, 11 Eliz. c. 10, 13 Eliz. c. 1, 13 Eliz. c. 4, or any other Statutes; to have charge of the King's beam for the weighing of the above-mentioned merchandize; to have all the laws and franchises enjoyed by the Society of the Merchants of the Staple of England; and to hold lands and tenements
A.D. 1617. not exceeding the clear annual value of £20.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 15 Jac. I, pars 10, No. 16.)[1]

[1] Cf. Caulfield, Council Book of Youghal, p. xxxii.

Supplementary Proofs and Illustrations.

ANDOVER[1].

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1279.

'Morespeche[2] in Vigilia epiphanie Anno regni regis Edwardi [I] septimo.

Stephanus Nuteflod petit societatem Gildanorum; habeat et faciat, etc.; et intrauit per lx.*s.*

Gilebertus miles petit quod possit habere Gildam Aubree filii Galfridi Garlik, quam proponit aue[rar]e; in misericordia; habeat, etc.

Radulphus Erchebaud in misericordia pro Johanne Messeger; vadiet coram sen[escallis] ii. solidos, et accipient vi.*d.* Quietus.

Johannes Horn petit vnam Gildam que fuit Willielmi Horn, aui sui, quam dedit Willielmo Scrapin, Auunculo suo, ad vitam suam et non ulterius; Petrus Scrapin ponit se super rotulum de illa Gilda; dicunt quod Petrus habet Jus ad illam Gildam per filium Willielmi, fratris sui.

Alexander Riche petit dare Margerie, cognate sue, Gildam que fuit Johannis de chelbacun'; habeat, etc.

Walterus Red petit locum in foro qui fuit Walteri, patris sui, quem locum Willielmus Goldston ei deforciat; habeat, sicut pater eius.

[1] King John's grant of the Gild to Andover (see above, p. 3) was confirmed by many of his successors,—Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1081.

[2] This membrane measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Though the writing is well preserved, it is difficult to decipher some of the words. To this and the other Andover Gild Rolls from which I give extracts below, the following general remarks will apply:—They are all parchments. Both sides are written upon, and all are well preserved, unless otherwise stated in the foot-notes. In the entries 'de placito transgressionis,' the nature of the offence is rarely recorded. All the Gild records, except the Manoloquium books, are catalogued in the Andover archives as No. 31, 'A large number of miscellaneous documents and papers.'

ANDOVER. De Willielmo Winter quomodo recedet et qualem gratiam habebit; dicunt quod hucusque tenuerunt eum pro libero, et tenebunt donec aliud fiat de illis.

Idem de Henrico Haunuil'. Idem de ceteris.

Thomas Spircoc per preces Gildanorum admittit senescalliam[1].

Potatio fiet die dominica post hokeday.

Idem[2] considerant quod sen[escalli] et iiii^{or}. Gildani intererunt ad coligendum debitum quod continetur in veteri rotulo, et quod habeant predictos denarios ad proximam potationem.

A.D. 1279. Morespeche die ueneris ante Festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni regis [Edw. I] septimo.

Auicia filia Alani petit Gildam que fuit Alani sutoris, patris sui. Dicunt quod bene sciunt qui heres est; et est in respectum usque proximam morespeche.

Walterus longus petit Gildam que fuit Acelote, sororis sue; habeat et faciat quod pertinet ad illam Gildam. Item, considerant [quod] idem Walterus soluet ariragia de Gilda quam dedit filie sue tanquam plegius. Walterus renunciat Gildam.

Petrus Golding petit dare vnam Gildam Ricardo Osward, illam Gildam que fuit Auicie filie Kel'; habeat et faciet que pertinent ad Gildam, et eciam sacramentum, quod non recipit; et inueniet plegios.

Memorandum, quod carnifices occasionentur, eo quod diuidunt carnes suas super diuersis Scabellis, unde probi homines conqueruntur. Dicunt quod quamuis plures emunt animalia plura uel vnum animal, uendatur super unum stallum et non super plures stallos, sub pena xii. *d.*

Item, de piscariis considerant quod nullum habeant extraneum participem, nisi sit de ista uilla, de re que sit vendita in ista uilla, sub pena xii. *d.*

De Thoma Fromund dicunt quod ipse et omnes alii qui sunt in libertate bene possunt emere de quibuscumque uolunt et munire venditores quod faciant consuetudinem.

Prouisum est quod nullus carpentarius emet meremium infra villam ad regratandum, sub pena amisionis meremii.

[1] Either this should read 'admittitur in senescalliam,' or 'admittit' stands for 'amittit.'

[2] I. e. 'Item.'

ANDOVER.

Item, nullus regratarius emet Gallinas, oua, capones, ancas, pullos, carnes, pisces, donec probi homines de uilla et de patria emerunt; et si inueniantur hoc facere, capietur in manus balliuorum ante primam, nec sub simultate debent emere ad opus aliorum per fraudem.

Item, prouisum est quod nullus in libertate uel extra quod nullus ponderabit filacium nec lanam donec bursa veniat foras, sub pena vi. *d.*

Potatio fiet die dominica post ascencionem domini.

Johannes Soeer' petit dare Gildam Johanni Picard; habeat et faciat que debet unus et alter; Picard dabit pro sacramento ii. solidos; soluit.

Petrus Red promittit vi. *d.*, vt possit habere locum suum quem Solide tenet, qui quidem itus fuit Thome Solide. Dicunt quod idem Solide ueniet et respondeat de quo tenet, si iuste in parte dei; sin autem, dictus Petrus habebit, si ius habet.—Idem Petrus soluit vi. *d.*, die veneris proxima post Festum sancte Lucie.

Magister Johannes petit dare Gildam que fuit Claricie Gos Willielmo, Fratri suo; habeat et faciet quod facere debet.

Alexander Riche petit Justicium in gildam que fuit Roberti Cole, sicut heres suus, per unum Thomam, qui fuit filius Agmundi marescalli; habeat et faciat, saluo jure omnium.

Thomas Riche petit locum in foro qui fuit Thome Breghe, aui aui sui; habeat et gaudeat.

Johannes I[n]gulf distringatur pro Johanne Robin, et est in misericordia; plegii uolunt quod distringatur, et soluat misericordiam vi. *d.*; soluit. Quietus.

Proxima morespeche die martis post ascencionem ~~domini~~ A.D. 1279. ~~M°. CC°.~~ Anno regni regis Edwardi septimo.

Johannes de Wimeledon' petit dare vnam Gildam, etc., fratri suo; dicunt quod uolunt scire que Gilda est; et si poterit Juste Intrare, bene concedunt. Memorandum.

Quod Walterus de Werewelle resignauit Gildam suam Johanni Osward, illam Gildam quam dedit cum Juliana Osward, cognata sua, ad vitam predicte Juliane. Memorandum.

ANDOVER.

Valentinus petit dare Gildam, que fuit Sibille, filie sue ; ponitur in respectum usque ad proximam morespeche.

Ricardus Goudlac petit dare Gildam que fuit Roberti fratris sui Johanni fratri suo ; habeat et faciat quod facere debet.

Thomas Beupaỳn ponit se super Forwrdmannos quod non tenetur aliquid super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit soluere suum hans. Dicunt quod illud quod inuenitur in thesauro [1] non potest contradici nec debet, et si uult sequi et soluere que debet, habeat ; sin autem, capiatur in manus Gildanorum.

Margeria Gode petit gratiam Gildanorum, eo quod ignoranter experta est De Gilda quam Alexander ei dederat. Dicunt quod per licenciam Alexandri habebit Gildam Roberti Cole, que considerata est predicto Alexandro.

Nigellus Richensam petit dare vnam Gildam Petro filio Ade le Wite ; habeat, et faciant quod non dant, neque recipit.'

A.D. 1280.

'Proxima Morespeche [2] die veneris post festum purificacionis anno regni regis Edwardi [I] octauo.

[Three more petitions concerning admission to the Gild.]

Querela.

Simon Sumer queritur super Johannem Brun et petit, etc. ; et habet diem ad probandum die veneris ad xv. dies, si poterit probare bene quid per tres Gildanos ; sin autem, Johannes faciet sicut curia considerabit.

Stephanus Wluel facit se essoniari per Walterum Chafin de communi sumonicione.

[Two petitions to transfer gilds, 'dare gildam.']

Querela Stephani Orpede super Stephanum Wluel.

[Two more entries similar to this follow.]

Ricardus Cor [3] de Hungerford petit societatem Gildanorum ; habeat et faciat que facere debet ; pro quo Alexander soluit dimidiam marcam.

Johannes Ingulf in misericordia quia retraxit se versus Petrum Scrapin, de quo querelatur.

[1] MS. 'thesharo.'

[2] 13 by 7 inches ; slightly injured ; the meetings of 12 Edward [I] are recorded on the dorse.

[3] ? Coi.

Consideratum est per forwardmannos quod Thomas le Riche erit pincerna de domo superiori. ANDOVER.

Item, monstratum fuit quod sutores istius uille et alii uenditores sotular' [the entry is not completed in the MS.].

Proxima Morespeche die veneris ante festum beate Lucie Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi [I] xii°. A.D. 1283.

Willielmus Ingulf optulit se uersus Johannem le May apparentem, et petunt prece parcium diem amoris, et habent.

[Two petitions concerning admission.]

Proxima Morgespech die veneris proxima post festum sancti Gregorii anno Edwardi regis xii°. A.D. 1284.

Johannes le May uersus Willielmum Ingulf de placito transgressionis, et habent diem usque ad proximam Morgespeche. Essoniatus.

[Three entrance petitions.]

Concessum est per consideracionem gildanorum quod Magister Adam Richemund quod habeat tota [vita sua] vinarium ad domum sancti Johannis pro xii. denariis soluendis fratribus et sororibus dicte [domus], si dicti fratres et sorores concenciant; habeat et gaudeat et faciat iura domus.

Proxima Morspech die Mercurii proxima post festum Palmarum anno Edwardi regis xii°. A.D. 1284.

[Two entrance petitions.]

Prouisum est ex consideracione formannorum quod potacio fiet die dominica proxima post Hokeday.

Memorandum, quod Alexander Riche habet in custodia sua de denariis gildarum xiiii.*s.* ix.*d.*

Prouisum est quod omne marettum ponitur in seu[er]allo a festo Pasche usque in festo sancti Petri qui dicitur ad uincula; et sunt custodes Alexander Riche, Thomas Spircoc et Thomas le Riche.

Morspech die Martis proxima post invencionem sancte crucis anno Edwardi regis xii°.' A.D. 1284.

[Five entrance petitions.]

'Morgespeche[1] Gildanorum de Andeuere die Veneris in festo

[1] Originally 13 by 8 inches; almost one half of the membrane is now wanting.

ANDOVER.

Sancti Edmundi Episcopi anno regni regis Edwardi [I] vicesimo' is the last heading on a portion of a membrane which originally

A.D.1289-92. contained the record of six meetings held in the years 17–20 Edward [I]. Most of the entries related to admissions to the Gild. Two ordinances were passed, but the membrane is so much mutilated that they cannot be deciphered.

A.D. 1296. 'Poruu[1] est, le Mekerdẏ en la veylle de la seynt Lucie en le An du Rengne le Reẏ Edward [I] vynt et sink, par les seneschaus e seus ke sunt en la Gilde Marchaunte, ke nul homme ne deẏt desoremes Gilde vendre ne doner vtre le tirs degre, e ceus paerent demẏ Mark a la Meẏsun; e si le pere le done a son fys, il paera deus soȝ.

A.D. 1297. [There was a 'morghespeche' on Friday preceding Ascension-day, 25 Edward [I], and another on Friday next after the festival of Dionysius in the same year. Two transfers of gilds took place at the former and two more at the latter.]

A.D. 1298. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dunstani Anno xxvi°.

Ricardus le Curpse petit societatem Gildanorum.

Dulcia Leiard petit Gildam que fuit Isabelle Syward, sororis sue.

ii.s. Thomas Remond petit gildam que fuit Petri Remond, patris sui; habeat et faciat Jura.

ii.s. Thomas le Riche petit quod possit dare gildam que fuit Walteri le Wẏse Alicie, vxori eius. Idem Thomas habet duas. Habeat alteram et faciat Jura.

Johannes[2] Hughet petit gildam que fuit W., fratris sui; habeat.

ii.s. Thomas Gulde petit quod possit dare i. gildam Auicie, vxori eius; habeat et faciat Jura.

Amicia filia Henrici Goudghir petit gildam patris sui; habeat et faciat Jura.

[1] 19 by 6½ inches. On a small, narrow slip sewed to this membrane are twenty-seven names, 'Jur[atus]' being placed after all but three.

[2] MS. 'Joh'e.'

Johannes Astild petit gildam que fuit Petri Alayn; habeat et gaudeat. ANDOVER.

Dulcia Leiard petit quod possit dare gildam Emme, filie sue; ii.s. habeat et faciat Jura.

Johannes Hughet petit reward gildanorum de eo quod Johannes Spirekoc vendidit locum ad gildam suam spectantem, dummodo idem Johannes Hughet fuit in custodia.

[Five more entrance petitions.]

Morghespeche die Lune in festo translacionis Sancti Nicholai Anno xxviii°. A.D. 1300.

[Five petitions for membership.]

Mattheus Erchebaud petit quod possit dare alteram gildam suam Waltero, filio suo. respectu.

Johannes Houe[1] et Auicia, vxor eius, queruntur de vxore J. Hathewlf in placito quod eadem eis deforciat vnum locum.

Memorandum de Dimidia Marca que remanet in manu Ade de Marisco de Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dunstani Anno xxvi°.

[A woman seeks a gild in the name of her son; and John Aldred finds a surety to prosecute H. Cheke.]

Morghespeche die veneris in festo Sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani Anno xxix°. A.D. 1301.

Felicia, vxor Johannis Hathewlf, uersus Johannem Houe et Auiciam, vxorem eius, de placito vnius placee pertinentis ad gildam mercatoriam, per Jacobum Prat.

[Seventeen entrance petitions follow; in the margin opposite one of them are the words, 'Vacat quia alius heres.']

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia Annunciacionis beate Marie Anno xxix°. A.D. 1301.

Consideratum est quod omnes busseli, lagene vini et seruisie, et omnes alie Mensure sigillantur cum singno domini Regis in Ebdomoda Pasche ad vltimum; et si qua predictarum Mensurarum sine singno imposterum inueniatur, capiatur, et ille cuius Mensura fuerit grauiter amercietur.

Consideratum est insuper quod bestie nullius intrent Cimi-

[1] ? Hone.

ANDOVER. terium nec ibi pascantur; set si prior uel vicarius herbagium velint possidere, metant et asportant pro voluntate.

Consideratum est insuper quod Ricardus Kyng reddat compotum suum de ouibus et eorum exitibus ecclesie nostre die Jouis in septimana Pasche.

Consideratum est quod telonium tenentium Alberti de Tarent' capiatur, videlicet de Hussebu[rne] et alibi.

Consideratum est quod mangne campane non pulsantur nisi pro morte hominis plenam etatem habentis, et hoc vsque dee3; et quod alie minime campane pro puero vii. annorum intestato.

Consideratum est quod Mariscus ponatur in defensionem a die Annunciacionis beate Marie vsque ad Ascencionem domini. Ita quod nullius porci nec alie bestie ibidem intrent vsque diem predictum.

A.D. 1302. Morghespeche Die Jouis in festo Sancti Petri in cathedra anno tricesimo.

Memorandum, quod cum Hospitale Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Andeuere tenebatur domino Johanni Barefot capellano in sexaginta solidis sterlingorum, dictus Johannes remisit toti communitati de Andeuere de anno vicesimo octauo, nono et tricesimo, pro viginta solidis.

Willielmus filius Rogeri Asselin dat Petro, fratri suo, vnam gildam liberam mercatoriam; habeat et gaudeat, pro introitu dimidiæ marcæ; plegius, Nicholaus Selide.

Willielmus Porekyr dat Johanni filio Agnetis vnam gildam; habeat et gaudeat, pro introitu dimidiæ marcæ; plegii, Nicholaus Selide, Johannes Astil.'

A.D. 1302. 'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [I] xxx°.

Philippus le Ryche petit nomine vxoris sue gildam que fuit Petri atte Welle vt proximus heres.

Habeat et dedit dimidiam marcam. Petrus le Frye petit quod posset dare Josepho de Wherewelle gildam suam, q[uia] nepos eius in secundo gradu.

[1] 15 by 8 inches.

Johannes Attebrýgende petit Societatem Gildanorum. Plegii J. le Whýte, N. Selýde et J. Goude. ANDOVER. respectu.

Stephanus Foghel petit quod posset dare Gildam que fuit matris sue Roberto, fratri suo; habeat, etc. Dimidia marca.

[Twelve brief entries follow, similar to the above, being petitions for admission or for the transfer of membership. There is also mentioned a plea against the widow of Henry Cheke, 'in placito vnius Gilde.']

Prouisum est per forwardmannos quod Johannes Spirekoc, Petrus de Marisco, Philippus le Rýche, Nicholaus Spirekoc, Johannes Oriold, Adam de Marisco et Willielmus Kýng, supervideant loca et ordinaciones et emendas, provt viderint melius expedire pro tota Communitate.

Petrus le Frýe det domui ii.*s.* pro introitu Gilde Roberti, fratris sui, q[uia] Custumarius; istud statutum obseruetur de omnibus custumariis hereditar[ie] intrantibus. Plegius, J. de Ponenton'.

Albreda, vxor Thome le Rýde, det pro introitu gilde sue Jura domus; plegius, Adam de Marisco. respectu.

Christina, vxor Willielmi Osward, petit quod posset dare gildam suam Willielmo, viro suo; habeat ad totam vitam suam, et det Jura domus. Det dimidia marca.

Thomas Red petit quod possit dare gildam suam Roberto le Whýte, nepoti suo; habeat, etc.; plegii, Thomas Stur et Johannes le Whýte. Dimidia marca.

Johannes Flýgham in misericordia pro transgressione facta Alexandro le Skýnnere; plegii, R. Walklýn et J. Goude, Junior. xii. *d.*

Willielmus Auncel' in misericordia pro transgressione facta Johanni Ernoue; plegius, R. Picard. xii. *d.*

Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno xxx° primo [Edwardi I.] A.D. 1302.

Alexander le Skýnnere uersus Johannem Flygham de placito transgressionis, per Jacobum Prat. Aff[idat].

[Five petitions relating to membership, and two fines for transgressions.]

Johannes Sausir in misericordia quia defecit de lege sua uersus Martinum Fabrum. vi. *d.*

ANDOVER.

Alexander le Skýnnere facit defectum uersus Johannem Flýgham in placito transgressionis; ideo dist[ringatur].

Johannes Osward petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam Johanni, fratri suo.

[Two petitions concerning new members.]

Alex. le Skýnnere in misericordia pro pluribus defactibus factis uersus Johannem Flýgham[1].

Consideratum est per omnes foreworwannos quod vidue, dummodo se tenuerint sine marito, quiete sint de omni consuetudine,

A.D. 1302. facta consideracione die veneris proxima post festum beati Nicholai anno Regni Regis Edwardi xxxi°.

A.D. 1303. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Anno xxxi° [Edw. I].

vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Magister Johannes Asse petit quod posset dare gildam suam Rogero de Clatford Juniori et Alicie vxori eius et heredibus ipsius Alicie; habeant, etc.; plegii, R. Picard et Johannes Goude.

[Five new members, the fee being in most cases 60*s.* Also two transfers of membership.]

Thomas Selýde, Johannes de Ponýnton', Johannes Spirekoc, Thomas le Rýche, Henricus de Morton', Willielmus de Templo, Nicholaus Selyde, Philippus le Rýche, Petrus de Marisco, Willielmus Lucas, Johannes Osward, Johannes Oriold, Robertus de Elledon', Johannes Goude senior, Johannes le Whýte, electi sunt ad prestandum fidele consilium et auxilium, quocienscumque necesse fuerit, pro libertate saluanda.

Memorandum, quod Johannes Spirekoc rec[epit] de Rogero Ingulf xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.*, et de Johanne attebrýgende xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.*, et de Petro Goldýng vi.*d.* Summa liii.*s.* x.*d.*'

A.D. 1303. 'Morghespeche[2] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe anno xxxi° [Edw. I].

Memorandum de lv.*s.* ix.*d.* remanentibus in manibus Ballivorum, Johannis Spirekoc, Petri de Marisco et Ade de Marisco, prout patet in diuersis bilettis, qui sunt in manibus eorum.'

[1] There is a blank space in the MS. between this and the following entry.

[2] 13 by 7 inches.

[Five petitions to enter the Fraternity or to transfer gilds follow. For the former the fee was still 60*s*. ANDOVER.

At a 'morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of St. Luke 'anno xxxi°,' there were eight petitions similar to the preceding. 'Thomas Remond reddidit gildam suam Domui ad opus Radulphi Coci et Johanne, vxoris sue, sororis dicti Thome, et heredum ipsius Johanne; habeat et faciat Jura domus.' Each of the six new members admitted presented four pledges. A.D. 1303.

On the dorse of the same membrane is the record of five morghespeche-meetings, held on the Fridays next after the festivals of St. Matthias, 32 [Edw. I]; the deposition of St. Swithin, 32 [Edw. I]; the translation of the blessed Thomas, 32 [Edw. I]; St. Luke the Evangelist, 32 [Edw. I]; and on Friday in the festival of St. Vincent, 33 [Edw. I]. There are six, eight, one, one, and seven entries respectively, almost all of them petitions similar to those already given. Here are the most interesting :—]

'Johannes Arnoue petit quod possit dare alteram Gildam suam, videlicet, illam que (*sic*) habet hereditarie, Waltero fratri suo' (32 Edward I). A.D. 1304.

'Adam Vicar' receptus est in gildam mercatoriam, habendam ad totam vitam suam' (32 Edward I).

'Ricardus Walklŷn optulit se uersus J. Flygham non apparentem; ideo preceptum est quod distringatur' (32 Edward I).

'Johannes Broun et Matillida, vxor eius, vadiant emendas Ballivis, pro eo quod q[ueritur] de eisdem iniuste Domine Marie filie R[egis] et Domino J. de Bŷnstede' (33 Edward I). A.D. 1305.

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Vincencii anno xxxv^to^ [Edw. I]. A.D. 1307.

Rogerus le Schetere petit gildam que fuit Philippi, fratris sui; habeat et det Balliuis ii.*s*., et Senescallis xii.*d*.

Johannes Broun uersus W. Begaunt de placito debiti, vnde lex per W. Lucas. Idem W. optulit se uersus eundem in placito predicto; et habent diem ad proximam.

[1] 20½–23 by 6½ inches.

ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Mathie Apostoli anno supradicto.

A.D. 1307.

Consideratum est quod Willielmus Begaunt recuperet uersus Johannem Broun iii.*s.* vi.*d.* per defectum ipsius; et remanet in misericordia.

Johannes Chire dat vnam Gildam, que fuit Valentini, Rogero fratri suo; et idem dabit dimidiam marcam; plegii, J. Chyre et J. de Aqua.

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii pape anno supradicto.

[Two entrance petitions.]

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marci Ewangeliste anno supradicto.

Thomas Gulde uersus Rogerum le Schetere de placito detencionis cuiusdam Loci, per J. Saucir. Idem Rogerus optulit se uersus eundem de eodem; et habent diem die veneris sequenti.

Rogerus Selyde petit quod possit dare gildam suam cum loco adiacente Thome Haẏwode et Agneti, filie ipsius Rogeri, et heredibus de corpore ipsius Agnetis procreatis; et testificatum est per N. Selẏde et W. Flemẏng quod predictus T. est liber homo; ideo predicta gilda concessa est eisdem, ut predicitur; et faciat Jura domus; plegii, Nicholaus Selyde, Willielmus Flemẏng, Ricardus Kẏng.

dimidia marca.

i. marca. Ricardus Harold petit societatem gildanorum; habeat et faciat Jura domus; plegii, Robertus de Wodynton', Thomas Stur, Johannes Astild et Philippus Riche.

Galfridus le Skẏnnere reddidit in Manus gildanorum gildam suam; et habet ii.*s.*

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo translacionis beati Ricardi anno xxxv^to^.

Rogerus Ingulf uersus Petrum Asselyn de placito transgressionis per W. Lucas. Idem Petrus optulit se uersus eundem Rogerum in placito predicto; et habent diem ad proximam, videlicet, hodie in xv.

Misericordia. Robertus Smalhach vadiat emendas de eo quod arestauit J.

Goude, contra constitucionem Gildanorum ; plegii, R. de Clatford et P. le Ryche. ANDOVER.

Johannes le faỳt de Andeuere petit societatem Gildanorum ; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno xxxv^to^. A.D. 1307.

[Two pleas of transgression.]

Petrus Asselỳn optulit se uersus Rogerum Ingulf non apparentem in placito transgressionis ; ideo distringatur per libertatem suam quousque inuenerit plegios.

[One admission to the Gild.]

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie anno primo. A.D. 1308.

[Three petitions to transfer gilds.]

Willielmus Gilbe in misericordia pro Petro le Beyr. Misericordia, iiii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Anno Regni Regis Edwardi secundo. A.D. 1308.

Thomas Gulde uersus Rogerum le Schutere de placito detencionis cuiusdam loci.

[Three petitions for the gildship.]

Johannes Flygham conuictus est quod maledixit Nicholaum de Holte ; ideo vadiet eidem emendas, et remaneat in misericordia ; plegii, N. Selyde et P. de Marisco.

Prouisum est quod nullus Carnifex decetero vendat Carnes Coccas, nec eius vxor, sub pena dimidie Marce.

Item, prouisum est quod nullus cocus nec alii extranei decetero emant pissem recentem, Capones, gallos, Ancas nec alia Volatilia nec Oua, antequam prima pulsatur, sub pena xii.*d.* Et si secundo conuicantur super hoc, habeant collistrigium ; et ad hoc assingnantur R. Walklyn et Robertus de Elledene.

Auicia, vxor Johannis le Knyst, petit quod possit dare gildam suam, que fuit Alicie la blake, Jacobo filio suo ; habeat et gaudeat.

[At a 'morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of the translation of Thomas the Martyr, 4 Edward [II], 'Thomas le Drapir de Wollop' was allowed to enter the Gild for 6*os.*, finding four sureties.] A.D. 1310.

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1310. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto.

Robertus Becke petit societatem Gildanorum.

Memorandum, quod debentur Communitati lv.*s.* x.*d.*, de quibus in tallagiis xxxii.*s.* vi.*d.* Item J. Spirekoc respondit de x.*s.*, et J. Chyre xiii.*s.* iiii.*d.* Vnde debentur Capellano Sancti Johannis xxviii.*s.*; et sic remanent xxvii.*s.* x.*d.* ad respondendum Communitati.'

A.D. 1308. 'Morghespeche[1] tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancte Katerine Anno Regis Edwardi [II] Secundo.

[Eleven petitions concerning membership.]

A.D. 1309. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Converscionis beati Pauli Anno Supradicto.

Memorandum, quod Johannes dictus sutor, Capellanus, dat Luminari beati Johannis Baptiste ad domum beati Johannis[2] duas Libras Cere, percipiendas de Galfrido Triturator' et vxore eius pro quodam prato in Chur[c]hstret ad totam vitam eorum per Magistrum domus Sancti Johannis; et post decessum predictorum Galfridi et vxoris eius, pratum predictum remanet domui Sancti Johannis imperpetuum.

Memorandum, quod Johannes Custos domus Sancti Johannis resignauit[3] Comunitati omne Jus quod habuit racione custodie predicte domus tali condicione quod Idem Johannes remanet frater in domo predicta ad totam vitam suam.

[Next are recorded two admissions to the Gild at the 'morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, 2 Edward [II], and two more on Friday preceding Michaelmas, 3 Edward [II], the payment in each case being 60*s.*]

A.D. 1309. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Andree Apostoli Anno supradicto [3 Edw. II].

Rogerus Ingulf vadiat Gilde Mercatorie vnam pipam vini,

[1] 16 by $6\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[2] For a brief account of the Hospital of St. John, see Woodward, Hampshire, iii. 167–170; Monast. Anglic., vi. 761.

[3] MS. 'resinguit.'

precii xx.*s.*; soluend[o] mediet[atem] citra festum Pasche, et alia medietas ponitur in respectu prout se gerit contra Q[ueren]-tem; plegii, J. de Ponenton' et Nicholaus de Holte. ANDOVER.

Radulphus de Wotton' petit quod possit dare gildam que fuit J. fratris sui, Alicie filie sue; habeat et Gaudeat; plegii, Thomas Stur et Radulphus de Wotton'.

Thomas Spirekoc dat vnam Gildam cum Loco adiacente Rogero filio suo; habeat et Gaudeat.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Circum- A.D. 1310.
cisionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] tercio.

Ricardus Kỳng in misericordia quia retraxit se uersus Johannem Goude Juniorem in placito transgressionis; plegius, Johannes Goude predictus.

Johannes Goude Junior in misericordia, quia non est presens uersus Ricardum Kỳng in placito transgressionis; plegius, dictus R. Kỳng.

Willielmus atte Schamele uersus Willielmum Quenỳld de placito Essoniatus.
transgressionis per Robertum Capellanum.

Willielmus Quenỳld uersus Willielmum atte Schamele esson- Affidabit
iatus in placito transgressionis, per Rogerum atte Wode. citra proximam.

Johannes de Escote petit quod possit dare Gildam suam respectu.
Hereberto filio suo; ponitur in respectu citra proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post Epiphaniam A.D. 1310.
domini Anno supradicto.

Willielmus Garscoỳn in misericordia pro Willielmo atte Schamele; plegii, N. Selyde et J. Goude Junior.

[At the meetings held Friday next after the festival of St. Vincent, 3 Edward [II], and Friday next before All Saints, 5 Edward A.D. 1310.
[II], there were in all five petitions for admission.] A.D. 1311.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1311.
Martini Anno supradicto.

Thomas Cole de Wollop intrat per lx.*s.* per plegium Johannis Soluit i. marcam.
Goude senioris, Nicholai Selỳde, Johannis Osward et Johannis Goude Junioris.

Nicholaus de Holte electus est Senescallus vna cum Henrico de Mortone.

ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii pape Anno quinto.

A.D. 1312.

ii.*s.*

Johannes de Escote petit quod possit dare gildam suam Huberto filio suo; habeat, etc.

Prouisum est per Consideracionem Gildanorum ne aliqua braciatrix vendat amodo Seruisiam nisi per Mensuras sigillatas de communi Sigillo, sub pena ii.*s.*; et hoc citra festum Pasche proximo sequens quod omnes Mensure sint sigillate, sub pena predicta.

A.D. 1312.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marci ewangeliste Anno supradicto.

Dimidia marca.

Henricus de Mortone petit quod possit dare vnam gildam quam emit de domo Ricardo filio suo; habeat et faciat Jura domus; plegii, dictus Henricus, Johannes Wlfel, W. Lucas et R. Picard.'

[Two others entered the Gild at this meeting, each paying the 'jura domus, videlicet, lx.*s.*']

A.D. 1312.

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Augustini Anno Regis Edwardi [II] v^to^.

Soluet i. marcam ad festum S. Mich.

Henricus de Mortone petit societatem Gildanorum; habeat, etc., et intrat per lx.*s.*

Dimidia marca; habet diem usque ad festum S. Mich.

Ricardus Snow petit quod possit dare vnam gildam Waltero, fratri suo, que est in domo inferiori; habeat et faciat Jura domus; plegii, Willielmus Lacy et Ricardus Snow.

A.D. 1312.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo translacionis beati Edmundi Anno supradicto.

[Two transfers of gilds to relatives.]

Memorandum, quod remanent in manibus R. Haunuỳle iiii.*s.* viii.*d.*

A.D. 1312.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Abbatis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto.

[1] 10 by $5\frac{1}{2}$–6 inches; written on one side only. This membrane is tied together with eight others, i.e., those of 6–15 Edward II and 21–22 Edward III.

[Two admissions to the Gild; fee, 60*s.* each.] ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris proxima post festum Circumcisionis Domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto. A.D. 1313.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris in crastino Sancti Petri Apostoli quod dicitur in Cathedra, Anno sexto. A.D. 1313.

Robertus Picard, Johannes Picard, Johannes Goude, filius Thome Goude senioris, et Willielmus le Wilde manuceperunt quilibet pro toto ad acquietandum Robertum le Haunuile de omnibus dampnis et expensis, si que uel quas sustinuerit occasione cuiusdam scripti quinque marcarum eisdem liberati, quod scriptum idem Robertus habuit in custodia per extradicionem Erch. Boniare petentis et Willielmi Capoun debentis.

Adam de Pontfreyt intrat in Gildam Mercatorum pro lx.*s.*; plegii, Johannes Osward, Edm. de Tangelighe, Ph. Dighere et Joh. Chire.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Ambrosii Anno supradicto.' A.D. 1313.

[One transfer of a gild to a relative.]

'Anno[1] Regis Edwardi [II] vi^to^. et vii^to^.

Plegii J. Wlfel,—Rogerus de Clatford, Petrus Asselyn, Henricus de Mortone, J. Goode senior.

Plegii J. Osward,—Rob. Picard, Thomas Spirekoc, Joh. Chyre, Joh. Aldred.

Johannes Goude senior est ad legem se vi^ta^. manu quod non procurauit Malum fieri Johanni de Ponenton', nec ipsum contempsit, die Sancti Stephani Anno v^to^., nec in crastino; plegius, J. Osward.

Philippus Brykeuile vadiat J. de Ponenton' emendas de transgressione sibi facta; [four sureties].

Johannes Stur est ad legem se vi^ta^. manu quod non venit die Sancti Stephani Anno v^to^. cero nec in crastino in Andeuere et ipsum et familiam suam insultauit, verberauit nec wlnerauit, nec

[1] 10½ by 6½ inches.

ANDOVER. per procuracionem suam Malum recepit, nec ipsum contempsit, sicut queritur; plegii, R. Capellanus et Thomas Stur.

[John Picard and Thomas Lacy are 'ad legem' for the same offence; and John Wolfel and John the son of Thomas Goude are pledged to make amends to John Ponenton for transgressing against him.]

Idem Johannes vadiat Nicholao Selyde emendas de eo quod ipsum contempsit vocando ipsum bribour, latronem et Ribaldum, et quod ipsum verberauit, wlnerauit et maletractauit; [four sureties].

Johannes Picard vadiat eidem N. emendas de transgressione sibi facta; plegii, R. Picard et P. Asselyn.

Preceptum est summonere Jacobum le Knyst ad respondendum N. Selyde ad proximam in placito transgressionis.

A.D. 1313. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Simonis et Jude Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Septimo.

[One admission to the Gild; fee, 60*s*.]

A.D. 1313. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi vii^mo^.

[Six entries concerning membership.]

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum quod si aliquis tenens domini Regis obierit extra Manerium domini Regis, ~~dominus feodi illius vbi obierit habeat melius auerium quod~~ Balliui domini Regis, qui pro tempore fuerint, habeant secundum melius auerium, facta ordinacione die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi septimo.

A.D. 1314. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi septimo.

[Seven petitions for admission.]

Johannes Saucer, Robertus Pycard, Willielmus Lacy, Philippus Brykeuylle, Rogerus Robyn, obligant se daturos communitati x.*s*. pro eo quod omnes ferri emptores et venditores remanent et stabunt apud la Wych.'

'Morghespeche[1] tenta dic veneris proxima post festum Sancti Kenelmi Martiris Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Octauo. ANDOVER. A.D. 1314.

Rogerus Ingulf est ad legem uersus Gildanos de quibusdam articulis super eum inpositis secundum ordinacionem Gildanorum, per plegium Johannis Goude et Johannis Saucer.

Edmundus de Tangelye est ad legem uersus Johannem de Ponẏnton' quod non inprisonauit Johannem Porkere, Manupastum dicti Johannis de Ponynton', sicut ei inponit secundum ordinacionem Gildanorum.

Dies datus est inter Nicholaum de Holte, Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Wolfel, querentes, et Joh. de Ponynton', deforciantem, citra diem dominicam, per visum Will. vicarii, Hen. de Mortone et Joh. Goude ex parte predictorum, et per visum Ricardi de Marisco, Egidei le Poer et Nich. Selyde ex parte Joh. de Ponynton', sub hac forma quod partes alternatim affidauerint fidem eorum quod stabunt ad ordinacionem predictorum.

Johannes Lotẏn vadiauit Edm. de Tangelye emendas per visum predictorum et ordinacionem, si inueniatur culpabilis.

Philippus le Dyghere vadiat Communitati emendas pro eo quod tenuit faldam suam contra ordinacionem et defencionem Communitatis, per plegium Rob. Pycard et Joh. Goude Junioris.

Philippus Brykeuylle vadiat Communitati emendas pro simili, per plegium Rob. Pycard et Will. Lacy.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Anno regni regis Edwardi viii°. A.D. 1314.

Nicholaus Selyde vadiauit communitati dimidiam marcam pro eo quod oues sue pascebant pasturam de Andeuere, et falde sue stant in Campis de Enham; plegii, Joh. Osward et Rob. Pycard; et nichilominus preceptum est quod predictus N. faciat remouere faldas suas, sub pena predicta. dimidia marca.

Rogerus Ingulf est ad legem se xii^a. Manu uersus Gildanos de quibus articulis super eum inpositis; et habet diem ad proximam, per plegios predictos.

Robertus de Woudẏnton' queritur uersus Rogerum Ingulf in

[1] 11 by 7½ inches.

ANDOVER. placito diffamacionis; et est ad legem se uersus eundum Robertum secundum ordinacionem predictam.

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum ordinatum est quod Joh. de Wymbeldon' distringatur per libertatem suam veniendum ad proximam ad respondendum Communitati super diuersis articulis.

Ordinatum est quod nullus resettet Mulierem neque hominem ad glenandum, dummodo possint deseruire victum et stipendium, sub pena ii.*s.* prius ordinata.

Adhuc ordinatum est quod nullus ducat aliqua animalia in communia pastura de Andeuere, nisi essent nutrita et sustenta apud Andeuere in tempore hyemali.

A.D. 1314. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Fidis virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii°.

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum Capiatur libertas Joh. de Ponynton' in manus Senescallorum, pro eo quo dictus Johannes implacitat visinos suos in curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, antequam Jus ei deseratur in Curia propria, contra ordinacionem Gildanorum et contra sacramentum suum proprium.

A.D. 1314. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dionisii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii°.

respectu. Thomas de Rumbrygge petit societatem Gildanorum, et ponatur in respectu.

Solu[et] ii. marcas. Adam Blok petit societatem Gildanorum; ponatur in respectu quousque ad proximam Morghespeche. Postea forwardini venerunt et concordati sunt, et concessum est ei; habeat et gaudeat; plegii, Ric. Snow et Will. Lacy.'

[At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of St.
A.D. 1315. Michael 'in monte tumba,' 9 Edward [II], there was one petition for admission. At another meeting held on Monday next
A.D. 1315. after the feast of St. Luke, one person entered the Gild; and 'Thomas le Breghe est ad legem se via. Manu uersus Senescallos Libertatis quod non cooperuit alios Custumarios per Libertatem suam; plegius de lege, Edm. le Breghe.']

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Natalis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Nono. ANDOVER.

Henricus de Mortone optulit se uersus Johannem Kyng non apparentem in placito firme; ideo distringatur. A.D. 1315.

[At a 'Morghespeche' held on Friday next after the purification of the Virgin Mary, there were four applications for admission.] A.D. 1316.

Johannes filius et heres Ricardi Kyng vadiat Henrico de Mortone xx.*s.* pro arreragiis firme de Andeuere de tempore Ricardi Kyng et Henr. de Mortone, nuper Balliuorum, soluendos eidem Henrico ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximo sequens, per plegium Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Osward.

[At a 'Morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of St. Matthias, 9 Edward [II], there was a plea concerning the detention of a place ('unius loci'); and John Beuchamp was admitted to the Gild.] A.D. 1316.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Georgii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Nono. A.D. 1316.

Ordinatum est quod quilibet Carnifex extraneus veniat quolibet die in septimana et vendat Merces suas decetero in villa de Andeuere, et quod emant et mactant in eadem villa pro voluntate sua. Ita quod faciant Balliuis Libertatis de Andeuere consuetudinem, prout decet.

[One entrance petition; and a person appears 'in placito detencionis vnius loci.']

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marci Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Nono. A.D. 1316.

Johannes de Ponynton' uersus Matillidam la Clothmangere de placito detencionis vnius loci, per Johannem Scrapyn, Capellanum. Essoniatus.

Henricus de Mortone vadiat Communitati emendas pro eo quod vendidit vinum contra ordinacionem; [two sureties].

Johannes Porker senior vadiat Communitati emendas pro eo quod vendidit ceruisiam contra ordinacionem, etc.; plegius, Rog. Robyn.

Alicia atte Schamele vadiat Communitati emendas pro simili; plegii, Will. Lacy et Rob. de Wodynton'.

[1] 16 by 9½ inches.

ANDOVER.

Ricardus Arnold summonitus ad respondendum Communitati non venit; ideo Capiatur Libertas in manu domus, quousque, etc.

Will. Flemyng vadiat Communitati emendas pro simili vt supra; plegius, Thomas Stuer.

Joh. Gautroc vadiat pro simili; plegius, J. Kyng.

C. le Calewe vadiat pro simili; plegii, N. de Holte et J. Spircok.

Ricardus de Cutecumbe vadiat pro eo quod vendidit per mensuram non sigillatam; plegii, R. Capellanus et R. Shutere.

[Four others are to make emends 'pro simili'].

Johannes Kyng in misericordia pro eo quod vendidit ceruisiam per mensuram non sigillatam; plegii, Will. Kyng et J. Gautroc.

ii.*s.* Walterus Red vadiat Communitati emendas pro eo quod emit i. bussellum frumenti pro iii.*s.*, desicut testatum est quod potuisset habuisse pro xxxii.*d.*; plegii, Will. Lacy et P. Brykeuyle.

ii.*s.* Ph. Brykeuyle vadiat emendas pro simili; plegii, W. Lacy et R. Robyn.

xii.*d.* Agnes Bud vadiat emendas pro eo quod vendidit panem factam pro i.*d.* et contra [etc.]; plegii, T. Stuer et J. Gautroc.

Consideratum est quod Libertas Roberti Horn capiatur in manu domus pro eo quod iniecit manum in Thomam le Bonyere, communem seruientem, et pro eo quod contempsit communitatem, etc., quousque, etc.

Consideratum est quod Libertas Johannis Horn eodem modo pro simili.

xii.*d.* Robertus de Muleburne vadiat pro eo quod coccauit, antequam elegit vtrum velit Coccare frumentum vel ordeum; plegius, N. Selyde.

Ricardus, Balliuus de Remrigch, petit Societatem Gildanorum.

[At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of the
A.D. 1316. finding of the Holy Cross, 9 Edward [II], John Horn, Robert Horn and Richard Arnold were fined for acting contrary to the ordinances of the Gild; each of them found two sureties. Wm.

Lacy was fined two shillings for selling his beer outside the town, contrary to an ordinance before ordained.] ANDOVER.

Ricardus Croul de Loullynton' intrat in Gildam Mercatoriam per quinque Marcas, ita quod habeat Locum pertinentem ad Gildam predictam; [four sureties]. Soluit quinque marcas.

Johannes de Farham petit Societatem Gildanorum; habeat et gaudeat per lx.*s.*; [four sureties]. Soluit i. marcam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Petronille virginis Anno Nono. A.D. 1316.

Joh. de Ponynton' uersus Matillidam que fuit vxor Rogeri Paterich in placito vnius Locy, per Joh. Scrapyn.

[Peter Asselyn, Henry Kyllere, Reginald le Bud and John le Calewe are each 'ad legem se sexta manu quod non vendidit seruisiam contra ordinacionem.']

Willielmus Osward seriant conuictus est quod furniuit panem frumenti et panem ordei contra ordinacionem. Ideo consideratum quod libertas eius capiatur in Manu domus.

[At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of St. Peter, 9 Edward [II], Nicholas Selide 'est ad legem' that a certain mazer in his custody was given to his wife by Nicholas Spircok. On Friday next after the festival of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, John Flygham was allowed to give to John 'le Coupper' the gild which he inherited by the death of his sister; fee, half a mark. Another person entered for 60*s.*, finding four sureties.] A.D. 1316.

Locus quem[1] Joh. de Ponynton' tenet capiatur in manu domus per defaltam ipsius ad sectam Auicie la Clothmangere.

Thomas Gulde habet diem in xv. ad demonstrandam cartam suam quam habet de quodam loco quem R. Schuetere petit.'

'Morghespeche[2] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Marie Magdalene Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Decimo. A.D. 1316.

[Eva wife of Nicholas Holt appeared against N. Selide for detaining a mazer ('murra').—Two persons find sureties 'ad satis-

[1] MS. $\overset{a}{q}$.

[2] 10½ by 8 inches.

ANDOVER. faciendum vicario et communitati de duobus salteriis.'—'Auicia le Clothmangere' claims a place held by John de Ponynton. She says it is hers by inheritance. John asserts that 'idem locus pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum, quod perquisiuit de Johanne Asse.']

Rogerus le Schutere petit de Thoma Gulde vnum Locum; idem Thomas ostendit quoddam scriptum; et facit mencionem de omnibus et singulis Juribus suis tam nominatis quam non nominatis, set non facit mencionem in scripto de Loco; ideo inquiratur per forwardmannos.

[Two admissions; fee, 6*os.*; four sureties each.]

A.D. 1316. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli Anno Regis Edwardi Decimo.

Nich. de Holte et Nich. Selide in misericordia pro Loquela que fuit inter Euam, vxorem N. Holte, et N. Selide; plegius, alter alterius.

A.D. 1317. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis Anno Regni Regis Edw. vndecimo.

[Two entries concerning new members.]

Ex consideracione tocius congregacionis Gildanorum ordinatum quod omnes Braciatores vendant Ceruisiam, videlicet, meliorem Lagenam in Cuua pro denario, et in barello pro i. den. et ob., bonam et claram, dummodo busca ordei vendatur pro xv. denariis; sub pena quod ipsi qui sunt in Libertate amittant libertatem, Et ipsi qui sunt custumarii amittant Bracinam illam. Et facta est ordinacio ista die veneris proxima post festum Exalt. S. Crucis anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi vndecimo.'

A.D. 1318. [On the Friday next after the festival of St. Ambrose, 11 Edward [II], William 'le Sadelere' entered the Gild; fee, 6*os.*; three sureties.

A.D. 1318. On Friday next after the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle, 12 Edward [II], there were twelve applications concerning membership. Among them were these two:—]

Dimidia marca. 'Johannes le Riche dat Thome fratri suo Gildam cum tall[iis], que fuit iuris sue.

Dimidia marca. Will. Goude, filius Joh. Goude draperii, habet gildam que

fuit Roberti Boniare; et facta est libera pro dimidia marca; per plegium Joh. Goude, patris sui.' ANDOVER.

At a 'Morghespeche'[1] held on Friday next after St. Martin's day, 10 Edward [II], three persons petitioned to be admitted to the Gild. A.D. 1316.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Lucy in the same year, 'Thomas de Celario petit quod possit dare Gildam suam quam habet hereditarie ex parte Thome de Celario, quondam patris sui, Ade Spircok cum Redditu prouenienti de quodam loco in piscaria fori de Andeuere; habeat et gaudeat; [two sureties].' At the same meeting John Goude, 'tinctor,' and William 'le Tannere' were also admitted. A.D. 1316.

On Friday before the festival of the Annunciation of Mary, 10 Edward [II], four new members were enrolled, each being charged a fee of 6*os.*, and finding four sureties. A.D. 1317.

On Friday, 'in festo sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam,' 10 Edward [II], Richard le Goer entered the Gild; fee, 6o*s.*; four sureties. A.D. 1317.

'Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Concepcionis beate Marie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi xii°. A.D. 1319.

Will. Lucas petit quod possit dare Gildam suam, que non est libera, Johanni filio suo; habeat et gaudeat; et det domui ii.*s.*; plegii, N. Selyde et Will. Lucas. ii.*s.*

Will. Hughet petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam, que est hansere, Thome Pykard, filio amice sue; habeat et gaudeat; plegii, Joh. Woluel et Rob. Pykard. Dimidia marca.

Johannes filius Ph. le Riche petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam, que est hansere, Alexandro fratri suo; habeat et gaudeat; et det Domui dimidiam marcam; plegii, Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Woluel.' Dimidia marca.

[1] 12 by 7½ inches. It is evident that the scribe at first recorded the minutes for the two meetings of 10 Edward II only on the preceding membrane, but, after completing the year 10 Edward II on the next membrane, returned to the preceding one to utilize the empty space for the three meetings of 11–12 Edward II.

ANDOVER.

There were three more applications concerning membership at this meeting. Among the petitioners was John Horn 'tannator.'

A.D. 1319. On Friday next after the festival of the finding of the Holy Cross, 12 Edward [II], John 'filius Gilberti le knyght' sought from Peter Selyde certain articles which the former claimed by inheritance from his father 'secundum consuetudinem et ordinacionem Gilde Mercatorie de Andevere.' Peter had obtained them by marrying John's mother. Peter denies this, and 'est ad legem se vi^a. manu.'

A.D. 1319. On Friday preceding Ascension-day, Peter appeared against John in the same suit, 'de placito detencionis catallorum.'

A.D. 1319. At another 'Morghespeche' held on Friday next after Ascension-day, 12 Edward [II], Peter failed to appear 'de Lege sua facienda; ideo consideratum est quod defecit de Lege sua,' and John was to recover his property.

A.D. 1319. On Friday next after the festival of St. Peter 'ad vincula,' 13 Edward [II], Henry de Schupton entered the Gild Merchant, being charged 60*s.* and finding four sureties; and Johanna Hughettes was allowed to give her gild to her husband, John Vpehulle, who paid a fee of a half of a mark and produced two sureties.

A.D. 1320. 'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] quartodecimo.

[John de Stocbrygge entered the Gild.]

A.D. 1320. Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno supradicto.

misericordia, vi.*d.* Ricardus Arnold vadiat Emendas Petro Asselyn de Maledictis, et remanet in misericordia; plegius, Joh. Ode[2].

misericordia, vi.*d.* Idem Ric. vadiat Willielmo Lacy pro simili, et remanet in miseric.; pleg., predictus J. Ode.

Johannes Ode est ad legem uersus Petrum Asselyn quod non maledixit ei sicut idem Petrus ei imposuit; plegius de Lege, Ric. Arnold; faciat ad proximam Morghespeche.

[1] 10½ by 6 inches; written on one side only.

[2] I.e. Ede.

Idem Joh. Ode est ad legem eodem modo uersus Will. Lacy; plegius de lege, Ric. Arnold. ANDOVER.

Joh. Lotyn vadiat Emendas Johanni Osward eo quod maledixit ei; et remanet in misericordia; plegius, Rob. Ingulf clericus. misericordia, vi.*d.*

Will. le Mew vocatus ad querelam Ade de Pomfreit non venit; ideo in misericordia pro defalta. defalta. iii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia omnium Sanctorum Anno Regni Regis Edwardi xiiii°. A.D. 1320.

Johannes Ede uersus Petrum Asselyn de placito transgressionis, vnde Lex per Will. Capon.

Joh. Ede uersus Will. Lacy de placito transg., vnde lex per Petrum Selide. Affidauit.

Will. le Mew est ad Legem se iii°. Manu uersus, [etc.].

Will. Quenyld vadiat Senescallis emendas pro eo quod mactauit vnum taurum.

Joh. de Wymbeldon' petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam suam Ricardo de Wymbeldon', fratri suo; habeat et gaudeat, etc.; plegii, N. Selide et J. Osward. dimidia marca.

Joh. de Stocbrigge est ad Legem se iii°. Manu uersus Rog. le Schuetere quod non implacitauit ipsum Rogerum extra Libertatem contra ordinacionem, postquam idem Joh. habuit Libertatem suam; [two sureties.] Lex.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Martini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quartodecimo. A.D. 1320.

Thomas Mangin uersus Joh. de Stokbrigge de placito transg., per Joh. Chire. affidauit.

Will. le Mew uersus Adam de Pomfreit de placito transg., vnde lex per Rob. Ingulf. affidauit.

Joh. Ode in misericordia pro Petro Asselyn; plegius, Will. Capon.

Rog. le Schetere queritur uersus Joh. de Stokbrigge de placito transg., vnde lex per Joh. Gode. affidauit.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno supradicto.' A.D. 1320.

[John de Stocbrigge, Roger le Schutere and Adam de Pumfret 'in misericordia pro falso clamio.']

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1321. On Friday[1], in the festival of St. Dionysius, 15 Edward [II], one gild was transferred, and there was a plea concerning a transgression. '[Henry] de Mortone vadiat Joh. Woluel vnam Cistam meliorem, vnum Ciphum argenteum, precii xxx. *s.*'

A.D. 1321. At another 'Morghespeche' held on Friday after St. Martin's day, 15 Edward [II], four gilds were transferred; and John de Husseburne, not appearing 'in placito transgr.,' he was distrained 'per Libertatem [suam].'

A.D. 1321. On Friday next after the festival of St. Lucy in the same year, there were three cases 'de placito transg.'; [Wm.] Quenild was 'in misericordia, quia non est presens'; and 'dies datus est' in two suits.

A.D. 1322. '[Morghesp]eche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Epiphanie domini anno supradicto.

[Thomas] Spircok queritur de Rogero de Clatford eo quod dictus Rogerus defamauit ipsum Thomam, dicens ipsum esse furem [magnum], et quod cepit et appropriauit vnam estrauram. Et quod contrafecit sigillum Regis. Idem Rogerus presens in curia dedicit [totaliter] duas primas querelas, quod inde non est Reus in aliquo; et est ad legem se sexta manu de fratribus gilde. [Plegii] de lege, Joh. Osward et Ph. Brikeuile; faciat ad proximam Morghespeche. De tercia querela non vult iustificari. Ideo consideratum est [quod] distringatur per gildam suam, quosque, etc.

[Idem] Rogerus de Clatford in misericordia pro falsa querela uersus Thomam Spircok; plegius, Ric. de Cutecombe.

['Dies datus est' in two suits.]

[Will.] de Tangelighe recognouit se teneri Johanni Woluel in vna cista pro Hen. de Mortone; et remanet in misericordia.

A.D. 1322. [Morghespeche] tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Vincencii Anno quintodecimo.'

At this meeting there was one case 'de placito transg.'; in another plea 'dies datus est'; one person was 'in misericordia pro Nich. le Webbe'; and '[Robertus] le Cartere petit quod possit dare gildam suam Gilberto le Skinnere, habeat et gaudeat.'

[1] 16 by 7 inches; written on one side only. The left margin has been cut away, and with it almost every initial word of each entry.

ANDOVER.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Gregory, 15 Edward [II], William Orpede gave the gild that belonged to his mother, to his brother; and John Skirel and John 'le Killere' entered the Gild 'per lx.*s.*' A.D. 1322.

'Morghespeche'[1] tenta die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Martini Episcopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] filii Regis Edwardi vicesimo. A.D. 1326.

Johannes fflegham petit quod possit dare Gildam suam villanam Johanni filio Johannis le Cuppere. Et consideratum est per [etc.].[2]

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii primo. A.D. 1327.

[Two entries concerning membership.]

Johannes fflegham petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hanssariam Johanni filio Johannis le Cuppere, Nepoti suo. Habeat et gaudeat. Et faciat jura domus. Et soluet domui vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Plegii, Willielmus Orpede et Johannes Selẏde.

Rogerus le Beẏr venit et petit quod possit habere Gildam mercatoriam. Et quia compertum fuit per omnes fforwardmannos quod idem Rogerus est Natiuus Thome Spircok, domini de Upclatford, et nullus Natiuus neque villanus esse[3] debet in Societate Gildanorum istius Gilde, sicut apparet per ordinaciones et consuetudines istius ville.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Ascencionis domini anno supradicto. A.D. 1327.

Henricus de Mortone junior habet diem ad proximam Morghespeche ad purgandum se uersus Robertum le Kẏllere, de eo quod dictus Henricus dicebat dicto Roberto quod lv. homines ville de Andeuere essent simul jurati ad destruendum Johannem de Ponynton', Johannem Spircok, Johannem Selẏde, Adam Spircok et Ricardum Snow, et ad predandum dictos Johannem de Ponẏnton' de c. libris et Johannem Spircok de c. libris, se via.

[1] 16½ by 11 inches.

[2] The sentence is not completed in the MS.

[3] MS. 'esset non,' the 'non' being inserted above the line.

ANDOVER. manu de Gildanis. Idem Robertus inuenit plegios ad essendum [presens] ad eundem diem, Petrum Asselyn et Robertum Pykard.

distringere. Preceptum est distringere Egidium le Power citra proximam ad respondendum Henrico de fforstebury et toti communitati[1].

Johannes le Breghe queritur pro tota communitate uersus Johannem Selyde pro eo quod dicere debuit dicto Johanni, die Sabbati proxima post festum Ascencionem domini, quod frangeret brachia et tibias hominum ville de Andeuere, et Carectam suam accomodaret eosdem homines ad ducendum ad Gaolam Wynton', et eosdem dispercionaret. Idem Johannes presens dicit quod non est culpabilis de eo quod sibi impponitur; et consideratum est per omnes Gildanos quod habeat diem ad purgandum se vi^a. manu; plegius, Adam Spircok.

Johannes Goselynch' senior vadiat emendas Rogero Spircok, pro eo quod idem Rogerus fatebatur se dixisse coram dicto Johanni quod frangeret tibias et brachia Matillide Hikes de Suthclatford, citra proximam.

A.D. 1327. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Septimana Pentecostes Anno supradicto.

optulit. Petrus Asselyn optulit se uersus Johannem Cobbe non apparentem in placito transgressionis. Ideo preceptum est quod distringatur citra proximam.

Ad quem diem venit Henricus de Mortone junior et debito modo per Gildanos purgauit se de eo quod sibi superius impponitur per Robertum le Kyllere dicendo uerba superius notata, per quod idem Robertus attinctus est. Et quia dicti Gildani de judicio reddendo fuerunt inconsulti ad tempus, Ideo consideratum est quod dictum judicium remanet vsque ad proximam. Et preceptum est quod idem Robertus sit ad proximam, etc. vna cum Roberto Pykard et Petro Asselyn, plegiis dicti Roberti.

Ad quem diem Johannes Selyde vocatus fuit et non comperuit, qui ad proximam fuit ad Legem de certis sibi suppositis, prout patet supra. Ideo consideratum est quod habeatur pro conuicto.

Thomas de Marisco petit quod possit dare Gildam suam

[1] MS. 'totam communitatem.'

Willielmo de Bekwode et Alicie, Sorori sue; ponatur in respectu vsque ad proximam. ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Barnabee apostoli Anno supradicto. A.D. 1327.

Petrus Asselyn optulit se uersus Johannem Cobbe nullo modo apparentem in placito transgressionis; set quia se ipsum non iustificat, Ideo consideratum est quod libertas eiusdem capiatur. Capiatur.

Item, judicium quoad Johannem Selyde remanet usque ad proximam.

Johannes Goselynch' senior vadiat Rogero Spircok emendas, videlicet, xx.*s.*, inde soluend[o] ii.*s.*; surplus calumpniandum. Emendas.

Preceptum est quod Ballivi summoneri faciant Egidium le Power citra proximam, sub pena libertatis sue in manu domus capiende. Preceptum est.

Robertus Ingolf electus est ad officium Pincerne in domo inferiori; et quod potacio fiat dominica proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

Thomas de Marisco petit quod possit dare Gildam suam Alicie, sorori sue; habeat, etc.; plegii, J. de Wimbeldon' et Ricardus de Wimbeldon'. Solvet dimidiam marcam ad festum sancti Michaelis. Dimidia marca.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris ante festum Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste Anno supradicto. A.D. 1327.

[Four brief entries 'de placito transgressionis.'—'Petrus Asselyn optulit se per Essonium suum uersus Johannem [Cobbe] nullo modo apparentem in placito transgressionis. Ideo preceptum est quod Gilda eiusdem capiatur in manu domus.'—All judgments pending were postponed till the next 'morghespeche.'—Alice, who received the gildship from her brother, Thomas de Marisco, now gives it to her husband, William de Bekkewode.]

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii primo. A.D. 1327.

Cum Robertus le Kyllere conuictus sit in plena Morghespeche quod ipse seminauit[1] discordiam inter quosdam magnos ville de Andeuere et ceteros eiusdem Communitatis dicendo lv. fore[1] paratos ad destruendum et ad depredandum dictos Magnates Judicium.

[1] This is the proper rendering, and not that given above on page 10.

ANDOVER.

menciendo; Ideo consideratum est per totam Morghespeche quod nullus ipsum resettat, nec cum ipso emat neque vendat, nec sibi det ignem neque Aquam, neque cum ipso communicare, sub pene (*sic*) amissionis sue libertatis.

[Egidius le Power is summoned to answer at the next meeting; also John Selẏde. There are also two pleas for transgression.]

Ricardus Snow et Willielmus Lacẏ veniunt et petunt quod possunt replegiare Libertatem Johannis Cobbe captam in manu domus; citrà proximam habent diem.

Johannes Selẏde vadiat Communitati Emendas; plegii, Johannes de Wẏmbeldon' et Robertus Ingolf.

Gilda Egidii le Power capiatur in manu domus, et nulla gaudeat libertate quousque iustificare se ipsum voluerit erga fraternitatem dicte communitatis.

A.D. 1327. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Swẏthẏni Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu primo.

Emendas. Johanna que fuit vxor Henrici le Barbour vadiat Communitati xx.*s.*, sub eorum gracia, pro eo quod Communicavit cum Roberto le Kẏllere, filio suo, sub ista forma, quod, si dicta Johanna cum dicto Roberto decetero communicauerit, quod dicti xx.*s.* statim dicte Communitati soluentur.

Gilda Egidii le Power Capiatur in manu domus quousque se ipsum iustificare voluerit erga fraternitatem dicte domus; et quod tolneum de die in diem per Ballivos eiusdem capiatur.

fforisfecit gildam. Ricardus filius Thome Ceuere fforisfecit Gildam suam pro eo quod cooperuit Thomam Porker, Custumarium, sub Gilda sua libera.

Intrat. Dictus Ricardus qui fforisfecit Gildam suam, vt superius patet, venit et petit Societatem Gilde. Et consideratum est per omnes ffordwardmannos quod idem Ricardus intret per lx.*s.* per vnam Talliam talliando in tallagia sua lviii.*s.*

A.D. 1327. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Marie Magdalene Anno supradicto.'

Four persons enter, each paying 60*s.* and finding two sureties.

'Henricus de Vpauene venit et petit Societatem Gildanorum.

Habeat et gaudeat totaliter de dono domus. Et quod sit libera et non hansoria.' ANDOVER.

On Friday next after the festival of St. James the Apostle[1] John Spircok replevied ('replegiat') the Gild of Giles le Power until the next meeting; and John son of John atte Watere was admitted. On Friday in the festival of St. Augustine, John Spircok again replevied the Gild of 'Egidius le Power.' A.D. 1327.

On Friday next after the festival of Birinus the Bishop[1], there were three cases 'de placito transgressionis.'

On Friday next after the festival of St. Nicholas the Bishop[1], two persons were fined 'pro trangressione'; and 'Willielmus de Hampton' petit quod possit habere vnam Gildam Mercatoriam.'

On Friday next after the festival of St. Thomas the Apostle[1], two persons entered the Gild. A.D. 1327.

'[Morghespeche[2] tenta] die veneris in festo Sancti Johannis ante Portam latinam Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu secundo. A.D. 1328.

Willielmus le Duỳnt ffaber Inuenit plegium pro arreragiis Gilde sue, videlicet, Ricardum Harold, soluend[is] citra proximam.

Robertus atte Watere clericus venit et petit Societatem Gildanorum; habeat et gaudeat Gildam suam liberam. Et faciat iura domus.

Agnes filia Regen[aldi] cissoris venit et Reddit Gildam suam in manu domus, quam habuit ex dono Johannis Scrapỳn, Capellani, Auunculi sui.

Postea venit Walterus Coterel', Maritus dicte Agnetis, et petit societatem Gildanorum, illam videlicet Gildam quam dicta Agnes reddidit in manu domus; et de gratia domus concessum est ei per omnes ffordwarmannos; faciat iura domus; Et soluet domui vi.*s.* viii.*d.*; plegii, Johannes Selỳde et Robertus atte Watere. vi.*s.* viii.*d.* De gratia concessum.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf, in placito detencionis duorum locorum in

[1] 'Anno supradicto,' i. e., 1 Edward III.

[2] 16 by 12 inches; somewhat discoloured; one of the upper corners wanting.

ANDOVER. Andeuere, per plegium Willielmi Lacy et Johannis Ede, non apparentem. Ideo consideratum est per fforwardmannos et communitatem tocius Gildanorum quod predicti duo Loci capiantur in manu domus. Et datus est predicto Johanni diem (*sic*) hic in vigilia Ascensionis domini. Et preceptum est Balliuis quod predicta Johanna summoneatur veniend[am] hic ad eundum diem.

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Crastino Ascencionis domini Anno supradicto.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf' non apparentem in placito detencionis duorum locorum, qui prius fecit defaltam. Ideo consideratum fuit quod capiantur in manu domus per magnum cape; et modo facit defaltam. Ideo consideratum est quod capiantur in manu domus per paruum cape. Et perceptum est Balliuis quod dicta Johanna summoneatur ad audiendum iudicium suum. Et habent diem hic hodie ad proximam.

Thomas Gerueys petit quod possit dare Gildam suam, quam habuit per Willielmum Note, Auunculum suum, Matillde filie sue; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.

Ad quem diem traditum fuit Johanni le Wylde i. Aketon, i. Basynetum et i. [par] Sirotecarum de Laminis.

[Seven similar entries follow, each beginning 'Item eodem die traditum fuit.' The articles delivered are the same throughout. The recipients were Henry de Schypton', John Lucas, John Ede senior, Walter Osward, Adam Oryold, John Spircok and John son of William 'le Tannere.' In the margin opposite the last name and that of Osward is the word 'distringatur.']

Et tradite sunt sub ista condicione, videlicet, quod vnusquisque ducat et demonstret ea bis per annum, videlicet, ad duos dies legales[1].

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Petronille virginis Anno Supradicto.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam [et] heredem

[1] In the MS. this passage stands opposite (at the right of) the eight entries spoken of above.

Alexandri Ingolf' non apparentem in placito detencionis duorum Locorum, que ad proximum capte fuerunt in manu domus per magnum cape; et modo facit defaltam; set consideratum est quod iudicium remaneat vsque ad proximam, quousque ostenderit Cartam, quam habet, vt asserit. Et datus est dies partibus hic citra proximam. ANDOVER.

Ricardus Bodỳ venit et petit Gildam Willielmi Bodỳ, patris sui; habeat et gaudeat, et faciat iura domus. vii.*d.*

Thomas Moton venit et petit Gildam que fuit Walteri Moton, Auunculi sui; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.

Philippus filius et heres Egidii le Power venit et petit Gildam dicti Egidii, patris sui, quam habuit per Willielmum Wilekỳn hansar[ium][1]; habeat et gaudeat. vii.*d.*

Philippus filius et heres Egidii le Power venit et petit liberam Gildam dicti Egidii; habeat et gaudeat. i.*d.*

Sampson Blaunchard venit et soluit pro areragiis duorum annorum Gilde sue; habeat, etc. xiiii.*d.*

Memorandum, quod Senescalli habuerunt in communi cista in denariis xxii.*s.* et i.*d.*, vnde soluti Ricardo Snow pro libertate de Andeuere apud London' vi.*s.* et viii.*d.* Et remanent in communi cista xv.*s.* v.*d.* Qui liberati[2] fuerunt Johanni Ede. Et inde expendidit apud Wỳntoniam pro communitate pro Comite Kantie v.*s.* et v.*d.* Et residuum remanet in custodia eiusdem Johannis.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Thome martiris Anno Supradicto. A.D. 1328.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf' que summonita fuit essend[am] ad proximam Morghespeche tentam die Veneris in Crastino Ascencionis domini, ad quem diem non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod dicti duo Loci capiantur in manu domus per magnum cape Et preceptum fuit quod summoneatur citra proximam ad audiendum iudicium suum, ad quem diem non venit de iudicio suo audiendo. Ideo consideratum fuit per[3] omnes Gildanos quod

[1] Perhaps 'hansar[iam].'
[2] MS. 'liberate.'
[3] MS. 'quod.'

ANDOVER.

dictus Johannes recuperet dictos duos Locos, et quod ponatur in seisina per Balliuos Libertatis, etc.

A.D. 1328. [At a meeting held on Friday the eve of St. Catherine the Virgin, 2 Edward III, there were four petitions for admission to the Gild.

A.D. 1328. On Friday next after the festival of St. Byrinus in the same year, four new members were admitted. Each paid 60*s.* and, with one exception, presented two sureties. The last of these entries reads thus:—'Elyas le Drapyr de Hertford intrat in Gilda mercatoria per lx.*s.*, et soluit capellano de Domo Sancti Johannis xxv.*s.*']

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai Anno supradicto.

Johannes filius Roberti Erchebaud optulit se uersus Johannem de Wymbeldon' et Johannem Selyde non apparentes. Ideo preceptum est quod libertates eorundem capiantur in manu domus. Et preceptum est Balliuis quod capiant Tollneum[1] de die in diem, quousque, etc. Et habent diem ad proximam. Et datus est dies predicto Johanni filio Roberti ad proximam.

A.D. 1328. [At a meeting held on Friday next after the feast of the Nativity, 2 Edward III, a gild was transferred from mother to son, two shillings being paid to Adam Spirecok, a steward of the Gild, for arrears.]

A.D. 1329. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis Anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii tercio.

[Robert le Kyllere and Stephen Paywel were admitted.]

Thomas le Ba[ker] inculpatus [fuit] per Senescallos eo quod cooperuit custumarium sub Libertate sua et asportauit Tollneum[1] Balliuorum, et de hoc compertus fuit per xii. fforewardmannos et per recognicionem suam. Et consideratum est quod forisfaciat Gildam suam. Postea venit et petit quod possit habere Gildam de emcione domus et soluere [unam marcam pro bono][2] gestu eiusdem Thome. Sol[uet] inde dimidiam marcam ad festum Pasche proximo sequens. Et dimidia marca remanet.'

[1] MS. 'Toll'.

[2] A portion of the membrane has here crumbled away.

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu tercio. ANDOVER. A.D. 1329.

Ad quem diem Stephanus Paỏwel soluit Edmundo de Tangele, Senescallo, pro Introitu Gilde sue, xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.*, de quibus denariis soluit Roberto, Capellano domus Sancti Johannis, xxv.*s.* Et remanent in Communi cista in custodia Senescall[i] xx.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis Anno supradicto. A.D. 1329.

Stephanus le Knyght uersus Ricardum atte Burch de Newburỏs de placito Transgressionis, per Henricum de Schipton'. Affid'.

Ricardus atte Burch optulit [se] uersus Stephanum le Knỏght, Essoniatum in placito transgressionis. Et habent diem ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancte ffidis Virginis Anno supradicto. A.D. 1329.

Ad quem diem Ricardus atte Burch optulit se uersus Stephanum le Knỏght non apparentem in placito Transgressionis. Et preceptum est quod Balliui capiant Tollneum[2] ipsius Stephani, quousque se ipsum iustificare voluerit, etc. Et quod Gilda eiusdem capiatur in manu domus. Et habent diem ad proximam. Postea venit.

Stephanus le Knỏght vadiat Ricardo atte Burch xl.*s.* pro amendis suis pro transgressione sibi facta apud Abbyn[don], Soluendo inde dicto Ricardo in villa de Andeuere citra proximam Morghespeche Tresdecim solidos et iiii.*d.* Et residuum dictorum quadraginta solidorum leuetur de bonis et catallis dicti Stephani per Senescall[os], si decetero idem Stephanus conuictus fuerit quod grauat dictum Ricardum siue mercimonia sua peiorat, per quod idem Ricardus grauetur siue vexetur; plegii, Johannes Ede et Willielmus Orpede. Et remanet in misericordia. misericordia, xii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Edwardi Regis Anno supradicto. A.D. 1329.

[1] 16½ by 12 inches. One of the lower corners is wanting, also a piece from the right-hand side toward the middle. The writing is, for the most part, very distinct.

[2] MS. 'Toll'.'

ANDOVER.

Amicia que fuit vxor Johannis Erchebaud vadiat communitati Emendas eo quod oues sui depascebant pasturam communitatis super Suthebouedon' que est in defensa usque ad tempus, etc. Et remanet in misericordia; plegius, Ricardus de Wỳmbeldon'.

Robertus filius Petri le Moleward petit Gildam dicti Petri, patris sui; habeat et gaudeat, etc.

A.D. 1329. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba Anno supradicto.

Johannes Whỳberỳ in misericordia pro transgressione facta Communitati; plegii, Willielmus Goude et Johannes Astỳl.

A.D. 1330. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Wolstani Episcopi Anno Supradicto.

Thomas Gerueỳs petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Willielmi Note, Auunculi sui, Matillde filie sue; ponitur in respectu citra proximam.

Anno Tercio Potacio Gilde vnde remanent xx.*s.*

Memorandum, quod pincerne de domibus inferiori et Superiori liberauerunt Senescall[is] per compotum in Morghespeche redditum xlv.*s.* ii.*d.*; unde soluerunt Roberto, Custodi domus sancti Johannis, xxv.*s.* Et sic remanent in communi cista xx.*s.* ii.*d.*

A.D. 1330. [At meetings on the Fridays next after the festival of St. Agatha and after the festival of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 4 Edward III, there were six petitions for admission. One new member was to pay 10*s.* to 'R. Capellano, Custodi Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptiste.' Two persons were also fined 'pro transgressione facta dicte communitati.']

A.D. 1331. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Epiphanie domini Anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu [Quarto].

A.D. 1331. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Ascencionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu [Quinto].

[Three petitions for membership. A portion (20*s.*) of one entrance fee went to 'Roberto Capellano Hospitalis domus Sancti Johannis Baptiste.']

Preceptum est Johanni le Bonỳere quod demonstrat Cartam

suam ad proximam Morchespeche de tenementis que dictus Johannes habet ex dono et ffeoffmento eiusdem Roberti in Andeuere pro contencione cuiusdem Loci quem idem Robertus clamat. ANDOVER.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn petit Gildam Mercatoriam et vnum locum ad dictam Gildam pertinentem que fuerunt Cecilie Horn, matris sue, que Johannes Goselynche tenet. Et preceptum summonere Johannem Goselynche essendum ad proximam Morghespeche, ostensurum si sciat dicere quare predictus locus non debet deliberari dicte Agneti, sicut eum petit.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Urbani Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a Conquestu Quinto. A.D. 1331.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn optulit se uersus Johannem Goselynche seniorem, non apparentem.

Johannes le Bonyere uersus Robertum de Wodynton' de placito detencionis vnius Locy, per Johannem le Wylde.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn, filia et heres Cecelie Horn, optulit se versus Johannem Goselynch seniorem, qui modo facit defaltam, in placito detencionis vnius loci. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus locus capiatur in manu domus per magnum cape. Et perceptum est balliuis quod predictus Johannes summoneatur ad respondendum dicte Agneti ad proximam. Capiatur.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Vigilia Sancti Andree Apostoli Anno supradicto. A.D. 1331.

Thomas Gerueys petit quod Matillda filia sua possit dare gildam suam liberam, quam habuit ex dono dicti Thome, patris sui, Johanni ffryk, Marito suo; habeat et gaudeat. Et solvit domui vi.*s.* viii.*d.* taxatos per xii. fforwardmannos, quos sex solidos et octo denarios Johannes Spircok et Johannes de Ponynton', tunc temporis Senescalli, receperunt in plena Morghespeche.

Item, receperunt eodem die in plena Morghespeche de Willelmo le Lange pro gilda sua xx.*d.*

Memorandum, quod Senescalli predicti soluerunt in plena Morghespeche eodem die Custodi domus Sancti Johannis v.*s.* Et sic remanent in Communi Cista xl.*d.*

ANDOVER. Willielmus Garscuỳn queritur de Johanne le Large in placito transgressionis.

Johannes le Wỳlde queritur de Johanne Gautroc juniore in placito transgressionis.

Johannes le Large in misericordia eo quod dispercionauit Willielmum Garscuỳn, gildanum. Et vadiat communitati ii.*s.* soluend[os] citra proximam; plegii, Robertus le Killere et Johannes Ingolf.

A.D. 1332. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Circumsicionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a Conquestu Quinto.

Walterus Horn, Tannator, inculpatus [est] per Senescallos ad Sectam tocius Communitatis eo quod iuit ad Mercatum de Throkelleston' et ibidem emebat et vendebat et illud mercatum affirmabat in preiudicium ville et tocius communitatis de Andeuere et contra sermentum suum. Iuit dictus Walterus in plena Morghespeche; hoc fatetur; ideo consideratum est quod dictus Walterus foriudicatus sit se Gilda sua imperpetuum.

Robertus le Lỳtherere inculpatus per Senescallos ad Sectam tocius Communitatis modo supradicto. Idem Robertus hoc fatetur. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Robertus forisiudicatus sit de Gilda sua imperpetuum.

Locus datus Ade Spyrcok. Ex consideracione tocius Communitatis datus est Ade Spỳrkoc pro suo labore quidam locus in foro de Andeuere situs in occidentali stacione piscarie ville de Andeuere, ex opposito tenementi quondam Roberti Cobbe, [inter] loc[um] Simonis de Tolouse ex parte australi et solum domini Regis ex parte boreali, Habend[us] et tenend[us] sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, Reddendo inde domino Regi v. denarios per annum.

Memorandum, quod remanent in communi Cista die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli xv.*s.* iiii.*d.*'

'Scottpanyes[1].

i.*d.* Edmundus de Tangele.

i.*d.* Ricardus Crul.

[1] 17 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the lower portion of the parchment is perforated.

i.*d.* Joh. Porker Junior.
i.*d.* Idem Joh. pro Cabbel.
i.*d.* Nicholaus le Power.

[Forty-six more names follow, all except two preceded by 'i.*d.*']

Nomina Sedencium.	Sygepanyes.
Will. le Lange . . .	v.*d.*
Nich. le Lyndraper . . .	v.*d.*
Joh. le Tannere . . .	v.*d.*
Rob. de Craule . . .	v.*d.*
Joh. le ffoghel	v.*d.*
Matillda filia Th. Gerueys .	v.*d.*
Heres Ric. Sutoris . . .	v.*d.*
Joh. le Ryde.'	

The following is on the dorse of the membrane:—

'Summa omnium denariorum de domo Superiori xxxvi.*s.* iiii.*d.* Vnde soluti pro ceruisia xviii.*s.* ii.*d.* Et remanet in Communi Cista xviii.*s.* ii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante ffestum sancti Vincencii anno regni regis Edw. tercii viii°. A.D. 1334.

Ad quem diem Joh. Porker Junior petit quod possit dare Joh. filio Joh. Porker Senioris Gildam suam hanceriam, et dat domui dimidiam marcam.

Ad quem diem Will. le Tannere petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hanceriam, que fuit Will. le Tannere Junioris, fratris sui, Roberto filio suo; et dat domui ii.*s.*

Ad quem diem Philippus Golston' intrat per xx.*s.*, si soluerit.'

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Decollacionis sancti Johannis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii°. A.D. 1334.

[1] Three small slips, tied together, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, and 8 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively. The smallest membrane contains twenty-six names, opposite twenty-four of which is the word 'Jur[atus].' Of the other two membranes the longer contains the first five of the thirteen entries. The handwriting employed in it differs slightly from that of the membranes on which are written the names of the jurors and the last eight entries. Perhaps the latter are records of the Hundred Court, and not of the Gild.

ANDOVER.

Johannes Pycard vadiauit Joh. Goude seniori emendas pro transgressione sibi facta, per plegium Edm. de Tangeleye et Roberti.

Consideratum est et ordinatum est per omnes tenentes domini Regis quod nullus habeat communem pasturam, nisi habeat Capitale Messuagium, vnde communem pasturam pertineat.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus porcarius veniat cum porcis suis in Campo separali post dominicam proximam post Natiuitatem beate Marie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii°., sub pena ii.*s.*

Item, consideratum est quod nulli porci veniant in communi marisco citra festum Natiuitatis domini proximo sequens, sub pena ii.*s.*

Consideratum est per prefatos Juratores die Mercurii proxima post festum Epiphanie domini quod assumptus et expense existunt versus Priorem in placito pro quodam h[er]ieto, quod exigit de Johanne Molend'.

Item, ordinatum est quod per breve vicecomitis nulla execucio fiet, et iustificantur ipse et Manupastus eius ad sectam cuiuscumque in Curia et Hundredo.

Item, consideratum est et concessum per predictos quod omnes oblaciones supersediant, preter oblaciones que de Jure habebit.

Item, dicunt quod nullus de libertate faciat predicto Priori aliquam societatem in aliquibus, antequam fuerit concordatus cum parochianis suis.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus faciat querelam alicui Ministro domini Regis antequam ius ei disser[a]tur in Hundredo et Curia.

Item, quod si Balliui faciant alicui iniuriam quod predicti Juratores faciant emendas.

Item, consideratum est quod illi qui non sunt tenentes domini Regis non habeant faldas in Campo neque pasturam.

Item, consideratum est quod illi qui non sunt tenentes domini Regis moneantur amoueri faldas, quod si non fecerint quod amercientur.'

'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Luce Euangeliste Anno Edwardi tercii a conquestu decimo. ANDOVER. A.D. 1336.

Ordinatum est per omnes fforewardmannos quod nullus de cetero siccat lanas, pelle drappas lineas neque lanutas, neque aliqua alia bona ibi inponit, sub pena duorum solidorum, soluendorum ad opus ecclesie. Et quod Senescalli incontinenti omnes in contrarium istius ordinacionis uenientes distringant, quousque pena predicta leuetur.

Custodes, Robertus le Killere, Joh. Boleffost, electi sunt per communitatem tocius Morghespeche. Ordinacio cimiterii.

Joh. Iue petit quod possit habere vnum locum ex opposito taberne sue, et concessum est ei, et dat domui ii.*s.* ii.*s.*

[Two similar petitions for places.]

Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum apostolorum Simonis et Jude Anno supradicto. A.D. 1336.

Preceptum est summonire (*sic*)[2] Johannam que fuit vxor Ricardi de Marisco ad respondendum communitati super obiciendum.

Potacio facta die dominica proxima ante festum apostolorum Simonis et Jude Anno supradicto. Potacio.

Capellanus domus Sancti Johannis plenarie solutus de omnibus arreragiis. Et remanet illo die in cista communi xxvi.*s.* iii.*d.*

Ad hunc diem Johannes le tauerner venit et petit societatem Gildanorum, et remanet in respectu usque ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Anno supradicto. A.D. 1336.

[John 'le tauerner' admitted to the Gild.]

Consideratum est per omnes ffordwardmannos quod Will. Goude, Ric. de Cutecombe, W. Pycard, Joh. atte Crouch, soluant communitati vi.*s.* viii.*d.*, eo quod non soluerunt feoda senescall[orum], Pynsern[arum] nec clerici, et eo quod fecerunt bastones de furfure et non de Longitudine sicut solent. vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Katerine virginis Anno supradicto. A.D. 1336.

Consideratum est per omnes fordwardmannos quod Rob.

[1] 15 by 11 inches; tied together with the membranes of 12–16, 16, and 16–20 Edw. III.

[2] In these Rolls generally written 'sum'.'

ANDOVER. Craulỳe habebit vnam cistam nomine hereditatis patris sui meliorem, que est in custodia Matilde Craulỳe, et quod illa distringatur ad tradendum dicto Roberto predictam cistam.

A.D. 1336. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Juliane Virginis Anno supradicto.

[Alex. 'le Warner' enters the Gild 'pro lx.*s.*'; two sureties.]

A.D. 1337. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu xi°.

Robertus Goude, filius Johannis Goude, venit et petit quod vi.*s.* viii.*d.* possit dare Gildam suam hansar[iam] Johanne filie Joh. Goude, auunculi sui; habeat et gaudeat, et faciat Jura domus.

Eodem die remanet in Custodia Ade Spircok, Johannis Selyde, senescallorum, l.*s.* vii.*d.*; inde allocetur Johanni Selỳde vi.*s.* viii.*d.*, quos soluit Johanni Goude pro communitate. Et Johanni le Palmere pro salario suo xi.*d.* Et Johanni Selyde vi.*d.*, que sibi a retro fuerunt.—Solutum Johanni Selyde pro Expensis suis apud Lond' pro domo Sancti Johañnis xliii.*s.* x.*d.*, prout omnia ibidem expendita.

Expense J. Goude apud London'.

A.D. 1337. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno supradicto.

[Three new members; fee, 6o.*s.*]

Potacio Gildanorum die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno . . . xi^mo.—Summa totalis omnium denariorum perceptorum de potacione predicta, tam de domo Superiori quam de domo Inferiori, lxiii.*s.* viii.*d.* Inde solutum pro seruicia xxii.*s.* Et v.*s.* pro expensis Johannis le Wỳlde apud London'. Et sic remanet xxxvi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Expense J. Wỳlde.

A.D. 1337. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Andree apostoli anno . . . xi^mo.

[One new member; fee, 60*s.*; one surety.]

Solucio x.*s.* Ad istum diem Will. Red[1] soluit domino Willielmo Capellano x.*s.* pro termino Sancti Michaelis proximo preterito.

Solucio xx.*s.* Ad quem diem Simon le Ewer[1] soluit xx.*s.* Et solutum est

[1] This payment is doubtless an instalment of the arrears of his entrance-fee. He had been admitted at the last meeting.

eadem die de Hanspanes, tam de domo inferiori quam superiori, ii.*s.* xi.*d.* ANDOVER.

Henry Jouyng de Colyngeborn petit per Rob. le Kyllere societatem Gildanorum. Et concessum est ei secundum antiquam ordinacionem, q[uia] extraneus. Et habet diem ad proximam. ad proximam.

Ad quem diem Will. de Bradele[1] soluit vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Solucio vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Item, lib[eratum] Johanni le Wylde et Johanni Pykard, attornatis communitatis et domus Sancti Johannis, pro Expensis suis apud London' per octo dies xvi.*s.* Item, pro ii. Equis allocatis ii.*s.* iii.*d.* Item, liberacio eiusdem xiii.*s.* iiii.*d.* pro consilio ibidem habendo, et vnde computare tenentur. Expense J. Pykard et J. le Wylde.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum conuersionis Sancti Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu xii^mo.[2] A.D. 1338.

[John 'le Large' gives 'Gildam suam hansar'' to his brother.] vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Juliane virginis anno supradicto.

Ad quem diem Johanna filia et heres Johannis Saucer optulit se uersus Adam le Wahelere non apparentem in placito de principalibus petendis. Et ideo preceptum quod Gilda capiatur in manu domus. Et distringatur pro tollonio de die in diem. Et habet diem ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathie apostoli anno supradicto. A.D. 1338.

Ad quem diem Johanna . . . [the same entry as that under the last 'Morghespeche.']

Item, lib[eratum] Johanni le Wyld et Ade Spircok pro Expensis eorundem apud London' in Crastino Purificacionis beate Marie, pro placito domus Sancti Johannis in Cancellaria domini Regis moto, vnde receperunt lviii.*s.* viii.*d.* De quibus solutum Willielmo de Harewull' pro secta sua retrahenda xx.*s.* Et Johanni le Wilde pro expensis suis per xv. dies xv.*s.* Et Ade Spircok per septem dies vii.*s.* Et domino Johanni de Seynt-poweles vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Et

[1] This payment is doubtless an instalment of the arrears of his entrance-fee. He had been admitted to the last meeting.

[2] MS. 'xi.,' but the scribe probably intended to write 'xii.'

ANDOVER. domino Will. de Emedone, irrotulario, vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Et Thome Euesham iii.*s.* iiii.*d.* Et Tibaldo, proclamatori, xii.*d.*'

A.D. 1338. [On Friday in the first week of Lent, 12 Edward III, Johanna Saucer again appeared against Adam le Wahelere. 'Et consideratum est per seneschallos quod satisfaciat de principalibus petitis citra proximam, sub forisfactura Gilde sue Mercatorie.'—John Page was admitted to the Gild 'per lx.*s.*']

A.D. 1338. 'Rotulus[1] forwardmannorum de Domo Inferiori intitulatus, Die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Clementis, Pape et Martiris, anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi Duodecimo.'

This heading is followed by forty-two groups of four names each, arranged in three columns, each group preceded by 'ffor[2].'

Here is the first of them:

'ffor Johannes Hathewolf,
Lucia Orpede,
Robertus le Litherere,
Alienora Vincent.'

Only in the following cases do we find anything added to the names:—'Thomas Spircok per vxorem,' 'Adam Spircok per T. de Celario,' 'Thomas de Celario per vxorem,' 'Editha la Palmere per Petrum Auunculum,' 'Thomas de Celario per W. Prat seniorem,' 'Rob. le Wite, pelliparius,' 'Ricardus Snow pro Gilda W. Walkelyn,' 'Joh. Woluel pro gilda J., auunculi sui,' 'Agnes filia Roberti Litherere pro gilde T. Font,' 'Will. Flemeng per fratrem,' 'Joh. Porker pro gilda Cabbel,' 'Robertus Horn pro Gilda Elledene,' 'Will. atte Orchard pro Sauage,' 'Joh. Gregory per vxorem,' 'Rob. le Wite, carnifex,' 'Joh. Lucas pro Hamuile,' 'Joh. filius Thome Gulde per matrem,' 'Joh. Lucas per patrem,' 'Vxor Giffard pro gilda Gontor,' 'Peter le Wite, carnifex,' 'Edigius le Power pro Gilda Will. Wylekyn,' 'Joh. Astil per Petrum Alayn.' Two names,

[1] 20 by 8–8¾ inches; the writing on the dorse is very much faded.

[2] The last of the 168 names is written twice in succession. Seventeen are names of women.

'Johannes Porker, senior,' and 'Johannes filius Iuonis Calcher,' are preceded by the word 'Gustator[1].'

The following is taken from the dorse of the same membrane :—

'ffeoda senescallorum.	Vterque senescallus habebit vtroque die quatuor lagenas ceruisie, quamuis pynka sit de quinque lagenis, concedatur. Item, vterque habebit de gustatoribus vtroque die xii. bastones, duas tortatas, et vtroque die vi. *d.*
ffeoda Pincernarum.	Vterque Pincerna habebit vtroque die iii. lagenas ceruisie, quamuis pinka sit de quatuor lagenis, concedatur. Item, vterque habebit de gustatoribus vtroque die vi. bastones, et vtroque die iiii. *d.*, vterque eorum.
ffeoda clericorum.	Vterque habebit vtroque die duas lagenas ceruisie, et de gustatoribus vterque vi. bastones vtroque die, et vtroque die vterque iii. *d.*
ffeoda gustatorum.	Quilibet vnam lagenam ceruisie.

Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigepanes et hanspanes in Domo inferiori xlii. *s.* v. *d.*

Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigepanes et hanspanes in Domo superiori xli. *s.* vi. *d.*

[1] There is an older roll at Andover similar to this, headed 'Rotulus fforwardmannorum de Domo Inferiori intitulatus, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [III] filii Regis Edwardi Secundo.' It measures 18 by 9½ inches, and is in a somewhat ragged condition. This membrane, like that of 12 Edw. III, contains forty-two groups of four names each, preceded by 'ffor.' Some of these groups have, in addition, one or more names through which a line has been drawn, or opposite which 'vacat' is written. Five of the groups are entirely cancelled. Many of the groups in this roll are identical with those of 12 Edw. III. In others the only change is the succession of a son to a father; or a husband occupies the place formerly held by his wife. The cancelled groups, spoken of above, do not appear in the roll of 12 Edw. III; and the last six groups of the latter are not in the former.

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1338. Summa denariorum receptorum de intrantibus gilde mercatorum, die veneris proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo, xxviii.*s.* iiii.*d.*

Summa totalis receptorum cxii.*s.* iii.*d.*

Inde solutum est pro ceruisia xxxii.*s.* iii.*d.* Item, pro profro Sancti Michaelis vi.*s.* viii.*d.* Item [in denariis] solutis custodi domus Sancti Johannis xlii.*s.* vi.*d.*

Summa denariorum solutorum [not given].

Et sic remanet in custodia Joh. Goude xxx.*s.* ix.*d.*'

A.D. 1338. 'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris in festo Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu duodecimo.

Ad quem diem ordinatum est per totam communitatem quod nullus fullator neque tixtor de cetero vendant pannos in domobus suis aut alibi in Custodia eorundem, nisi producant venditores et emptores coram Balliuis, sub pena duorum solidorum ad opus Balliuorum, quocienscumque et quandocumque super hoc conuicti fuerint. Et hoc iurant coram Balliuis, sub pena amittendi societatem Gildanorum.'

[One new member.]

A.D. 1339. On Friday the morrow of Ascension-day, 13 Edward III, there were three petitions concerning admission to the Gild.

misericordia. 'Joh. Ede senior vadiat emendas domui pro transgressione ei facta eo quod docuit homines non soluere[2] stallagium ville de Andeuere, et remanet in misericordia.'

A.D. 1339. On Friday next after the festival of St. Boniface, 13 Edward III, Alice 'filia Joh. Pikenot' was allowed to give to her husband 'Gildam suam hansar[iam], quam habuit de dono patris sui'; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*

A.D. 1339. At another 'Morghespeche' held on Friday next after St. Matthew's day, 13 Edward III, 'Preceptum est capere in manus domus pratum quod aliquando fuit Galfridi le Saghiere.' There

[1] 17½–19 by 11 inches. A piece from the lower right-hand corner is wanting; some of the entries on the dorse are very much faded.

[2] MS. 'sol'.'

are also three entries concerning membership, in one of which it is recorded that Peter Asselyn gave to his brother 'gildam suam hansar[iam], quam habuit ex consideracione tocius Curie.'

'Morgspeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Anno Supradicto. A.D. 1339.

[One transfer of a gild.]

Ad quem diem Agnes Ildebrond habet diem ad demonstrandum quare pratum quod iacet iuxta Ripam Ricardi de la Mersche non debet esse Domui Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Andeuere, sicut inuentum fuit in rotulo. Et preceptum est quod capiatur in manu domus pro defalta ipsius Agnetis, donec, etc.'

[Two brief entries 'de placito transg.']

Morgspeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte ffidis virginis Anno Supradicto.' A.D. 1339.

In a suit between four persons it was agreed to remit the actions, and if any of them defame the other, he is to give six pounds of wax to the light on the great altar of St. Mary's church at Andover.

On the same day John 'le Mew' enters the Gild 'per lx.*s.*'; he is sworn and finds two sureties.

'Die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Dyonysii, xiii.*s.* et iiii.*d.* Et in festo Sancti Nicholai Episcopi, xiii.*s.* iiii.*d.*'

On Friday next after St. Oswald's day, 14 Edward III, there were five applications for the gildship. Among those admitted, was Simon Prat, muleward. A.D. 1340.

On Friday next after St. Gregory's day in the same year, Geoffrey Cosch was admitted, and Richard de Cutecumbe was allowed to give to his son John 'gildam suam la hanc'.' A.D. 1340.

'Ad quem diem Joh. Selyde et Rob. atte Watere electi fuerunt senescalli.'

On Friday 'proxima post festum Sancte Scolastice virginis,' 15 Edward III, Andrew 'atte hethe' entered the Gild for 60*s.*; two sureties. A.D. 1341.

'Ad quem diem Joh. Astŷl senior venit et petit quod possit dare Gildam suam cum vno loco in occidentali stacione sutarii de Andeuere; habeat et gaudeat, et faciat Jura domus. Plegius, Nich. Linnedraper.' ii.*s.*

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1342. On Friday next after St. Agatha's day, 16 Edward III, Robert Steel entered the Gild; fee, 60*s.*, of which he then paid 20*s.* A wife also sought to give her gild to her husband.

'Ad quem diem Joh. Stuer vadiat emendas domui eo quod dispersionauit Will. Lacy et sociis suis, Collectoribus denariorum assessorum in W . . . ch; plegius, Joh. Lucas.

Ad quem diem Joh. Sÿmond de Enham Militis venit et petit Societatem gilde; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.'

A.D. 1342. On Friday [St. Valentine's day] in the same year, there were two applications concerning membership.

'Johannes[1] Knight viii.*d.* pro arreragiis Gilde Will. Bultefforde.

quietus. Thomas Roubus debet vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

intrauit. Johannes le Mew xx.*d.*

Thomas Woluel pro Gilda Willielmi Sauage xx.*d.*

quietus. Idem Thomas recepit de Ric. Mason xvi.*s.* Et idem Ric. debet viii.*d.*

Idem Thomas recepit de Simone Muleward xx.*s.*

Idem Thomas recepit de Galffrido Cosch xi.*s.* iiii.*d.*

Johannes Breghe recepit de Galffrido Cosch xiii.*s.* iv.*d.*

quietus. Johannes Selide recepit de eodem Galffrido ii.*s.*

quietus. Robertus Cutecombe ii.*s.*—J. Selide soluit capellano.

A.D. 1342. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Valentini Anno xvi^mo.'

Christina daughter of Richard Golston gave 'Gildam suam hans[ariam]' to her husband, Nicholas Osward, and to the heirs begotten of them. But if they should die without having heirs, then the gild was to go to her heirs.

John Symond of Knight's Enham was admitted to the Gild.

On the dorse of the membrane is this entry:—'Thomas Woluel petit allocacionem de xxxv.*s.* traditis Johanni le Breghe et Johanni Yue; et allocati ei. De quibus Joh. Breghe et Joh. Yue soluerunt Capellano xxv.*s.* Et debent communitati x.*s.* Et idem Thomas debet communitati xiiii.*s.*'

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[1] 11½ by 6½ inches.

ANDOVER.

On Friday[1] next after Michaelmas-day, 16 Edward [III], there were four applications concerning membership.

A.D. 1342.
A.D. 1343.

On Friday in the festival of the translation of St. Edward the Martyr, 17 Edward III, three persons entered the Gild for 60*s.* each, paying 20*s.* at once and finding two pledges.

'Item, ordinatum est in plena Morgspeche quod antiqua ordi- Ordinacio.
nacio de ffaldis in Communia pastura tenendis quod teneatur, sicut ex antiquo teneri consueuit.

Ad quem diem Henricus Brewer et Johannes fflemỹnge electi fuerunt Senescalli.'

On the eve of St. Luke's day in the same year, two new members were enrolled; and a payment was made to the stewards. A.D. 1343.

At another 'Morgspech' held on Friday the morrow of Ascension-day, 18 Edward III, two applications for the gildship were postponed until the next meeting. A.D. 1344.

On Friday next after St. Matthew's day in the same year, William 'le dyghere' was admitted; fee, 60*s.*; two sureties. Johanna 'filia et coheres Roberti le ffoghel' gave 'gildam suam liberam' to her husband. A.D. 1344.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Hillary, 19 Edward [III][2], John 'le Cartere' became a member; and Emma 'filia Roberti le ffoghel' gave her 'gildam hans'' to her husband. A.D. 1345.

'Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Augustini Anno xviii°.[2]'

Rob. Clarice intrat in gilda mercatoria de Andeuere ex dono tocius communitatis pro . . . impenso.

Edw. Atte Morische venit in plena Morghespeche coram communitate et vadiat communitati emendas, videlicet, xx.*s.*, pro eo quod in preiudicium communitatis fieri fecit quamdam deliberacionem aueriorum per breue vicecomitis, contra libertatem predictam. Et inuenit plegios, Thomam Woluel et Joh. Asselyn.'

[1] 17 by 10½ inches. A piece from one corner is wanting; a small portion of the writing is much faded.

[2] MS. 'anno xviii°,' but the sequence of saints' festivals requires that it should be '19 Edward III.'

ANDOVER.

On Friday next after the festival of the Elevation of the Cross, in the same year, Andrew Craule received his father's gild.

On Friday next after St. Matthew's day, in the same year, there were three petitions concerning membership.

A.D. 1346. 'Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post diem Cinerum Anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu xx°.'

William de Katerynton receives from his wife 'Gildam suam hansar',' which she inherited from her father; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*—Robert Osward gave his 'gildam liberam' to his brother Edmund.—John Pycard gave to his brother Thomas 'gildam suam hans' que fuit Amicie, matris sue'; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*; two sureties.—Alice, wife of Roger de Clatford, gave her son Ralph 'gildam suam liberam, que fuit Johannis Asse'; fee, 2*s.*

'Johannes Parker sutor intrat in societatem Gildanorum per xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.* xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.*; habeat et gaudeat sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum.' There were also three more applications concerning new members.

A.D. 1346. 'Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia Sancte Katerine virginis Anno regni Regis Edwardi a Conquestu xx°.

Johannes ffraunce venit et petit societatem Gildanorum, et ad rogatum Margarete Comitisse Kancie concessa est ei quod habeat et gaudeat sibi et heredibus imperpetuum, etc. Et omnia feoda condonantur, etc.'

A.D. 1347. 'Morghespeche[1] tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude Anno regni Regis Edwardi [III] a Conquestu xx°. primo.

Essoniatus. Johannes Spỳrcok, Mercer, uersus Robertum Rỳcheman de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Joh. le Wilde.'

William son of Gilbert le Dyghere was allowed to give to a relative 'gildam suam hans',' which he inherited from his brother; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.* Another new member was admitted 'per lx.*s.*'

In misericordia pro falso clamio suo. 'Robertus Rỳcheman querens optulit se uersus Johannem Spyrcok, Mercer, in placito transgressionis. Et vnde queritur

[1] 9½ by 9 inches, written on one side only, tied together with the eight membranes of 5–15 Edward II.

quod predictus Joh. venit certis die et Anno in villa de Andeuere et alibi inter notos et amicos suos erga ipsum Robertum incompetenter loquendo et narrando in locis publicis quod idem Robertus venit et intrauit domum ipsius Johannis contra voluntatem suam in Andeuere, et res suas et facultates ad valenciam xx. marcarum ibidem inuentas cepit et asportauit, vnde predictus Robertus dicit quod de statu suo et condicionibus suis prehabitis deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam xx.*s.* Et inde producit sectam, etc. Et predictus Johannes presens dicit quod de illa transgressione non est culpabilis. Et sic est ad legem se vi^a. manu; plegii, Joh. le Wilde et Thomas Woluel. Et habent diem ad proximam, etc.' ANDOVER. Lex.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Gregory, 22 Edward III, there was one admission to the Gild. A.D. 1348.

I have carefully compared these ancient Gild Rolls with contemporary records of the Andover Hundred Court. The latter was held weekly on Monday. The two headings, 'Curia tenta die Lune,' etc. and 'Hundredum tentum die Lune,' etc., are used alternately. In some rolls 'Hundredum forinsecum' is substituted for 'Curia,' and 'Hundredum intrinsecum' for 'Hundredum.' The entries refer for the most part to pleas concerning debt, land, transgressions, bloodshed, trespass, battery, theft, breaking the assize ('pro assisa fracta'), 'pro tollonio asportato,' 'pro hutesio levato,' etc. The only officers mentioned are the Bailiffs. The Gild is never referred to. The decennaries are sometimes alluded to; and there are a few admissions into aldermanries, for example:—'Stephanus pistor intrat in Aldremanriam Johannis le Knyst per plegium Thome Cabbel et Julie, Relicte W. Snow' (33 Edw. I). The following extract from one of the Hundred Rolls will exemplify their general form and contents:—

'Curia tenta die Lune in festo Sanctorum Innocencium Anno supradicto[1]. A.D. 1304.

Nicholaus Osmund uersus Johannem Cole de placito debiti, per Johannem Lucas.

[1] 33 Edward [I].

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Willielmus Capon uersus Johannem Oriold, filium Johannis Oriold, de placito debiti, per Rogerum Selide.

A.D. 1305.

Hundredum tentum die Lune proxima post festum Circumcisionis domini Anno supradicto.

Affidabit ad proximam.

Johannes Cole uersus Nicholaum Osmund de placito debiti, per Adam Cole.

Erchebaldus le Bonȳere uersus Johannem le deken et Thomam le Bonȳere de placito debiti, per J. Erchebaud.

Nicholaus de Holte uersus Rogerum Tebaud de placito debiti, per Robertum de Hameledon'.

Johannes le Taȳlur uersus Math[eu]m Erchebaud de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Walterum de Celario.

Stephanus de Appletre, quod est in seruicio domini Regis, uersus Johannem de Holte, vicarium ecclesie de Anne port, [de placito captionis][1] et detencionis vnius equi, vnde lex vad[iatur] per W. Kȳng.

Erchebaldus le Bonȳere uersus Rogerum Paterich et Matilldam, vxorem eius, de placito debiti, per Robertum Stȳgel.

Agnes Olympias uersus Balliuos de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Henricum Page.

Affidabit in xv.

Stephanus de Hoghton' uersus Balliuos de placito transgressionis, per Stephanum Mankorn.

A.D. 1305.

Curia tenta die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Hillarii Anno supradicto.

Nicholaus Osmund uersus Johannem Cole de placito debiti, per Jacobum Prat.

A.D. 1305.

Hundredum tentum die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii Anno supradicto.

Erchebaldus le Bonȳere uersus Rogerum Paterich et Matilldam, vxorem eius, de quadam lege facta de placito debiti, per Johannem Erchebaud.

Willielmus Carectarius, persona de Penȳton', uersus Aliciam de Wadewȳk de placito transgressionis, vnde lex facta per Willielmum le Wylde.

[1] A small piece of the membrane is here wanting.

ANDOVER.

Nicholaus atte Tre uersus Robertum Smalhach de placito transgressionis, per Rogerum Vỳtschere.

Johannes filius Thome Goude senior, quod est vltra mare, uersus Amiciam la Rede de Andeuere de placito terre, per Thomam Goudlak.

Johannes filius Roberti le Rede de Shỳrborn' uersus Amiciam la Rede de Andeuere de placito terre, per Rogerum filium Johannis.

Robertus Bekke uersus Ricardum le Couk et Isabellam, sororem eius, de placito debiti, per Willielmum Osward.

Robertus Sma[l]hach uersus Nicholaum atte Tre de placito transgressionis, per W. Kỳng.

Curia tenta die Lune in festo Conuersionis beati Pauli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [I] xxxiii°. A.D. 1305.

[One plea for debt, and another for transgression.]

Willielmus Terrỳ uersus Balliuos de tollonio asportato, per R. Hanuỳle.

Nicholaus de cruce uersus Robertum Alyne de placito detencionis vnius eque, per Johannem de Wỳlton'.

Johannes le Lul uersus Feliciam que fuit vxor Petri Hechkoc de placito transgressionis, per Ricardum Cope.'

Liber A* of the Maneloquium Books[1] contains records of the Gild from 3 Henry V to 5 Henry VII. Most of the entries are similar to the following :—

'Morwespeche ibidem tenta die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici VI xxv^to^. A.D. 1446. Andeuere.

Electi ad officium Balliuorum per xxiiii. fforwardinos { Thomas Latenere, Walterus James, Johannes Basyngge, Robertus Penyton'.

Unde electi per Senechallos { Joh. Basyngge, Rob. Penyton' } et jurati sunt.

[1] A paper volume, bound in vellum, containing 55 pages and measuring 8½ by 6 inches. The pages are not numbered. It begins with the heading of a 'morghespeche' in 16 Richard II. This is followed by a list of forewardmen. Then comes the record of the meeting of 3 Henry V.

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Ad istam venit Johannes Champyon et petit societatem Gildanorum, et concessa est ei, Soluendo communitati ville predicte xx.*s.*, videlicet, ad festa Pasche, Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis proximo sequentibus post datam presentem. Plegii, Ricardus Lokett et Thomas Latenere.'

According to the entries in this book, the meetings were generally held once a year—after 1 Henry VI, usually on Sunday before Michaelmas. From 33 Henry VI 'Manoloquium' supersedes the English term 'Morghespeche.' In the time of Edward IV the admissions to the Gild became very rare[1]. The business ordinarily transacted was the election of two bailiffs by the 'senescalli' (during and after the reign of Edward IV by the 'senescalli' and the retiring bailiffs) from four candidates named by the 'twenty-four forewardmen[2].' Lists of these 'forewardmen' are occasionally given[3]. At the meetings held during the reign of Edward IV and his successors, besides the election of bailiffs, Liber A* records allotments of 'common acres' and market-stalls, and makes occasional reference to the accounts of the two chamberlains.

The following passages are of special interest:—

Andeuere. A.D. 1415.

'Morwspech tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici quinti tercio.

Ordinatum est ad predictam Morwspech ex assensu tocius communitatis eiusdem ville quod xxiiii^{or}. erunt electi ibidem, et habebunt gubernacionem dicte ville cum superuisione senescallorum et balliuorum, qui pro tempore fuerint; et quicquid iidem faciunt nomine communitatis ratum et gratum habituri nomine nostro, vt de antiquo ordinatum fuit.' The names of the two 'senescalli' and two 'ballivi' are then given.

[1] The entrance-fee mentioned in this volume is almost invariably 20*s.* In some petitions of the years 33–34 Henry VI we find the expression 'petit societatem Gildanorum et consocietatem ville.'

[2] Previous to 22 Henry VI the nomination of the four candidates was made by the community ('per communitatem').

[3] There are in all only six lists, four of them belonging to the reign of Edward IV. Twenty-six names are generally given. It appears that the tenure of their office was for life, or until they removed from the town.

On fol. [29] there is an ordinance of 14 Richard II similar to the above. ANDOVER.

'Maneloquium ibidem tentum die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici VI^ti^ xxxv^to^. Andeuere. A.D. 1456.

[Election of bailiffs.]

Senescalli ac xxiiii^or^. fforewardinorum concordati sunt et ordinauerunt that alle tho that ben made enffranchised before this day that they or her boroghes pay her ffynes and make her writyng redy by Allesowlyn day next coming without ony delay. Or ellis the bayllies that ben and the baillies that eve synne the fredom made schall levey her ffynes.

Item, Senescalli et xxiiii^or^. fforwardinorum ordinauerunt that no man, woman nor childe Rake yn ony mannes lond ane Corne yn harvestyme ne after with no Rake. Payne of xl.*d.* to the Chirche, the whiche the Churche Wardens for the tyme beyng schall leve. And the partyes that fyndeth hem greved theryn take her axyon, etc.'

Maneloquium, Michaelmas 21 Edward IV. The names of the twenty-four forewardmen are given. Then comes this entry:— A.D. 1481.

'Ad hunc diem preceptum est per Senescallos quod omnes qui sunt de xxiiii^or^. forwardinis sint ad Maneloquium tenendum ibidem die lune proxima post festum translacionis Sancti Edwardi Regis proximo futurum, et vlterius omnes plegii pro finibus Burgencium cum Camerariis dicte ville ad faciendum clarum Compotum.'

'Maneloquium tentum ibidem xv^mo^. die Octobris Anno regni regis Edwardi quarti xxi^mo^. Andeuere. A.D. 1481.

Ad istud Maneloquium ordinatum est quod quilibet forincicus artifex qui non est de Societate Gilde ville predicte et tenet aliquem opellam, non monstrabit in eadem opella artificium suum in primo introitu suo, quousque soluerit Camerariis ville predicte, que pro tempore fuerint, xii.*d.* ad opus camere.'

Liber A[1] of the Maneloquium Books extends from 1 Edward III

[1] A parchment volume, measuring 12 by 9 inches, bound in vellum, containing 56 folios.

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to 2–3 Philip and Mary, but only very few of the entries are of the period preceding the reign of Henry VI, and more than half the volume (ff. 15–44) relates to the reign of Henry VIII. The Maneloquium was generally held annually on Sunday before Michaelmas-day. The election of officers and the leasing of stalls, lands and tenements constituted the most prominent business transacted at these meetings. The entries of admission to the Gild almost wholly disappear in the sixteenth century. During this period there was only one steward, who was often a knight. The governing council was still called the twenty-four (the 'xxiiii^{or}.,' the 'xxiiii^{or}. probi homines,' or the 'xxiiii^{or}. de corporacione')[1]. Two constables now regularly appear among the officers elected. Like Liber A*, the earlier portions of this volume were probably compiled from the old Gild Rolls, while the later portions are probably contemporary records of the Maneloquium meetings[2].

The following are the admissions to the Gild in the sixteenth century :—

A.D. 1521. fol. 33 *b*.

13 Henry VIII.—'Thomas Carpynter, Shomaker, venit et petit admitti de Societate gyldanorum ville predicte.' He is admitted for a fee of 26*s*. 8*d*.

A.D. 1529. fol. 37 *b*.

21 Henry VIII.—'Ad hunc diem Rob. Colwell petit admitti in Societatem Gildanorum predictorum, et pro diuersis consideracionibus Senescallo, Balliuis et xxiv^{or}. predictis mouentibus admissus est in Societatem libertatis Gilde predicte.' He pays 6*s*. 8*d*., 'et juratus est.'

A.D. 1555. fol. 56 *b*.

2–3 Philip and Mary :—

'Robertus Bakehouse } electi sunt in gildam mercatoriam et
Thomas Frankelyn } jurati.
Willielmus Golde electus est in Gildam mercatoriam.'

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[1] After the middle of the reign of Henry VIII their number diminishes from about 26 to 13–18. An entry on fol. 37 indicates that they were elected by co-optation.

[2] On fol. 1 of Liber A is this note—'Iste liber continet xliiii^{or}. folia xxiiii^{to}. die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici VIII^{ui} xxxv^{to}., tempore [the names of the Steward and two Bailiffs].' Another note on the same page says that the book contained 56 leaves, April 13, 1582.

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Liber B of the Maneloquium Books[1], 'The Lydger of the Towne of Andeuere,' extends from 2–3 Philip and Mary to 1674. 'Maneloquium ibidem tentum,' etc., 'At this Morrowspeach it is agreed,' etc., are the headings of the transactions down to April 5, 1622 (fol. 142), after which date they are superseded by 'Curia siue Convocatio Communis Consilii ibidem tenta,' etc., 'At this Courte it is ordered,' etc., 'At this Common Councell it is agreed,' etc. The governing body is no longer called 'the twenty-four,' or 'the forewardmen,' but simply the 'probi homines,' or the 'approved men.' Their number varies from five to eighteen, never exceeding twelve in the seventeenth century. After December 10, 1598 (41 Eliz.), a subordinate council of from six to twelve burgesses ('burgenses') appears. The officers elected at the meetings after 41 Elizabeth are one bailiff, two justices and two constables[2]. A sub-steward is occasionally mentioned. Besides the election of officers, the transactions relate mainly to the renting and supervision of the property of the corporation. Orders concerning the regulation of trade are almost wholly wanting[3].

The following are the only passages in which the 'Gild Merchant' is mentioned:—

'Item, that John Peterson the younger shalbe free of the Guylde of Marchants of the said Towne, paying therfore to th'use of the Chamber v.*s.*' A.D. 1556. fol. 5.

'Item, it is agreed that John Harbord shalbe admitted into the ffelowshipp of the guylde of marchants of the said towne, and doth geve for a fyne iiii.*s.*' fol. 6.

'Johannes West, Will. Hussey et Rob. Walker electi sunt in societatem guilde marcatorie, et iurati.' A.D. 1562. fol. 16.

[1] A paper volume (12 by 8 inches), bound in leather, containing 357 pages (182 leaves).

[2] The changes that appear in 41 Eliz. were probably due to the grant of a new charter. Under date of Sept. 11, 40 Eliz. we read: 'This year the 21 of May wase the chartar and lybarties of this towne newly confermed and granted, 41 Elizabethe' (fol. 103).

[3] On fol. 24 (8 Eliz.), there is an order forbidding fish-mongers to hold their market in any place except where 'of olde tyme' they were accustomed to stand.

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'Johannes Hanson et Thomas Roffe electi sunt in societatem guilde marcatorie.'

A.D. 1563. fol. 18. 'Petrus Hopkyns electus est in societatem gilde marcatorie, et iuratus.'

A.D. 1565. fol. 22. 'Arthurus Bolde electus est in gildam marcatoriam, et iuratus.'

A.D. 1566. fol. 24. 'Item, at this morowspeache yt is agreed that Nicholas Peckat shalbe admitted into the ffellowshippe into the guylde of marchants of the sayed Towne, and doth geve for a ffyne vi.*s.* viii.*d.*'

A.D. 1567. fol. 26. 'Thomas Morell electus est in guildam marcatoriam, et Juratus. —Edwardus Thurman electus est in guildam marcatoriam, et Juratus.'

A.D. 1568. fol. 28. 'Johannes Knight electus est in gildam marcatoriam, et Juratus.'

A.D. 1570. fol. 30. 'Ad hunc Maneloquium Nicholaus Venables iuratus est in gildam marcatoriam.'

Almost all of those thus admitted to the Gild appear, after their election, in the lists of approved men.

In the seventeenth century there are many entries similar to the following:—

A.D. 1585. fol. 78. 'Ad hoc maneloquium, per consensum Balliuorum et Proborum Hominum, Johannes Smythe et Joh. Pyle electi sunt in numerum et societatem proborum hominum de Andever, et iurati sunt per Senescallum [1].'

A.D. 1603. fol. 112. 'Willielmus Smyth generosus electus est in numero proborum hominum, et Juratus.

Will. Blake et Thomas Stamford electi sunt in numero Burgensium, et predictus Thomas Stamford Juratus est [2].'

A.D. 1617. fol. 135. 'Edwardus Thurman et Radulphus South electi sunt Burgenses.'

On fol. 151 is this passage:—

A.D. 1625. 'It is agreed by the Common Councell there that the style and orders made for the goverment of the thre Companies of this Towne shalbe pervsed and made accordinge to our nowe Charter,

[1] This is the earliest example in this volume of such admissions to the number of the approved men. The latter frequently call themselves the 'Company,' or the 'ffellowshipp and Companie.'

[2] This is the earliest of such admissions to the number of the Burgesses.

whereby the penalties, fynes and amerciaments therein set may be levied for the better order and goverment of the said companies.' ANDOVER.

The minutes of the Haberdashers' Company from March 12, 1715 to March 17, 1807, are still in existence[1]. Most of the entries refer to the election of officers, the admission of new members and the accounts of the chamberlains of the Company. After the names of the officers in 1715 and the freeman's oath we find the following:—

'The Particular Trades fixed by the Old Orders to every of ye 3 Companys.

To the Leathermens	To the Haberdashers	To the Drapers
All Tanners	All Milliners	All Drapers
Sadlers	Mercers	Clothiers
Glovers	Grocers	Cloth-makers
White Drawers	Innholders	Goldsmiths
Pewterers	Vintners	Fullers
Braziers	Bakers	Weavers
Shoemakers	Brewers	Taylors
Curryers	Smiths	Hosiers
Collar-makers	Cappers	Fishmongers
Butchers	Hattmakers	Fletchers
Chandlers	Butlers	Joiners
Dyers and	Barbers	Carpenters and
Upholders.	Painters and Glaziers.	Coopers.
To be added:	To be added:	To be added:
Apothecarys	Surgeons	Millers
Malsters	Wheelwrights	Millwrights
Mealmen	Cutlers	Masons, Bricklayers
Corn Chandlers	Combe-makers	Basket-makers
Gardeners	Pipe-makers	Brick-burners
Stone Cutters and	Plumbers and	Hott-pressers and
Bodys-makers.	Ironmongers.	Salesmen.'

[1] A paper volume (12½ by 8½ inches) in the possession of Mr. Frank Shaw of Andover. It contains about 200 pages, the last 34 being blank.

ANDOVER.

The following was enacted on October 23, 1733:—

'It is agreed by this Society this day met that the Chamberlayns of this Company Doe forthwith pay to the Master-Warden thereof the Sum of Seventeen pounds, part of the Stock in hand of this Company, to advise with Councel and for other purposes towards trying the right of Electing a Bayliff for the Borough of Andover aforesaid, And also the right of chusing Two Burgesses To represent the said Borough in the next Parliament, it being presumed that the ffreemen of the Company have Votes for such Bayliff and Burgesses.'

There are many entries similar to the subjoined:—

Nov. 3, 1760. 'Mr. Jere Bunny, Grocer and Haberdasher, having been frequently warned to take up his Freedom in this Company, to which he properly belongs, and having refused so to do, and he continuing to keep his Shop open and Exercise his trade in Contempt of the Ancient Orders of this Fraternity, without having Compounded for his freedom, it is Unanimously ordered that the proper Officers do imediately Levy upon the said Jere Bunny's Goods and Chattles the Sum of Forty Shillings, being the Fine mentioned in the said Orders for that purpose for the Use of this Company, and that the said Officers be Indemnified by the Company for so doing.'

The following is the last entry in the Haberdashers' Book:—

Company of Haberdashers. 'At a Meeting of the said Company, held at the Guildhall in Andover on Monday the seventeenth day of March, 1807 . . . Several Persons who have come to set up their Trades in the Town, having been summoned to take up their freedom in this Company, into which in respect of such Trades they are properly admissible, and such persons having contemptuously neglected and refused to appear to take up their freedoms therein, and the Members of the said Company present at this Meeting, thinking it proper to vindicate and support the rights of the Company, deem it advisable in the first instance to take the opinion of some Counsel on the validity of their ancient Orders, and their institution under them as at present existing, and how far they

have a power to compel the admission of Persons refusing to become free of the Company.

It is ordered that the Register prepare as full a case upon the point as he shall judge necessary, and take the opinion of Mr. Burrough, or any other Counsel he may choose, thereon, the expence of preparing which as well as the fee of the Counsel to be paid him by the Chamberlains out of the fund in their hands.

And the Members present who make this order are [14 names].'

Perhaps this was the death-gasp of the Company. At all events it must have ceased to exist within a few years afterwards, which is likewise true of the other Companies of Andover.

Bath.

'Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc. salutem. Inspeximus Cartam quam Ricardus Rex, Aduunculus noster, fecit Ciuibus nostris Bathon' in hec verba: Ricardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, etc. Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, etc. et omnibus fidelibus suis tocius Anglie et portuum maris salutem. Precipimus quod Ciues de Bathon' qui sunt de Gilda eorum mercatoria habeant in omnibus eandem quietacionem et libertatem de omnibus mercatis suis, quocumque venerint per terram uel aquam, de Theloneo, de passagio, de lestagio et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et occasionibus et rebus quam plenius et liberius habent ciues nostri Winton' de Gilda eorum mercatoria. Et prohibemus ne super hoc aliquis eos disturbet uel infestet ipsos uel Res ipsorum super decem librarum forisfacturam. Testibus, Hugone Dunelm' et Hugone Cestr' et Huberto Sar', Episcopis, Willielmo Marescallo, Johanne fratre suo, Galfrido filio Petri. Datum apud Douram per manum Willielmi Elien' Electi, Cancellarii nostri, vii°. die Decembris regni nostri anno primo. Nos igitur . . . . [The above confirmed] vicesimo tercio die Decembris anno regni nostri tricesimo primo.'—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 31 Hen. III, mem. 12.)[1] A.D. 1189. A.D. 1246.

[1] Cf. Warner, Bath, App. p. 18; King and Watts, Munic. Records of Bath, App. p. xxviii.

BOSTON.

A.D. 1545. The following is taken from a patent of 37 Henry VIII, which was confirmed by Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth :—

'Concessimus vlterius ac per presentes concedimus quod nullus habeat, gaudeat siue vtatur libertates eiusdem Burgi, nisi sit inhabitans aut residens infra limites predicti Burgi, et quod de tempore in tempus soluet scott, lott, taxas et omnimoda et singula alia onera, vt ceteri burgenses dicti Burgi facient et tenentur facere, nisi sit licenciatus pro causis et consideracionibus racionabilibus . . . . nullus extraneus neque forinsecus a libertate Burgi predicti exnunc decetero vendat seu emat ab aliquo extraneo vel forinseco a libertate Burgi illius infra Burgum illum aliquas mercandisas, mercimonia seu aliquas alias res quascumque in grosso preter victualia, nisi solummodo tempore feriarum infra Burgum predictum imposterum tenendarum, sub pena et forisfactura earundem mercandisarum et rerum predictarum contra formam predictam emptarum seu venditarum, aut emendarum vel vendendarum, ad vsum Maioris et Burgensium Burgi predicti et successorum suorum . . . . Concessimus eciam et per presentes concedimus prefatis Maiori, Burgensibus et successoribus suis quod omnes et singuli Burgenses Burgi predicti, cuiuscumque condicionis existentes, de omnibus nauibus aut ciuibus[1] tam forinsecis quam intr[i]nsis, portum dicti Burgi ingredientibus, quibuscumque mercandisis venalibus oneratis, possint liberi emere quod eis necesse fuerit. Et si quis dictas mercandisas emat in grosso de mercatoribus predictis, volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefatis Maiori, Burgensibus et successoribus suis quod quilibet Burgensis Burgi predicti, si voluerit, habeat de emptore illo partem mercandisarum illarum sic in grosso emptarum[2], prout sibi necesse fuerit pro sustentacione sua et familie sue, ad idem precium pro quo dictus emptor de dictis mercatoribus dictas mercandisas prius emerit, soluendo et satisfaciendo dicto emptori precium partis sue[3] quam emerit infra Bordam nauis. Et quod per prefatos mercatores nihil vendatur de mercandisis

[1] ? 'vasibus.' [2] MS. 'empto.' [3] MS. 'sui.'

illis antequam plancum Burgi predicti ad nauem apponatur,' etc. BOSTON.
—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 3 Eliz., No. 3.)

Bridgwater.

'Rex Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Licet, etc. de gracia tamen nostra speciali et pro viginti libris nobis solutis in hanaperio nostro concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Johanni Sydenham et Waltero Holymore, Senescallis gilde mercatorie de Bruggewater, et Communitati eiusdem ville quod ipsi decem mesuagia, quinque acras terre, tres acras prati et quadraginta solidatas redditus cum pertinenciis in Bruggewater, que de nobis non tenentur, dare possint et assignare cuidam Capellano diuina in ecclesia beate Marie de Bruggewater singulis diebus celebraturo imperpetuum, habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis in auxilium sustentacionis sue imperpetuum. Et eidem Capellano quod ipse mesuagia, terram, pratum et redditum predicta cum pertinenciis a prefatis Johanne et Waltero recipere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum, sicut predictum est, tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, Statuto predicto non obstante, Nolentes quod prefati Johannes et Walterus vel heredes sui, aut predictus Capellanus seu successores sui racione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros seu ministros nostros, etc., vt supra. Teste Rege apud Oxoniam xxviii. die Septembris.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 16 Rich. II, pars 2, mem. 30.)

De licencia dandi ad manum mortuam.

A.D. 1392.

Bristol.

In 46 Edward III a dispute arose between the king and the burgesses of Bristol, the former claiming that the collector, William de Somerwell, should account to him for fines of bakers, fines for enjoying the freedom of the town, and various other monies levied in Bristol. The document is headed thus: 'Inter recorda de termino Sancti Michaelis anno xlvi^to^. Regis Edwardi tertii post

A.D. 1372.

BRISTOL. Conquestum, Rotulo ix°.' The following extract is of special interest :—

'Set iidem Maior et Balliui venerunt per Walterum Knolles attornatum suum. Et quoad proficua de finibus factis pro libertate habenda infra villam Bristoll', predicti Maior et Balliui dicunt quod villa Bristoll' est vetus Burgus, et in eodem Burgo Maior, Balliui et Communitas extiterunt a tempore quo non extat memoria, in quo quidem Burgo iidem Maior et Balliui et Communitas et eorum antecessores et predecessores habue-
De gilda mercatoria. runt liberam gildam mercatoriam in eadem villa et suburbiis ejusdem ville et omnia que ad gildam mercatoriam pertinent, videlicet, ad emendum et vendendum in eadem villa libere et quiete de custumis et theoloneo, et alias diuersas libertates habendum, prout ad gildam mercatoriam pertinent; virtute eiusdem gilde et libertatis iidem Maior et Balliui et eorum predecessores a toto tempore vsi fuerunt capere quandam prestacionem, ad vsus suos proprios, de omnibus qui in libertatem et societatem gilde predicte admissi fuerunt, pro libertate gilde predicte habenda, secundum quod inter eos racionabiliter concordari potuerit. Et dicunt quod dominus Johannes, quondam Comes Moryton' et postea Rex Anglie, tempore quo ipse fuit Comes Moryton' et dominus ville predicte, inter alias libertates, concessit Burgensibus ville Bristoll' quod haberent omnes racionabiles gildas suas, sicut eas melius habuerunt tempore Roberti et Willielmi, filiorum suorum, nuper Comitum Glouc'. Et preterea Henricus Rex
A.D. 1256. proauus domini Regis nunc per cartam suam, datam vicesimo quarto die Julii anno regni domini xl°., concessit eisdem Burgensibus quod haberent et tenerent per totam terram et potestatem eiusdem Regis omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas hucusque optentas et vsitatas, adeo quiete et integre sicut Ciues London' vel alii de regno et potestate eiusdem Regis libertates suas melius et liberius habuerunt et tenuerunt, quam quidem libertatem Maior et Ciues London' de huiusmodi gilda et prestacionibus pro libertate huius[modi] habenda vsi sunt et gauisi a tempore quo non extat memoria. Quas quidem cartas, gildam et libertates predictas dominus Rex nunc per cartam suam,

datam xvi°. die Octobris anno regni sui quinto, quam hic Curie ostendunt, ratificauit et confirmauit; et vlterius concessit quod, licet ipsi et eorum antecessores et predecessores aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum et quietanciarum in dictis cartis et aliis contentarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus vsi non fuerunt, iidem tamen Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores libertatibus et quietanciis predictis et earum qualibet decetero plene gaudeant et vtantur sine occasione vel impedimento domini Regis nunc, heredum suorum vel aliorum ministrorum suorum quorumcumque. Et sic dicunt quod ipsi per diuersas vices virtute et autoritate libertatum suarum predictarum, per predictas cartas confirmatarum, ceperunt proficua in forma predicta. Et non intendunt quod dominus Rex eos inde impedire[1] velyt.'—(*Bristol Council-House, Great Red Book*, ff. 34–35.)[2] BRISTOL. A.D. 1331.

The patent of 6 Edward VI incorporating the Merchant Adventurers of Bristol, is, with the exception of a very few words, identical with grants of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth to the Merchant Adventurers of Chester[3].—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 8 Eliz., No. 6.) A.D. 1552.

Builth.

'Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliuis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Buelt in Wallia omnes libertates subscriptas, videlicet, quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in Burgo predicto vel in suburbio eiusdem nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus et eorum

[1] MS. 'impetire.'

[2] See Hunt, Bristol, 53–58, 63, 95, 96, 134, 139, 168, 197 and 209, for some comments on the Gild Merchant and Merchant Adventurers of Bristol.

[3] See below, p. 360.

BUILTH. heredibus quod si aliquis natiuus in prefato Burgo manserit, et terram in eo tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata Gilda et hansa, et loth et scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris de Buelt et heredibus eorum quod habeant soch et sach, thol et theam, et Infongenthef; et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theoloneo, lestagio, passagio, pontagio, stallagio et de leue et danegeldis et Gaywyte et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem nostram tam in Wallia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris, sicut villa nostra de Hereford predictis libertatibus et quietanciis hactenus vsa [est] et gauisa. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod prefati Burgenses nostri de Buelt et heredes eorum habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod habeant omnes libertates et quietancias predictas imperpetuum bene et in pace, libere et quiete, honorifice, plenarie et integre, sicut predictum est, et sicut villa nostra Hereford predictis libertatibus et quietanciis hactenus vsa est et gauisa. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus Prioribus Godfrido Wigorn', Thoma Hereforden', Willielmo Norwicen', Episcopis, fratre nostro Willielmo de Valencia, Rogero de Mortuo Mare, Rogero de Clifford', Hugone filio Otonis, Waltero de Helyoun et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Nouembris anno regni nostri sexto.'

A.D. 1278.

The above was inspected and confirmed by letters patent of 4 Edward IV, 33 Henry VIII and 20 Elizabeth.—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 19–23 Eliz., mem. 11.)[1]

Caerwys.

'Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliuis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos con-

[1] Cf. Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1878–1879, ix. 95, x. p. xxxvi.

cessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse hominibus ville nostre de Cayrus in Wallia quod villa illa decetero liber Burgus sit, et quod homines eundem Burgum inhabitantes liberi sint Burgenses, et quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberum Burgum pertinentibus, quales videlicet habent liberi Burgenses nostri de Aberconewey et Rothelan in Burgis suis, vel alii Burgenses nostri in Wallia. Quare volumus . . . . Data per manum nostram apud Kyngesclipston' vicesimo quinto die Octobris anno regni nostri decimo octauo.' CAERWYS. A.D. 1290.

The above was confirmed by Edward the Black Prince (30 Edward III) and by charters of 2 Richard II and 9 Henry IV.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 9 Hen. IV, pars 2, mem. 5.)

Cambridge.

'Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Cantebruge gildam mercatoriam, et quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros burgi de Cantebruge de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum, et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem burgi. Hoc etiam eis concessimus quod omnes burgenses de Cantebruge de gilda mercatorum sint quieti de theoloneo et passagio et lestagio et pontagio et stallagio in feria et extra, et per portus maris Anglie et omnium terrarum nostrarum citra mare et ultra mare, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem burgi, quam habuerunt temporibus antecessorum nostrorum; et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et debita omnia juste habeant, quicumque ea debeat; et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem burgi: et de omnibus debitis suis que accomodata fuerint apud Cantebruge et de vadiis ibidem factis placita apud Cantebruge teneantur; et si

CAMBRIDGE. quis in tota terra nostra theloneum vel consuetudines ab hominibus de Cantebruge de gilda mercatorum ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes de Cantebruge vel prepositus de Cantebruge namium inde apud Cantebruge capiat, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'. Insuper etiam ad emendationem burgi de Cantebruge concessimus eis feriam suam in septimana Rogationum cum libertatibus suis, sicut ea habere consueverunt; et quod omnes burgenses de Cantebruge sint quieti de jherescheve et de scothale, si vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotaliam faciat . . . . Datum per manum nostram apud Geŷtinton' viii. die Januaris anno regni nostri secundo.'—(*Rotuli Chartarum*, 83.)

A.D. 1201.

The above was confirmed by a grant of Henry III in 1227.—(*Cooper, Cambridge*, i. 40.)

CARDIFF.

A.D. 1341. In 15 Edward III Hugh le Despenser granted a charter to the burgesses of Cardiff, from which we extract the following :—

'Et quod nullus Extraneus extra nundinas vel forum infra bundas predictas aliquas mercandisas de aliquo extraneo emat, nisi tantum de Burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville, preter gentiles homines Glamorgancie pro victualibus eorum, et non racione mercandise; nec aliquis teneat celdam apertam de aliquibus mercandisis nec tabernam, nec corffe faciet in villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis Burgensibus nostris lotans et scotans et infra guldam libertatis eorum receptus. Necnon concessimus eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui guldam inter eos facere possent quo tempore et quandocumque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum. . . . Insuper concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris quod omnes mercatores, tam pannarii, cerdones, pelliparii, cirotecarii quam alii diuersi qui ex vendicione et empcione viuant infra dominium nostrum Glamorgancie et Morgancie, residere debeant in villis de Burgh et non vpland, et quod omnimodas mercandisas faciant in Nundinis, fforis et in villis de Burgh, et non alibi. Et etiam quod omnes mercatores cum eorum mercandisis

alibi non transeant quam per regales vicos per villas de Burgh ; Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri tolnetum nostrum nec alias custumas nobis debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.' CARDIFF.

This charter was confirmed by Edward, Thomas and Isabella le Despenser, Edward and Richard Neville, and Queen Elizabeth. —(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 19–23 Eliz., mem. 20.)

CARDIGAN.

'Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus hominibus nostris de Kardigan quod in villa sua de Kardigan sit Gilda Mercatorum, sicut in villa nostra de Bristoll'; et quod a festo omnium Sanctorum anno, etc. xxxiii°. in tres annos sequentes possint homines nostri predicti capere in villa sua de Kardigan de quolibet dolio vini vnum denarium, et de quolibet lesto allecium quatuor denarios, et de quolibet sacco lane duos denarios, et de qualibet carecta mercimoniis onerata vnum denarium, de quolibet summagio vnum obulum, de quolibet boue et qualibet vacca uenditis vnum obolum, de quolibet equo vendito vnum denarium, et de quolibet dolio mellis vnum denarium, ad firmandum inde villam suam de Kardigan. In cuius, etc. Teste, ut supra[1].'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 33 Hen. III, mem. 1.) Pro hominibus de Cardigan. A.D. 1249.

CARLISLE.

'Seven of the (eight) guilds are guilds of manual craftsmen; the eighth, the merchants' guild,—quite distinct from the free merchant guild or guild mercatory, which became the town council—included the shopkeepers, some grocers and seedsmen, others drapers, haberdashers, apothecaries, etc.' 'The merchants included mercers, drapers, grocers, apothecaries, etc., in fact all traders in Carlisle who were not actual manual workers.'—(*Ferguson and Nanson, Municipal Records of Carlisle*, 28, 89.)[2]

[1] I. e. 'Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxvi. die Octobris.'

[2] See also pp. 9, 10, 24, 27 of the same work for some references to the early Gild Merchant of Carlisle.

CARLISLE.

From among the many ordinances of the Merchants' Gild, we extract the following :—

A.D. 1624. 'None fforyner or stranger suffred to sell anie merchandyse but in tyme of our faires. None to . . . . cottons or frise under couller for Scottes men.'—(*Ibid.*, 94.)

A.D. 1656. 'It is ordered by the consent of the company of marchants aforesaid that noe brother of this trade shall joyne as partner with any stranger or forraigner in the trade and occupacon of a marchant, either within the cittie or libertyes thereof. Neither shall any brother of this company give any account of proffitt or gaine to any stranger or non-freeman concerninge their trade, upon penaltie that euery brother that offends herein to forfeit for the benefitt of the trade the sume of ten pounds.'—(*Ibid.*, 102.)

CHESTER.

Pro Marcatoribus Ciuitatis Cestrie.

'Regina omnibus ad quos, etc. Sciatis quod ex lamentabili insinuacione Willielmi Aldersey, Ricardi Poole et Ricardi Massye, fidelium ligeorum et subditorum nostrorum ac Ciuium Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie, ac aliorum mercatorum periclitancium Ciuitatis predicte, vocatorum merchaunt vent[er]ers, ponentium se, factores, seruientes, bona et mercandizas in periculo super mare ad diuersas partes transmarinas pro mercandisis extra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie educendis ac in idem regnum inducendis, accepimus qualiter diuersi artifices et homines artis manualis in eadem Ciuitate nostra Cestrie inhabitantes occupacionesque victu suo querendo habentes, qui nunquam fuerunt apprenticii aut educati ad vel in cursu artis mercatorum predictorum nec aliquam bonam cognicionem in eadem arte habentes, qui vulgariter exercitant, vtuntur et occupant dictum recursum mercandise ad et a partibus transmarinis vulgariter in nauibus siue vasis extraneis, per quod diuersa genera commoditatum huius regni nostri Anglie occulte educuntur et conuehuntur, incontrarium boni ordinis et legum nostrarum et in magnam defraudacionem custumarum nostrarum, taliter se habentes et exercentes in et secundum tales malos mores et irrigulatos quales fuerunt et existunt in magnum scandalum dictorum

mercatorum ac decasum nauium et marinariorum ac portus Ciuitatis predicte et precipue dictorum mercatorum ad et in dicto recursu marcandise educatorum magnamque cognicionem in eodem recursu habencium, unde nos supplicauerunt sibi per nos de remedio congruo prouideri. Nos indempnitati nostre in hac parte ac vtilitati et bono ordini predictorum mercatorum nostrorum dicte Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie imposterum habendis prospicere volentes, vt tenemur, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus, ac per presentes concedimus et licenciam damus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefatis Waltero Aldersey, Ricardo Poole et Ricardo Massye et aliis mercatoribus periclitantibus vocatis merchaunte venterers dicte Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie et successoribus suis, quod decetero habeant vnum magistrum artis siue mistere de merchaunt venterers Ciuitatis predicte. Et ipsum Willielmum Aldersey primum et modernum magistrum artis siue mistere predicte facimus, ordinamus et constituimus per presentes. Et quod habeant duos custodes artis siue mistere predicte. Et ipsos Ricardum Poole et Ricardum Massie primos et modernos custodes artis siue mistere predicte facimus, ordinamus et constituimus per presentes; ac dictum Willielmum Aldersey magistrum artis siue mistere predicte, ac prefatos Ricardum et Ricardum custodes artis siue mistere predicte nominamus, assignamus, decernimus et declaramus per presentes. Et quod tam predicti Willielmus, Ricardus et Ricardus quam alii liberi homines dicte Ciuitatis qui non sunt alicuius artis manualis, qui artem siue misteram de merchaunt venterers vsi fuerunt per spacium septem annorum proximo ante datam presencium preteritorum, et illi qui imposterum de tempore in tempus erunt de Ciuitate predicta liberi homines et non artem manualem exercent, et qui admissi erunt per magistrum et gardianos dicte artis mercatorum venterers pro tempore existentes ad vtendum misteram de merchaunte venterers predictam, decetero sint in facto, re et nomine vnum corpus et vna communitas corporata imperpetuum per nomen magistri, custodum et communitatis de merchaunt venterers Ciuitatis Cestrie.'

They are also granted power yearly to elect a master and two

CHESTER. wardens to govern the said mystery; they are to have perpetual succession and a common seal; to hold lands, tenements, etc.; to plead in courts of law. The newly appointed master and wardens are to take their oath of office before the mayor and aldermen of the city. But hereafter the master and wardens are to take the oath before those whom they are superseding in office. The Society can make laws and ordinances for its government, and can provide for their due execution without the interference of royal officers or ministers, provided that they are in accordance with the royal prerogative and the laws of the realm, and not prejudicial to the mayor of Chester. No craftsman or other person of the city is to resort to merchandise in foreign parts, unless admitted to the Society, excepting those who have been apprenticed to the said mystery or have used it seven years, under penalty of forfeiting to the society £20 for each offence. This grant is not to prejudice the rights of the crown, the laws of the land, the privileges of the mayor or of any other corporations, nor to interfere with the franchises of the governor, assistants and Society of Merchant Adventurers frequenting Spain, Holland, Zeeland, Brabant and Flanders.—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 1 Mary, pars 12, mem. 12.)

A.D. 1554.

A.D. 1559. The same charter was again granted to the Merchant Adventurers of Chester in the year 1 Elizabeth. An ancient transcript of Elizabeth's grant in the British Museum (MS. Harley 2054, ff. 46–47) is headed 'The Marchaunts Chartre,' and contains, among other marginal notes, the words 'mersers to be free.'

A.D. 1584. This is followed, in the Harleian MS. (ff. 47–49) by a charter of 26 Elizabeth to 'ye mere marchantes, ffree Citizens inhabytyng within our Citie of Chestre, vsyng onely ye feate of merchandizes by ventrynge by Sea, and sale in grosse and not by retaylynge, and now beinge members of ye bodye Corporate of ye President, Assistants and fellowshipp of marchantes of Spayne and Portyngale,' allowing them to export calf-skins from Chester[1].

[1] For other grants to this Company of Merchant Adventurers of Spain and Portugal, see MS. Harley 2104, ff. 327–335; cf. also ff. 299, 304.

CIRENCESTER.

Carta libertatum facta hominibus ville de Cirencestria.

'Henricus [IV] dei gracia Rex Anglie et ffrancie et dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, Balliuis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod nos debita consideracione pensantes sinceram affeccionem quam dilecti ligei nostri homines ville de Cirencestria erga personam nostram, postquam regni gubernacula suscepimus, multipliciter ostenderunt, et volentes premissorum intuitu prefatos ligeos nostros fauore prosequi gracioso, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eisdem hominibus libertates et priuilegia subscripta, videlicet:— quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui habeant imperpetuum infra villam predictam vnam gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, priuilegiis et consuetudinibus ad gildam mercatoriam pertinentibus; et quod iidem homines et heredes et successores sui predicti singulis annis in Crastino Epiphanie domini in certo loco infra villam predictam per eos limitando conuenire, et ibidem de eorum consensu et assensu vnum Magistrum ac tot et tales alios gubernatores, officiarios et ministros gilde predicte quot et quales eis pro meliori gubernacione gilde predicte videbitur faciendos, nominare, facere et ordinare possint imperpetuum. Ac eciam quod ipsi ac eorum heredes et successores gilde predicte liberi sint et quieti de omnibus sectis shirarum, hundredorum et wapentachorum, ac de murdro et latrocinio, et de auxiliis Vicecomitum, fforestariorum et aliorum Balliuorum nostrorum quorumcumque, et de omnibus aliis rebus eis pertinentibus, necnon de custodiis et operacionibus castrorum, et de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio, pauagio, lestagio, kaiagio, stallagio, muragio, fossagio, picagio, cariagio, pesagio et chiminagio, de omnibus bonis, rebus et mercandisis suis quibuscumque infra regnum nostrum Anglie et alibi per totam potestatem nostram tam per terram quam per mare, vbi libertates eis dare possimus, prestandis imperpetuum. Concessimus insuper

CIRENCESTER. eisdem hominibus quod Magister, siue Gubernator, gilde predicte et vnus clericus per eos ad hoc deputandus habeant plenam potestatem et auctoritatem ad recipiendum in Gildam predictam quascumque recogniciones debitorum quorumcumque coram eis, iuxta formam statuti apud Acton' Burnell' in huiusmodi casu editi faciendas; et quod predictus Magister, siue Gubernator, et clericus de nominibus huiusmodi recognitorum post terminos solucionum in huiusmodi recognicionibus coram eis faciendis contentos in Cancellaria nostra et heredum nostrorum, sub sigillo ad hoc ordinandum, certificare possint imperpetuum. Et insuper quod predictus Magister, siue Gubernator, Gilde predicte pro tempore existens, tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et heredum nostrorum, infra gildam predictam habeat assaiam et assisam panis, vini et ceruisie et aliorum victualium quorumcumque necnon mensurarum et ponderum et omnium aliarum rerum ad officium clerici mercati hospicii nostri et heredum nostrorum pertinencium siue spectancium, et transgressores in hac parte habitos necnon eorum defectus, tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et heredum nostrorum, corrigere et punire, ac amerciamenta et alia proficua inde proueniencia pro meliori gubernacione Gilde predicte ac in supportacionem custuum et aliorum onerium hominibus Gilde predicte et eorum heredibus et successoribus incumbencium ad opus suum leuare, colligere, habere et tenere possit imperpetuum; Saluo iure cuiuslibet, vt est iustum. Quare volumus . . . Data per manum nostram
A.D. 1403. apud Westmonasterium quarto decimo Julii anno regni nostro quarto.'—(*Bristol Council-House*, *Little Red Book*, fol. 177.)

COVENTRY [1].

'Rex dilecto et fideli suo Magistro Thome de Wymundham, Thesaurario suo, salutem. Quum nuper quasdam consuetudines, quietancias et libertates a progenitoribus nostris Regibus Anglie

[1] The grant to the burgesses of Coventry, mentioned above on p. 48, is distinct from that to the Prior and Convent,—Merew. and Stephens, 469.

et aliis Priori et Conuentui ecclesie Couentrie per cartas suas, quas inspeximus [et] concessimus, concessas confirmauerimus eisdem, et eciam quasdam libertates de nouo sibi concesserimus, inter quas concessimus eis quod ipsi de hominibus suis ville predicte de Couentria Coronatores habeant infra villam ipsam, qui de omnibus que ad officium coronatoris pertinent coram iusticiis nostris itinerantibus in Comitatu predicto illo respondeant, et quod homines ipsorum Prioris et Conuentus habeant in eadem villa gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad dictam gildam pertinentibus; ac quidam de villa predicta, ut audiuimus, ipsos Priorem et Conuentum, ad eorum dampnum, impedierint quominus Coronatores sui dicte ville visum cuiusdam hominis interfecti, aut homines sui eiusdem ville gildam predictam habere potuerint, iuxta concessionem nostram predictam; per quod ad querimonium dictorum Prioris et Conuentus Vicecomiti nostro Warr' precepimus quod ad villam predictam accederet ad dictas libertates puplicandas et conseruandas; quidam de villa predicta, ut audiuimus, vi armata vna cum aliis de partibus illis Gilbertum clericum dicti Vicecomitis ad hoc ibi transmissum ceperunt, imprisonauerunt, et breuia nostra et rotulos nostros fregerunt et conculauerunt, et homines dictorum Prioris et Conuentus verbauerunt et maletractauerunt in contemptum nostri et contra pacem nostram. Et quia super premissis plenius volumus certiorari et iusticiam fieri, assignamus vos ad inquirendum, etc. qui dictas transgres siones fecerint, et qualiter, et qua racione. Et ideo vobis mandamus, etc. Et inquisicionem, etc. In cuius, etc. Et mandatum est Vicecomiti Warr' quod tot, etc. Et quod attachiet, ita quod habeat corpus, etc.'—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 52 Hen. III, mem. 25, dorse.)

COVENTRY.

A.D. 1268.

Dorchester.

Subjoined are some of the most important clauses of the grant of 5 Charles I, an English abstract of which is given above on pages 56–57:—

A.D. 1629.

'Et ulterius volumus et concedimus pro nobis, heredibus et

DORCHESTER. successoribus nostris Maiori, Balliuis, Aldermannis et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis imperpetuum quod nullus mercator, artifex, agricola, laborarius, laborator aut aliqui usitantes siue exercentes aliquam artem, occupacionem siue misterium, vel alius quicumque qui non sit aut fuerit liber Burgensis vel liber inhabitans Burgi predicti, aliquem artem, occupacionem siue misterium infra Burgum predictum, libertates, precinctum, bundas, muros et fossata eiusdem exerceat, nec in aliqua arte, occupacione siue misterio infra Burgum predictum vel precinctum, bundas, muros et fossata eiusdem operet vel laboret, nec aliquam domum, shopam, locum siue stacionem habeat vel utatur in Burgo predicto aut precinctu eiusdem pro vendicione aut vtteracione aliquorum mercimoniorum siue mercandisarum ibidem, seu pro execucione alicuius artis, occupacionis siue misterii in Burgo predicto, nisi tantummodo tempore feriarum et nundinarum infra Burgum predictum. . . . [Various powers are granted to the Mayor, two Bailiffs, six Aldermen and six Burgesses, who constituted the fifteen Capital Burgesses and were entrusted with the general government of the town.]

Sciatis vlterius quod nos pro meliori augmentacione, ordinacione et direccione Comercii infra Burgum predictum, de ampliori gracia nostra speciali et ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris voluimus, ordinauimus, constituimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus, ordinamus, constitumus et concedimus quod omnes et singuli homines et inhabitantes Burgi predicti decetero imperpetuum sint et erunt vnum corpus corporatum et politicum in re, facto et nomine, per nomen Gubernatoris, assistencium et liberorum hominum Burgi de Dorchester in Comitatu Dorset' predicto. . . . [They are to have perpetual succession, to hold lands and chattels, plead and be impleaded, and to have a common seal.]

Et vlterius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et ordinamus quod decetero imperpetuum sit et erit infra Burgum predictum vnus discretus vir de liberis hominibus Burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus,

in forma inferius in presentibus mencionata eligendus, qui sit, erit et vocabitur Gubernator liberorum hominum Burgi predicti; quodque similiter sint et erunt infra Burgum predictum viginti quatuor de melioribus et discretioribus liberis hominibus vel liberis inhabitantibus Burgi predicti, in forma eciam inferius in presentibus mencionata eligendi, qui sint, erunt et vocabuntur commune Concilium liberorum hominum Burgi predicti, et erunt de tempore in tempus assistentes et auxiliantes dicto Gubernatori pro tempore existenti in omnibus rebus, causis et materiis mercaturam siue commercium[1] infra Burgum predictum aut alias res dicti Gubernatoris et assistencium quoquomodo tangentes siue concernentes. Et vlterius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus, necnon de vberiori gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concedimus prefatis Gubernatori, assistentibus et liberis hominibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod bene liceat et licebit prefatis Gubernatori pro tempore existenti ac quatuor assistentibus per liberos homines Burgi predicti vel maiorem[2] partem eorum de tempore in tempus de predicto numero viginti quatuor nominandis et eligendis, ac quinque aliis assistentibus per Maiorem Burgi de Capitalibus Burgensibus Burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus nominandis et eligendis, tenere quatuor Curias siue Convocaciones de eisdem Gubernatore et assistentibus vel maiori parte eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, quolibet anno decetero imperpetuum, ac in eisdem Curiis admittere in libertatem Burgi predicti quoscumque viros ad libitum et beneplacitum ipsorum Gubernatoris et assistencium vel maioris partis eorum pro tempore existencium, ac ibidem eciam tractare, referre, consultare, consulere et discernere de aliis rebus et negotiis suis specialibus quibuscumque predictos liberos homines vel liberos inhabitantes tangentibus siue concernentibus; necnon quatuor alias Curias siue Convocaciones quolibet anno imperpetuum, ac in eisdem Curiis consulere et consultare de omnibus rebus et materiis mercaturam et mercimonium infra Burgum predictum concernentibus. Et quod dicti Gubernator

[1] MS. 'comerciam.'

[2] MS. 'maiori.'

DORCHESTER. et assistentes pro tempore existentes vel maior pars eorum, quorum Gubernatorem pro tempore existentem semper vnum esse volumus, in Curia siue Convocacione predicta siue earum aliqua habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, faciendi, stabiliendi huiusmodi leges, instituciones, jura, ordinaciones et constituciones quecunque in scriptis racionabilibus que ipsi aut maiori parti eorum, vt prefertur, bona, salubria, honesta et vtilia videbuntur pro bono regimine, ordinacione et gubernacione mercimonium et mercaturam infra Burgum predictum, libertates et precinctum eiusdem, ac omnes societates artium, misteriorum et occupacionum, ac omnes mercatores, artifices et mercaturam aut aliquem artem, misterium, occupacionem ibidem vtendam vel exercendam, aut imposterum vtendam vel exercendam, ac res et causas alias quascunque dictos Gubernatorem, assistentes et liberos homines Burgi predicti tangentes aut concernentes . . . [They may levy fines for all contraventions of such laws and ordinances] ita quod in omnibus Curiis predictis et in omnibus premissis exequendis tot de Capitalibus Burgensibus Burgi predicti semper presentes sint vel fuerint quot presentes erint de predictis Gubernatore et aliis assistentibus per liberos homines sic vt prefertur eligendis.

Et vlterius pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus prefatis Gubernatori et assistentibus pro tempore existentibus vel maiori parti eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, plenam potestatem et authoritatem dandi et administrandi sacramentum Corporale super sancta dei Evangelia in Curiis predictis omnibus et singulis personis in libertatem Burgi predicti admittendis, prout consimilibus casibus vsitatum est aut fieri debet; necnon examinandi quascunque personas super sacramenta sua corporalia de omnibus abusibus, falsitatibus et aliis rebus et materiis per quoscunque committendis siue perpetrandis mercaturam siue mercimonium infra Burgum predictum quoquo modo tangentibus siue concernentibus; Ita quod equalis numerus dictorum assistencium per Maiorem nominandorum cum numero dictorum Gubernatoris et assistencium per liberos homines nomi-

nandorum semper sit presentes. Volumus eciam ac per presentes DORCHESTER.
pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris preficimus et mandamus quod omnes et singuli liberi homines Burgi predicti pro tempore existentes, Justiciariis pacis ibidem tantummodo exceptis, ad Curias predictas presentes et attendentes sint de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et si comparere recusauerint vel neglegerint, vel aliquam malegesturam vel insolenciam contra dictos Gubernatorem et assistentes committent, quod tunc dicti Gubernator et assistentes vel maior pars eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, ac sic et equaliter per presentes fines et amerciamenta in et super huiusmodi personas comparere negligentes vel recusantes aut malegesturam aut insolenciam committentes imponere et assidere possint, ac eadem fines et amerciamenta levare modo et forma predictis, ac eadem habere possint ad vsum dictorum Gubernatoris et assistencium, liberorum hominum Burgi predicti et successorum suorum. Et si dubitaciones, quesciones, differencie siue contenciones alique in aut circa execucionem premissorum aut eorum alicuius inter dictos Gubernatorem et assistentes aliquo tempore imposterum oriri seu moueri contigerint, quod tunc et tocies quocies Casus sic acciderit, omnes huiusmodi dubitaciones, quesciones, differencie et contenciones per Maiorem, Balliuos et Capitales Burgenses Burgi predicti vel maiorem partem eorum, quorum Maiorem vel eiusdem Maioris vltimum Predecessorem vnum esse volumus, adiudicabuntur et finaliter determinabuntur, aliquo in presentibus contento in contrarium non obstante.'

John Long is appointed the first Governor. The freemen are to assemble yearly to elect from their Common Council a Governor, who is to take his oath of office before the Mayor. The first twenty-four of the Common Council are named, being appointed for life. They may be removed from office for proper cause by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Capital Burgesses. The latter are to fill vacancies in cases of death or removal from office. The Governor and his assistants are to appoint a Clerk, a Receiver ('Receptorem'), one or two Beadles and other necessary minor officers. The Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses are to have all franchises

DORCHESTER. granted by any of the king's predecessors.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 5 *Car. I*, pars 14, No. 1.)

Dublin.

Sub initio regni Johannis. 'Johannes dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie, Acquietanie, Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac nostra carta confirmasse Civibus nostris de Dublin' tam extra muros quam infra muros manentibus quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra Civitatem de homine extraneo, blada vel corea vel lanam nisi de Civibus. Et quod nullus extraneus vendat pannos in Civitate ad descicionem. Et quod nullus extraneus mercator moretur in Civitate cum mercibus suis pro mercibus vendendis, nisi per quadraginta dies. Et quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas, sicut burgenses de Bristolia habent vel melius habere consueverunt.'—(*Chartae, etc., Hiberniae*, p. 11.)

Dunheved *alias* Launceston.

'Concessimus eciam ipsis et heredibus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, vt habeant et teneant vnam placeam in eodem burgo ad quandam aulam Gilla toriam[1] exigendam, tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris, vbi decencius et honorabilius prouiderint, per vnam libram piperis annuatim reddendam in festo sancti Michaelis pro omni seruicio, querela et exaccione. Concessimus eciam ipsis et heredibus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quando aliquis balliuorum nostrorum prisam fecerit de ceruisia in Castellum, quod non tenetur habere nisi primam bikam de vno obolo, minus quam alibi vendita fuerit secundum quod assisa facta fuerit per Burgenses.'

The above is an extract from the charter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall (temp. Henry III), to the burgesses of Dunheved[2],

[1] 'Gilde mercatorie.'

[2] A translation of the charter of Earl Richard is printed in Peter's Launceston and Dunheved, 72–74.

which was confirmed by Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V.— DUNHEVED.
(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 2 Henry V, pars 3, mem. 28.)

Exeter.

The Merchant Adventurers of Exeter received another royal grant dated June 17th, 2 Elizabeth. It contains most of the provisions of the patent of 1 Elizabeth (above pp. 87–89). It incorporates them by the name of the 'Governor, Consulls and Societie of Marchantes Adventurers of the Citie of Excester trafiquing the realme of ffraunce and dominions of the ffrenche kinge.' No one is to ship merchandise to France or import any wares from the latter, except members of the Company. A handicraftsman must abandon his occupation or mystery on being admitted into the Society.—(*Cotton, An Elizabethan Guild*, 1–10.)[1] A.D. 1560.

On July 1st, 1560, twenty-seven assistants are mentioned; and later we also meet with a Beadle, a Clerk and a Treasurer.—(*Ibid.*, 12, 16.)

Subjoined is 'The Othe to be mynstered to every one which is and shall be made free of the Companye of the Marchantes Adventures of the Citie of Exester':—

'Youe shall swere youe shalbe good and trewe to our Sovereigne Ladye the Quenes Highnes, Ladye Elizabeth by the Grace of God Quene of England, France and Irlande, defender of the faithe, &c., and to her heires and successors Kinges and Quenes of Englande. You shalbe obedient to the Maior of this Citie of Exon and to the Governor and Consultes of this Companye of the Marchauntes Adventurers. You shall mainteine as muche as in youe shall lye all the liberties of the same, being not preiudiciall nor hurtfull to the liberties of the Citie. Youe shall come to the election of every new Governor and Consulte. Youe shalbe contributorie to all maner of charges, after your liabilitie, as youe shalbe taxed with all by the Governor, Consultes and Assistaunte Councele of

[1] According to Izacke's Antiquities of Exeter, 3rd edit., p. 65, the Merchant Adventurers also received a charter in 4 Mary, 1556. See also Freeman, Exeter, 170–173; Cotton, Guilds of Exeter, Devon. Assoc., Trans., v. 120.

EXETER. this Companye. You shall not coulor any foreyne goodes whereby the Quenes highnes may at any tyme lose any parte of her custome, or which maye be preiudiciall to the custome of the Citie. Yf youe shall knowe any maner of parson or parsones being not free of this Companye to transporte any marchandize growen or made out of this realme of England or domynions of the same, contrarye to the graunte made by the Quenes highnes to the Marchantes Adventurers of this Citie of Exon, you shall furthwithe geve knowledge and warnying thereof to the Governor and Consultes of this Companye for the tyme being, or to one of theim at the leaste. Yf you shall knowe any unlawfull assembles, conventicles or conspiracies made ageyne the Quene's peace, youe shall geve knowledge of the same to Mr. Maior of this Citie or the Governor and Consultes of the Companye for the tyme being. Yf any variance or controversie shall at any tyme happen to ryse betwene any youre brethren of this Companye, youe shall put your helping hand for the pacifienge and asswaging of the same. Youe shall sharplie rebuke and reprove, bothe within this realme and also in the parties beyonde the seas, all mens sarvantes or factors of this Companye, yf at any tyme it shalbe your chaunce to see or knowe theim negligentlie, ryottoslie or dysceytfullie to handle their maisters busynes and goodes. That with all spede convenyent youe open and reveale suche their mysbehavior and evel lyving and dealing to their masters, and not to conceale the same in any wyse. Youe shall not dysclose the secret talke communed by the Governor and Consultes or any of theim to be kept secret, which may be hurtfull to the said Companye. You shall observe, kepe and obeye all suche goode actes and ordynances as be, or hereafter shalbe, made and devised by the Governor, Consultes and Assistante Counsell of this Companye, for the good goverment and preservacion of the same Companye, in all poinctes and articles as moche as in youe shall or may lye. All and singuler these articles, youe shall well and trulie observe and kepe as a freeman of this Companye, as longe as you shall contynue a freeman of the same. So helpe youe God, etc.'—(*Cotton*, 21–22.)

The Company levied an imposition called 'Average money,' 1*d.*

on every tun of wine and every fardell of cloth, imported or exported.—(*Ibid.*, 28.) EXETER.

'In 1577 overtures were made by the London Company "trading [to] Spain and Portingall," to establish a similar Guild in Exeter. This appears to have been done, and a charter granted,' the members being taken chiefly from the old Company of Merchant Adventurers.—(*Ibid.*, 78.)

Gloucester.

'Johannes Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris Gloc' totum burgum Gloc' cum pertinentiis, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum ad firmam, reddendo per annum quinquaginta et quinque libras esterlingorum, sicut eas solebant reddere, et decem libras numero de incremento firme ad scaccarium nostrum in termino Pasche et in termino Sancti Michaelis. Concessimus etiam burgensibus nostris Gloc' de gilda mercatorum quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros burgi Gloc' de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum, et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem burgi. Hoc etiam eis concessimus quod omnes burgenses Gloc' de gilda mercatorum sint quieti de theloneo et lestagio et pontagio et stallagio in feria et extra et per portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum citra mare et ultra mare, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur, nisi secundum antiquam legem burgi quam habuerunt tempore antecessorum nostrorum; et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et debita omnia juste habeant, quicumque eis debeat. Et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem burgi. Et de omnibus debitis suis que accommodata fuerint apud Glouc' et vadimoniis ibidem factis placita apud Glouc' teneantur. Et si quis in tota terra nostra theloneum vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Glouc' de gilda mercatorum ceperit,

GLOUCESTER. postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes Glouc' vel prepositus Glouc' namium inde apud Glouc' capiat, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'. Insuper etiam ad emendandum burgum eis concessimus quod omnes sint quieti de gỳeresgỳve et de scotale, si vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotale faciat .... Volumus etiam et concedimus quod iidem burgenses nostri Gloc' per commune consilium burgi eligant duos de legalioribus et discretioribus burgensibus Gloc' et presentent illos capitali justicie nostre apud Westmonasterium, qui duo vel alter eorum bene et fideliter custodiant prepositurum burgi; et non amoveantur, quamdiu se in balliva sua bene gesserint, nisi per commune consilium burgi. Volumus etiam quod in eodem burgo Gloc' per commune consilium burgensium eligantur iiii. de legalioribus et discretioribus burgi ad custodiendum placita corone et alia que ad nos et nostram coronam pertinent in eodem burgo, et ad videndum quod prepositi vel prepositus illius burgi juste et legit-
A.D. 1200. time tractent tam pauperes quam divites. Hiis testibus ... xxi. die Aprilis anno regni nostri primo.'—(*Rotuli Chartarum*, 56.)

The above was confirmed by a royal grant of 11 Henry III,
A.D. 1227. with this addition:—'Concedimus eciam eisdem quod si aliquis natiuus alicuius in predicto burgo manserit, et eciam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in gilda mercatoria et hansa et loth et scot cum eisdem burgensibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem burgo liber permaneat.'—(*Madox*, *Firma Burgi*, 133.)

The grants of John and Henry III were confirmed by a charter
A.D. 1328. of 2 Edward III, which also contains this clause:—'quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores predicti imperpetuum sint quieti de muragio, kaiagio, pauagio, passagio, gildagio et gilda mercatorum et omnibus aliis huiusmodi consuetudinibus per totum regnum nostrum et potestatem nostram.'—(*Record Office*, *Charter Roll* 2 Edw. III, mem. 3.)

There used to be an ancient seal at Gloucester having, in the middle, a castle, with a turret on each side, and round it is this inscription, SIGILLUM BURGENSIUM DE GILDA MERCATORUM GLOUC.—(*Fosbroke*, *Hist. of Glouc.*, 204.)

GUILDFORD.

'Rex, etc. salutem . . . . [the town granted to the burgesses in fee-farm]. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris de gratia nostra speciali prefatis hominibus et tenentibus quod ipsi et heredes et successores sui habeant gildam mercatoriam juxta antiquas consuetudines, et prout cives civitatis Wintonie et aliarum Civitatum et Burgorum [habent]. Eisque hominibus et tenentibus nostris et eorum heredibus et successoribus omnes antiquas libertates et consuetudines suas concedimus et confirmamus. Et quod Senescallus et ballivus dicte ville, qui pro tempore fuerint, homines residentes in eadem villa ad sacramentum ponere possint quotiens pro jure nostro conservando et pro justitia singulis hominibus coram eis conquerentibus expedierit et necesse fuerit faciendum. Quare volumus . . . . Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium primo die Octobris.'—(*Addit. MS.*, *Mus. Brit.*, 6167, fol. 188.) 40 Edward III. A.D. 1366.

The above was confirmed by Richard II, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth.—(*Record Office*, *Confirmation Roll* 19–23 Eliz., mem. 15.)

The following is an extract from Addit. MS., Mus. Brit. 6167, fol. 195, which was accidentally omitted above on page 98, immediately preceding the last line:—

'Senescallus.—Walterus Wodeland. Et associantur eidem Ricardus Privet, Henricus Colas, Tanner, et Johannes Semer, ad prebendum consilium suum simul cum Custodibus Aule et Ballivo, etc. Electio offic'.

Ballivus.—Petrus At Barr.

Custodes Aule. { Rogerus Lumbard, Johannes Mauroks.

Pincerne. { Henricus Cokeshall, Joh. Barber, Joh. Mere, Rogerus Damoks.'

HOPE.

From a long charter granted by the Black Prince to the burgesses of Hope in 25 Edward III, we extract the following: A.D. 1351.

'Et quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis con-

HOPE. suetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus qui non sit de Gilda illa Mercandizam aliquam faciat in eadem villa, nisi de voluntate Burgensium predictorum. Concedimus eciam eisdem quod si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefata villa manserit, et terram in ea tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa, et loth et shot cum eisdem hominibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set liber in eadem villa permaneat.'—(*Record Office, Chester Recognizance Rolls*, No. 34, mem. 3.)

A.D. 1399. Richard II granted the burgesses of Hope that they should not be impleaded in any Welsh court. 'Iidem tamen Burgenses et eorum quilibet per Comburgenses suos Anglicos et non per aliquem Wallensem quouis modo convinci et acquietari possint vel possit; et vlterius concessimus eisdem Burgensibus quod nullus Wallensis, cuiuscumque status et condicionis fuerit, aliquod mercatum siue gildam mercatoriam de mercandisis seu victualibus quibuscumque prope Burgum nostrum predictum per tres leucas in circuitu sub forisfactura eorundem faciat, teneat nec excerceat, nec aliquam ceruisiam infra dictum spacium vendendam de suo proprio pandoxari faciat, sub pena quod grauiter puniatur erga nos coram Justiciario nostro Cestrie pro tempore existente.' Welshmen of the lordship of Hopedale are to go to the said town of Hope to sell victuals, and not to other neighbouring markets. No great rout ('grandis routa') to maintain any quarrel in behalf of Welshmen within the said borough or in our court therein.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 22 Rich. II, pars 2, mem. 13.)

IPSWICH.

The extracts from the Little Domesday Book of Ipswich given above on pages 116–124 may also be found in Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 25011, ff. 30–33[1]. Subjoined are a few more examples of the admission of 'foreign' burgesses :—

'Adhuc de Burgensibus forinsecis factis Anno regni regis predicti Johannis v^to., videlicet :

[1] Vellum; written in a hand of the early part of the fifteenth century.

Dominus Rogerus de Monte alto factus est Burgensis de Gippeswico, et fideliter promisit manutenere honorem et libertates eiusdem. Et concessit dare annuatim ad firmam ville predicte, vt ipse et omnes Nativi sui de fframesden' sunt quieti de theloneo de omnibus rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus in suis propriis terris et dominicis [et] de omnibus rebus emptis ad suos proprios vsus, iiii.*d.* et ii. busselos frumenti. Juratus. IPSWICH.

Dominus Hugo le Rus deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam predicte Gilde vnum taurum et vnum quarterium frumenti, et concessit dare singulis annis ad firmam ville predicte pro se et omnibus Natiuis suis in Akenham, Hemmyngston, Henleye, Asketon et alibi [vt] sint quieti de theloneo in dicta villa modo et forma supradictis, viii.*d.* et iiii. busselos frumenti. Juratus.

Dominus Willielmus de ffreney deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam Gilde ii. Multones et duodecim Capones. Et concessit dare pro se et omnibus Natiuis suis in Beschemere et Bresete ad firmam dicte ville annuatim, iiii.*d.* et ii. busselos frumenti. Juratus.

Robertus de Reymes deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam Gilde i. quarterium brasei, et concessit dare annuatim ad firmam dicte ville pro se et Natiuis suis in Wherstede, vt sint quieti de theloneo in forma predicta, iiii.*d.* et ii. busselos ordei.

Et sciendum est quod omnes Natiui tam predicti Comitis et aliorum Burgensium predictorum semper dabunt Custumam suam ad firmam ville predicte de omnibus mercandisis suis emendo et vendendo in predicta villa de Gippeswico, et ita semper dare consueverunt.'—(*Addit. MS.* 25011, fol. 33 *b.*)

Lincoln.

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegauie omnibus Norrensibus qui veniunt ad portum de Grymesby vel ad alios portus meos de Lincolscire, salutem. Precipio quod faciatis Prepositis meis Lincolnie omnes rectitudines et consuetudines quas solebatis facere tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei, Prepositis Lincolnie; et prohibeo ne quis vestrum detineat

LINCOLN. eis theoloneum vel aliam consuetudinem iniuste super decem librarum forisfacturam. Teste, W. filio Johannis, apud Wirec'.'—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 2 Rich. 3, pars 2, mem. 8.)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegauie Vicecomitibus et Ministris suis de Lincolscire salutem. Precipio quod faciatis forinsecos Mercatores venire ad Lincolniam et ibi facere mercaturas suas, ita racionabiliter et iuste sicut facere solebant tempore Henrici Regis, aui mei, ne Prepositi mei Lincolnie amittant meas regales consuetudines. Teste, Ricardo de Lucy, apud Wodestoke.'—(*Ibid.*)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegauie Episcopo Lincolnie et Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus et Baronibus de Lincolnia et Lincolnscire salutem. Precipio quod nullus Mercator qui sit extraneus et deforis sit residens in Lincolnia pro tingendis pannis suis vel vendendo ad taleam, nisi illi tantum qui sunt in gilda et ad omnes consuetudines ville, et qui reddunt gilda mea cum eis, sicuti solebant tempore Henrici Regis. Testibus, Rogero Comite Cornubie, Henrico de Essex, Constabulario, Ricardo de Humez.'—(*Ibid.*)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegauie Episcopo Lincolnie et Justiciariis et Vicecomitibus et Baronibus Lincolnie et Lincolscire salutem. Precipio quod omnes illi qui de mercato viuunt et mercatum deducunt infra quatuor diuisas que pertinent Ciuitati Lincolnie reddant communiter cum Ciuibus meis Lincolnie gelda mea et assisas Ciuitatis, sicut reddere solent tempore Regis Henrici, et sicut iuste cum eis debent, in cuiuscumque terra maneant. Testibus, Rogero Comite Cornubie, Henrico de Essex, Constabulario, Ricardo de Humez, apud Notyngham.'—(*Ibid.*)

Pro probis hominibus de Luda et Sleford.

'Rex Gilberto de Preston' et sociis suis Justiciariis itinerantibus in Comitatu Lincolnie salutem. Cum per cartam nostram nuper concesserimus Ciuibus Lincolnie quod de aliquibus mercandisis per Mercatores transmarinos aut alios in villis aut locis aliis extra Ciuitatem Lincolnie, burgos aut mercata in Comitatu Lincolnie particulares fiant empciones aut vendiciones, ac probi homines de Luda et Sleford, a tempore cuius non extat memoria, empciones et

vendiciones de quibuscumque negociacionibus ubique in Comitatu Lincolnie libere et sine impedimento quorumcumque exercere consueuerunt prout magis sibi videbatur expedire, vt asserunt, prefati Ciues prefatos homines de Luda et Sleford huiusmodi empciones et vendiciones infra Comitatum predictum facere non permittentes, sicut ipsi et eorum antecessores hactenus facere consueuerunt, distringunt ipsos ad reddendum eisdem Ciuibus quandam pecunie summam occasione cuiusdam gilde mercatorie inter ipsos prouise, cui quidem gilde nec ipsi nec eorum antecessores pro rebus et mercandisis suis temporibus retroactis contribuere consueuerunt. Et quia sustinere nolumus, sicut nec debemus, quod predicti homines de Luda et Sleford contra libertates suas et consuetudines hactenus usitatas et approbatas indebite grauentur, prefatis Ciuibus per litteras nostras mandamus quod a prefatis grauaminibus dictis hominibus decetero inferendis desisterent, quod quidem mandatum nostrum facere contempserunt, et ipsos vt prius aggrauant et molestant. Nos igitur, neutri parti in premissis iniuriari set potius eis iusticie complementum celeriter exhibere volentes, vobis mandamus quod vocatis coram vobis partibus predictis et racionibus super premissis utrobique auditis ante recessum vestrum a partibus predictis quod iustum fuerit in hac parte fieri faciatis. Mandauimus enim Vicecomiti nostro Comitatus predicti quod predictos Ciues summoniat quod sint coram vobis ad mandatum vestrum, facturi et recepturi in premissis quod de iure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri fuerit faciendum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xviii. die Augusti.'—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 55 Henry III, mem. 6.)

LINCOLN.

A.D. 1271.

Lynn Regis.

A royal grant of 4 Henry V states that when the mayor of Lynn should happen to die, the alderman of Trinity Gild was to take his place.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1887, App. iii. 203.)[1]

A.D. 1417.

'Rex Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nos

A.D. 1448.

[1] See also the same Report, App. iii. 186, 190, 195, 203–211, 225–231, for some account of the MSS. relating to this Gild, with extracts from the Gild Rolls.

LYNN REGIS. quarto-decimo die ffebruarii anno regni nostri decimo-nono de gracia nostra speciali concesserimus et licenciam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis fuit, tunc Aldermanno, Custodibus seu Scabinis et fratribus fraternitatis siue Gilde mercatorie sancte Trinitatis ville Lenne Episcopi quod ipsi et successores sui terras et tenementa ad valorem centum librarum per annum, absque aliquo fine ad opus nostrum inde reddendo tam illorum que de nobis tenentur in libero Burgagio quam de aliis, sibi et successoribus suis ad opus ffraternitatis siue Gilde mercatorie predicte adquirere possent,' etc. The document goes on to say that they may receive from the Bishop of Carlisle, Thomas Scales and William Goderede a mill called 'Scales-mylle', and from Adam Gerard and Henry Wright two messuages and six acres of meadow-land.—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 26 Hen. VI, pars 1, mem. 9.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

'Whereas grete variaunces, strives, debates, discordes and discensions haue lately bene had, fallen, moued and stirred betwene the Mercers, Drapers, Bothemen and Spicers, Burgesses and Marchauntes of the Towne of Newcastell vpon Tyne, on the oon partie, and the Craftesmen, Artificers and Burgesses of the seid Towne, on the other partie, as well for and concernyng certeyn liberties to the Burgesses and Comynalte of the same Towne for the tyme beyng graunted by the kynges moost noble progenitours by their lettres patentes and the vsages of the same and the liberties by theym and their predecessours vsed, the tyme wherof mannys mynde is not to the contrarie, as for and concernyng certayn actes of Comen Counsell in their *comen guylde* by theym and their predecessours made, ordeyned and prouyded concernyng the same, that is to say :—ffirst, wheder that any Burgesse of the seid Towne shuld occupie the feate of byeng and sellyng but oonly for their familie and household, and not to be sold ageyne, other then the seid Marchauntes, without the agrement of such of the felawship of the seid Marchauntes that any such Burgesse

wold occupie with; or wheder any Burgesse of the same Towne shuld occupie the crafte, mystery or occupacion of any other crafte mystery or occupacion in the seid Towne then he is of, without agrement be made with the Wardeyns or Stewardes of that other crafte, mystery or occupacion that such Burgesse wold so occupie, —with which Craftymen and Artificers haue holden and kepte opinion that euery Burgesse of the seid Towne myght laufully vse and occupie euery others crafte, mysterie or occupacion, and frely bye and selle as Marchauntes without any such agrement; the reuerse and contrarie wherof the seid Marchauntes haue holden and kepte. And where also there hath ben greate variaunces and contrarie opinions betwene the seid parties for and concernyng the maner of the eleccion of the Maire, Aldermen, Shirif, Chamberlaynes and other Officers of the seid Towne; and also contrarie opinyons haue ben had and holden betwene the seid parties wheder eny personne shuld be made free of the same Towne before that he had dwelled there by the space of a yere; and on this the seid parties haue varied also, in the namyng of auditours for heryng and takyng of accomptes of the Officers accomptable within the seid Towne, which the seid Craftesmen Artificers wold haue xxiiii., and euery oon of theym takyng for their laboures and costes at the charges of the seid Towne. And the seid Merchauntes wold haue lesse and fewer in noumbre to be auditours for the profet of the same Towne, to thentente to eschewe the charges that the Towne shuld bere for the hauyng of so many. Vpon which variaunces and contrarie opynyons, grete commocions, vnlaufull assembles, confederacies, embraceries, conuenticles, vnlaufull promyses and diuisions in the same Towne haue ben made and had, to the grete trouble, inquietnes and empoueresshement of the same Towne, and like to be the vtter destruccion and desolacion of the same Towne, if good remedie and redresse in brief tyme shuld not be prouyded and purveied in that behalf. Of which variaunces, strives and debates in and concernyng the premisses greuous compleyntes haue been by billes put and exhibited to the kinges highnes and to the lordes of his moost honorable counsaill by either partie ayenst other, which billes of

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compleynt were receyued in the Sterre chambre . . . [The names of the members of the Council of the Star Chamber are given.]

The seid moost honorable counsaill in the seid Sterre Chambre, callyng to theym the kynges Justices of either Benche by the kynges moost dredde commaundement to theym given in thaduoydyng of alle maner of doubtes, questions and ambyguytees that myght ryse or growe vpon or by reason of the same lettres patentes, vsages or actes of *commen guylde*, the xviiith. daye of Aprill in the A.D. 1516. viith. yere of the reigne of oure seid soueraigne lord the kyng, haue ordeyned, declared and adiugged in the premisses, by the expresse consent and assent as well of thoos persones that were auctorised and had auctoritie to pursue for the Craftysmen, Artificers and Comens of the same Towne and by thagrement of the Counsaill lerned for the same Comynaltie as by the expresse consent and assent of the seid Merchauntes, Bothemen, Mercers, Drapers and Spicers, and by the agrement of their counsell lerned, in maner and forme folowyng, that is to seye :—ffirst, it is ordeigned, decreed and adiugged by the seid moost honorable counsell that noon of thies felawshippes or craftes here vnder written, named and specified shall occupie or vse the craft, mystery or occupacion of Mercers, Bothemen, Drapers or Spicers, or of any of theym, or of any other crafte, mysterie or occupacion in the seid Towne, but oonly theire owne propre craftes, mysteries or occupacions that they be of, though he or they wold agree and make and paye fynes therfor so to doo, except and oonles they will chaunge and renounce his or their copies, craftes or mysteries that they be of, and to be of the same crafte, mysterie or occupacion that they will desire to occupie, within which case they that so will doo shalbe admitted to the same, payeng such fynes after the rate of their goodes as hereafter shalbe declared, that is to sey, the craftes of Colyers, Shomakers, Bouchers, Weuers, Smythes, Dawbers, Porters, Kelemen, Sclatters, Tylers, Millers, Cokes, Spurryers, Barbours, Wrightys, ffurbysshours, Bowyers, ffletchers, Glovers, Cowpers, Girdelers, Chalon-weuers, Masons, Sadelers, Ship-wrightes and Wallers . . . . [Burgesses not having goods and chattels of the value of £10 can occupy no craft but their own;

those having goods and chattels of the value of £10 may occupy one other craft besides their own, by paying 10*s.* to the Chamberlains of the town, except the crafts before excepted; those having goods and chattels of the value of from £40 to 100 marks to pay 20*s.*; those worth more than 100 marks to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* The value of the property of a person thus desiring to occupy another craft is to be estimated by four of his own craft duly sworn before the Mayor.]

And, furthermore, it is decreed, ordeyned and adiuged by the seid moost honorable Counsaill for and concernyng the ordre of the eleccion of the Maire, Aldermen, Shirief, Chamberlaynes and other Officers of the same Towne in maner and forme folowying: ffirst, at their auncient eleccion-day after the assemble of the xii. felawshippes or craftes folowyng, that is to saye, Drapers, Mercers, Skynners, Taillours, Sadelers, Merchauntes of corne called Bothemen, Bakers, Tanners, Cordwainers, Bouchers, Smythes and ffulers, that euery of the same craftes and felawshippes name and present two moost proued men and moost discrete of theymself to the Maire and his brethern, which shalbe xxiiii. in nombre, which xxiiii. so named and presented, as before seid, then shalbe sworne vpon a boke before the seid Maire and his bredern and the seid craftes and felawshippes that they shall electe, chose and name iiii. Burgesses to their knowledge moost best, most feithfull and proued men of such Burgesses as hath been both Maires and Aldermen of the seid Towne, which foure so elected, chosen and named shalbe in like wise sworne to electe, name and chose to be comoyned with theym viii. Burgesses of the same Towne to their knowlege moost honest, most faithfull and moost proued men, Burgesses, of such as haue ben Maires, Aldermen or Shiriefis, Burgesses of the same Towne, to electe, chose and name other xii. Burgesses of the same Towne, moost feithfull and proued men of all the residue of the seid Burgesses of the seid Towne to be comoyned with the seid iiii. and viii. for the eleccion of the seid Officers, which viii. so electe, chosen and named by the seid iiii. sworne shalbe also sworne vpon a boke in like wise that they with the other iiii. with whom they shalbe comoyned shall electe,

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chose and name other xii. Burgesses of the same Towne to their knowlege moost faithfull and proued men of all the residue and of all the seid Burgesses of the seid Towne to be comoyned with the seid xii., which then shall be xxiiii. in nombre, which xxiiii^ti. shalbe sworne toguyder vpon a boke that they without any parcialite shall electe and chose able and sufficient personnes, Burgesses of the same Towne, oon for to be maire of the seid Towne for the yere folowyng and vi. for Aldremen, oon for Recorder, oon for Shirief, viii. for Chamberlaynes, and two for Coroners, and oon for Swerdberer, oon for the Comen Clerke of the Town Chambre, and other viii. for Sergeauntes at mace, any opinions, lettres patentes, writinges, vsages or other thinges hertofore had or made or vsed to the contrarie not withstondyng [1].

Also it is further decreed, ordeyned and adiuged by the seid Counseill that no personne, of what condicion, astate or degree he be of, shalbe made free Burgesse of the seid Towne, before that he haue inhabited or dwelled by the space of a yere in the same Towne, to thentent and purpose that his conuersacion and behauyour may be the better knowen; nor any Gentilman or lordes seruaunt be made Burgesse of the same, though he haue dwelled by the space of a yere in the same Towne, oonles that he haue serued as a Prentice by the space of vii. yeres in any crafte, mysterie or occupacion of the same Towne. And that euery man that shalbe made free Burgesse of the same Towne at the tyme when he shalbe admitted to his fredome shalbe sworne vpon a boke that he shall not be reteyned ne were any lyuery or token of or with any lord, Gentilman or any other personne foreyn, not being Burgesse of the same Towne.

And, furthermore, it is ordeyned, declared and adiuged by the seid moost honorable Counsell that xxiiii. Auditors shalbe appoynted yerely and chosen by the seid xii. craftes before named

[1] For further details concerning the participation of the crafts in the government of the town, see Brand, Hist. of Newc., ii. 157–158, 162, 178, 181–182, 186–189; J. F. Gibson, Newc. Improvement Acts, pp. xxix–l; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, pp. 1634–1641.

for to take and here the accomptes of all Officers of the seid Towne accomptable, and that they shall haue no money nor rewarde of the Towne for their labours in that behalf susteyned.' NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

All these judgments and ordinances are to be firmly observed on pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of £40 for each offence. They are to be exemplified under the great seal and proclaimed in the town. The king graciously pardons the grievous offences committed by the burgesses. Done and decreed in the Star Chamber, May 2nd, 8 Henry VIII. To this decree are affixed the names of various members of the king's council and the legal representatives of both parties. 'Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium quinto die Maii.'—(*Record Office*, *Patent Roll* 8 Hen. VIII, pars 1, mem. 15–16.) A.D. 1516.

The licence of 21 Henry VII to the governors and community of the Merchant Gild, or Society of Merchants (see above, p. 185), was again granted in 1 Edward VI to the same body under the name of the governor, wardens, assistants and Society of Merchant Venturers of Newcastle, which appears to have been made up of three members, the mercers, drapers and boothmen.—(*Brand*, *Newcastle*, ii. 314, 316, 647–654[1].) A.D. 1547.

Newton (in South Wales).

'Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie Primogenitus, Princeps Aquitanie et Wallie, Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie, Ömnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali et per finem decem marcarum concessimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris hominibus et gentibus Anglicis in villa nostra de Neweton' in Suthwallia commorantibus quod predicta villa de Neweton' decetero pro burgo libero habeatur, et quod omnes Anglici terras et tenementa die confeccionis presencium tenentes in eadem villa et eorum heredes et successores fiant decetero et habeantur liberi Burgenses, per totas terras et potestates nostras de tolneto, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, picagio et omnimodis aliis De Confirmacione.

[1] Various similar grants were made before and after 21 Henry VII,—Brand, ii. 222–228, 655–657.

NEWTON. custumis totaliter quieti. Et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa de omnibus Anglicis in eadem villa residentibus. Et quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui Anglici ibi habeant duas ferias quolibet anno, vnam videlicet in vigilia, die et crastino Natiuitatis beate Marie, et alteram in vigilia, die et crastino Sancti Luce euangeliste durantes. Et vnum mercatum qualibet septimana die Mercurii; tolnetis, custumis et omnimodis aliis proficuis et commodis de eisdem feriis et mercato prouenientibus plene et totaliter nobis reseruatis. Et quod de eleccione sua propria eligant et habeant balliuos Anglicos capientes in eodem officio feodum annuatim quod alii balliui ante datam presencium racionabiliter receperunt. Quare volumus . . . . Data apud Kermerdyn primo die Junii anno regni carissimi patris nostri et
A.D. 1363. domini, domini Edwardi Regis Anglie tercii post conquestum tricesimo septimo, et Principatus nostri Wallie vicesimo primo.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 18 Rich. II, pars 1, mem. 9.)

Oxford.

A grant of Henry II contains the following clauses:—'Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Ciuibus meis de Oxenford omnes libertates et consuetudines, leges et quietancias suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei, nominatim Gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris et insulis, pasturis et aliis pertinenciis suis, ita quod aliquis qui non sit de Gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat in Ciuitate vel in suburbiis, nisi sicut solebat tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei[1]. Preterea concessi et confirmaui eis quod sint quieti de theolonio et passagio et omni consuetudine per totam Angliam et Normanniam, per terram et aquam et per ripam maris, biland et bistrand; et habeant omnes alias consuetudines et libertates et leges suas quas habent communes cum Ciuibus meis London'; et quod ad festum meum michi seruiant cum illis de Buteillaria mea; et faciant communiter cum eis mercaturam suam infra London' et extra et in omnibus locis; et si dubitauerint vel contenderint de

[1] MS. 'nostri.'

iudicio aliquo quod facere debeant, de hoc London' mittant Nuncios suos, et quod Londoniens[es] inde adiudicabunt firmum et ratum habeant; et extra Ciuitatem Oxenforde non placitent de aliquo vnde calumpniati sint, set de quocumque in placitis ponentur, se disracionabunt secundum leges et consuetudines Ciuium London', et non aliter, quia ipsi et Ciues London' sint de vna et eadem consuetudine et lege et libertate. Quare volo,' etc. —(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 7 Eliz., pars 1, mem. 2[1].) OXFORD.

Petersfield.

'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Hawisa comitissa Gloecestrie concessi et confirmavi burgensibus meis de Peteresfield qui in burgo de Peteresfield edificaverunt et manent, quique in illo edificabunt, omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines in eodem burgo quas cives Wintonie habent in civitate sua qui sunt in gilda mercatorum, et easdem habeant in gilda mercatorum de Petersfield [sicut maritus] meus, Willielmus comes Gloecestrie[2], eis per cartam suam concessit. Hiis testibus,' etc.[3]—(*Atcheson, Case of Petersfield*, 202.)

Rochester.

Henry III granted the fee-farm of the town to the burgesses, and added the privilege of having the Gild Merchant:—'et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus Vicecomes Kancie in aliquo se intromittat super eos de aliquo placito uel querela uel occasione, saluis nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum placitis corone nostre, que attachiari debeant per eosdem Ciues nostros usque aduentum Justiciariorum nostrorum.'—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 12 Henry III, mem. 11.) A.D. 1227.

The above was confirmed by Henry III, Richard II and various other kings.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1883, pp. 286–287; *Record Office, Confirmation Roll* 1 Edw. VI, pars 2, mem. 1.)

[1] Cf. J. Peshall, Oxford, 339; Boase, Oxford, 33–36.

[2] Died 1173.

[3] The charter is not dated.

ROCHESTER. In 6 Edward II the burgesses of Rochester claimed to have, among other liberties, a Gild Merchant with a hanse.—(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 24797, fol. 138.)

SCARBOROUGH.

A.D. 1253. A royal charter of 37 Henry III states that former kings of England had granted to the burgesses of Scarborough the liberties of York. To give greater security to the said grants, those liberties are now specified. The burgesses are to be quit of toll, lastage and other customs throughout the King's dominions; to levy distress for debts due them; to defend themselves in all appeals by the oaths of thirty-six burgesses; to hold the town at fee-farm, paying £66 annually. 'Concedimus eciam et confirmauimus eisdem Burgensibus omnes libertates, leges et consuetudines suas, et nominatim Gildam suam mercatoriam et hansas suas in Anglia et Normannia, et lastagia sua per totam costam maris quieta; et quod predictas leges et consuetudines habeant et teneant cum omnibus libertatibus predicte Gilde sue et hansis suis pertinentibus.'

This charter was confirmed by grants of 5 Edward II, 22 Edward III and 1 Richard II.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 1 Richard II, pars 2, mem. 13–14.)

WEARMOUTH (i. e. SUNDERLAND).

A.D. 1247. 'Rex Archiepiscopis, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, Burgensibus nostris Noui Burgi de Warnemuth quod ipsi et heredes sui habeant omnes easdem libertates et liberas consuetudines quas Burgenses nostri de Nouo Castro super Tinam habent per cartam domini Johannis Regis, patris nostri, videlicet quod nullus eorum per aliquem distringatur extra eundem Burgum,' etc. The clauses relating to the Gild Merchant are the same as those given above on page 183.—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 31 Henry III, mem. 7; *Summers, Sunderl.*, i. 231–235).

Welshpool.

'Et ne aliquis ballivus noster in dictis burgensibus meis et eorum heredibus contra libertates et consuetudines legis britannie manum imposuerit, quas eisdem burgensibus et eorum heredibus quiete concessi, quod habeant et teneant predictam legem britanniam tam liberam et integram ut cives Herfordie tenent in omnibus consuetudinibus ad [dictam legem] spectantibus. Ita quod ne aliquis aliquam faciat mercandizam in prefato burgo, nisi sit de dicta lege vel per voluntatem predictorum burgensium. Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis quod predicti burgenses gildam habeant mercandizandi cum hamso [i. e. hansa] et cum assisa panis ac servicie et cum omnibus libertatibus ad dictam gildam spectantibus. Ita quod si aliquis nativus extraneus veniat in prefato burgo et terram [teneat et sit in scott et in lott] cum prefatis burgensibus per unum annum et unum diem, liber ibidem maneat, et nunquam domino suo liberetur.' The above is from a charter of Gruffuth, son of Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Cyveiliog, who died *circa* 1286. This was confirmed by Edward de Charleton in 1406, who likewise granted *inter alia*: 'quod nulli forinseci manuagentur nec aliquas mercandizas faciant aut utantur infra villam et libertates predictas seu infra metas libertatis predicte absque licentia predictorum nostrorum burgensium, heredum vel successorum suorum.'—(*Powysland Club*, *Collections*, 1868, vol. i. pp. 302–307.)

Wilton.

The grant of Henry I (above, p. 251) was confirmed by royal letters patent of 13 Henry III, 2 Edward III, 5 Richard II, 1 Henry IV, 1 Henry V and 11 Henry VI.—(*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, June 9th, 1883.)

'Omnibus balliuis et ministris domini Regis et aliis quibus- Wilton.
cumque, tam infra libertates quam extra per totum Regnum Anglie et ad portus maris, ac eciam omnibus aliis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam hac scriptura peruenerit, Maior Burgi de Wilton et omnes burgenses eiusdem Burgi cum Communitate

WILTON. Burgi predicti salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerint vniuersitas vestra quod, cum Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et alii progenitores domini Regis qui nunc est dederunt et concesserunt nobis, predictis Maiori et Burgensibus Gilde Mercatorie burgi predicti, et successoribus nostris per cartas suas imperpetuum quod sumus quieti de omni theoloneo, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, muragio, britholt, childwite, yaregiue, keuerage et scotale, ac eciam adeo liberi prout Ciues London' vel Ciues Winton' sunt, qui melius et liberius existunt; Et ne quis nobis iniuriam vel contumeliam faceret sub forisfactura decem librarum; Et quibus eciam libertatibus nos et antecessores nostri a tempore quo non extat memoria vsi sumus et gauisi;—Quare vobis testamur quod Johannes Gardin', alias dictus Pese, est Burgensis et Congildanus Gilde Mercatorie Burgi predicti. Quapropter vobis supplicamus et rogamus quod cum idem Johannes ad vos cum mercandisis suis propriis vendendis vel emendis peruenerit, quatinus ipsum quietum et absolutum ab omnia (*sic*) theolonio, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, muragio, britholt, childwite, yaregiue, keueragie et scotale in forma predicta indempne abire permittatis. Et si vos vel vestra in casu consimili ad nos venire velitis, libertatibus vestris vti et gaudere permittemus. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras sigillo nostro communi vna cum sigillo maioratus Burgi predicti nostro communi assensu consignauimus ac eciam eidem Johanni fieri fecimus patentes. Data apud Wilton predicto die Luna proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis
A.D. 1442. anno regni Regis Henrici Sixti post Conquestum vicesimo primo.'—(*Bristol Council-House, Little Red Book*, fol. 203 b.)

WINCHESTER.

'Ad communem conuocacionem et ad communem Curiam Ciuitatis Wyntonie tentam in communi Aula vocata le yeldehalle,
A.D. 1467. die Mercurie xxviii. die mensis Januarii Anno regni regis Edwardi IIII^ti. post conquestum Anglie Sexto, coram Roberto Berel, Maiore Ciuitatis predicte . . . . [59 names follow arranged in four columns].

Et cognouerunt Antedictam Recognicionem inter Johannem

Kent et Johannem Calley[1] in omnibus esse veram; ideo dies datus est eidem Johanni Kent quod sit coram prefato Maiore et sociis suis ad proximam Curiam vel ad secundam Curiam communem tentam in supradicta Aula vocata le yeldehalle, ad respondendum quare non forisfecit penam antedictam xx. *li.* ad vsum dicte Ciuitatis leuandam. WINCHESTER. Tempore Roberti Berel, Maioris.

Notandum est eidem R. Berel, Maiori Ciuitatis Wyntonie predicte, comparibus eiusdem Ciuitatis et Communitatibus dicte Ciuitatis quod ad Conuocacionem communem habitam et tentam apud Wyntoniam die Martis proxima post festum Decollacionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste Anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie octauo, pro communi vtilitate et honestate eiusdem Ciuitatis commorantem, per Maiorem et pares suos necnon Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis concordatum et ordinatum est, secundum tenorem carte nostre domini Regis Ciuitatis predicte, quod nullus Ciuis[2] qui fuerit in Gyldam Mercatoriam placitet extra Curiam eiusdem Ciuitatis in vllo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus exceptis Monetariis et ministris nostris, sub pena perdicionis aut forisfacture libertatem suam. Et quia notandum est eisdem Maiori, comparibus ac Communitatibus eiusdem Ciuitatis [et] compertum est quod Johannes Kente, Ciuis[2] Ciuitatis predicte, contra consuetudinem et predictam ordinacionem implacitauit Johannem Calley, conciuem Ciuitatis predicte, in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium de placito decepcionis, ac eciam propter diuersas discordes et discenciones et diuersas fabulas per predictum Johannem Kent, Ciuem dicte Ciuitatis, inter Magnates patrie et Maiorem et Communitatem dicte Ciuitatis factas in sectis et querelis contra iuramentum suum;—ideo consideratum est per dictum Maiorem et communitates eiusdem Ciuitatis quod idem Johannes Kent sit expulsus et adiudicatus et plene absolutus a ffranchicia et libertate sua. Et quod nullus imposterum amittatur nec recipiatur eum pro Cive, nec inter Ciues intermitteret, [nec] gaudebit libertatem predictam infra regnum Anglie donec, etc.'—(*Black Book of Winchester*, fol. 36.) A.D. 1407.

[1] They had agreed to refer certain differences between them to arbitration.

[2] MS. 'Cives.'

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock.

'Quod dicta villa nostra de Noua Wodestoke deinceps liber Burgus sit, et quod tenentes, residentes et inhabitantes eiusdem et eorum heredes et successores liberi Burgenses sint, et Gildam mercatoriam habeant, et eisdem libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus vtantur in eodem Burgo quibus Burgenses ville nostre de Noua Windesore ante hec tempora racionabiliter vsi sunt et gauisi. Ac eciam concessimus et per presentes concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi decetero sint in re et nomine vnum corpus et vna communitas perpetua corporata,' etc. The

A.D. 1453. above is extracted from a royal grant of 31 Henry VI, which was confirmed by Edward IV and Henry VII.—(*Record Office*, *Confirmation Roll* 3 Henry VII, pars 1, No. 6[1].)

Yarmouth, Great.

The following note is extracted from Assembly Book A of Yarmouth:—

A.D. 1551. 21 April, 5 Edward VI. 'Memorandum: That ther remayneth certeyn money in the hands of the Heyners of Trynytie Gyld, whose names be these, William Heylat, John Barret and Thomas Nycolson.'—(*Hist. MSS. Com.* 1883, p. 314.)

[1] Cf. Marshall, Early Hist. of Woodstock, 128–129.

GLOSSARY.

THIS Glossary does not necessarily include old French and English words differing only slightly in form or spelling from the corresponding modern words. An asterisk is placed before Latin words that are not to be found, or are not fully explained, in Du Cange's Glossarium. All words used as French in the text are marked Fr. Abbreviated titles of works cited are explained in the list of Authorities, printed in vol. i.

Abcariare, ii. 286. To carry away from a place.

Abjurare, ii. 129. To abjure, reject.

***Abreviamentum**, ii. 281. Diminution.

Abrokur, Brokur, ii. 226, 230. Fr. A broker.

Accomodare, Acomodare, ii. 8, 29, 115, 139, for commodare. To lend; accomodare debitum, to incur a debt.

Accomodator, ii. 139. A lender of money.

Aconvenu, ii. 140. Fr. Covenanted, agreed upon.

Acquietare, ii. 174, 237. To acquit, to exempt from.

Actenus, i. 275 = hactenus. Thus far.

Adunare, i. 291. To assemble.

Adunke, ii. 157. Fr. Then.

Advocatus, i. 295. Chamberlain or treasurer (?).

***Adwunculus**, ii. 7, 351 = avunculus. Uncle.

Aferaunt, ii. 140. Fr. Share, quota, proportion. (Godefroy, ferant.)

Affidare, ii. 174, 303, 307. To promise or pledge; to prove.

***Affirmare**, ii. 328. To support, strengthen.

Afforsatus, ii. 179. Perhaps the same as afforciatus, pure, unmixed. (Du C., afforciatus.)

Aketon, ii. 322. Gambison, defensive doublet worn under a coat of mail.

Al, ii. 157. Fr. à le or à la. To the.

Aldermannia, ***Aldremanria**, ii. 168, 341. An aldermanry.

Alderneman, ii. 14; **Aldreman**, ii. 13; **Aldyrman**, ii. 196; **Aldirmannus**, i. 228, 236; **Aldremannus**, ii. 192. Alderman.

Alegere, ii. 71. Engl. Allowed (?).

Alever, ii. 229. Fr. To lift.

Alient, Alliant, Auliant, ii. 71. Engl. An alien.

Alimeine, ii. 157. Fr. At the least.

Alimete, ii. 263. Engl. To assign or limit.

Allec, i. 233, 237; ii. 43, 182. Herring.

Allenarly, i. 220. Only.

Allocare, ii. 94, 96. To allow (in an account).

***Allocatio**, ii. 94, 96. Allowance. (Du C., allocantia and allocare.)

Allutarius, i. 115. Cobbler, shoemaker, or tawyer. (Wright, i. 685.)

Almeyns, ii. 223. Fr. au moins. At least.

Aloer, ii. 229. Fr. To place. (Burguy, loier.)

Alower, ii. 222. Fr. To rent, to hire.

Alterare, ii. 88. To alter.

Amaundement, ii. 158. Fr. Profit. (Cf. Godefroy, amendir.)

Ambe, ii. 141. Fr. Both.

Amerciamentum, i. 146, 239. Amercement, fine.

Amerciare, ii. 100. To amerce, fine.
Amercier, ii. 222. Fr. To amerce.
Amercy, i. 133. To amerce or fine.
***Amittere**, ii. 391 = admittere. (Cf. Du C., admittere.) To admit.
Amministrare, i. 276 = administrare. To administer.
Ampullosus, i. 27. Disdainful, pompous.
Anca, ii. 99, 100 = auca. Goose.
Anchoragium, i. 195. Anchorage dues.
Andegavia, ii. 41. Anjou.
Andewra, Andeura, Andever, i. 9; ii. 3. Andover.
Ansum, Ansa, i. 195, 197, 293; ii. 137. Hanse.
Apendre, ii. 222. Fr. To belong.
Appellare, i. 277. To appeal.
***Appensio**, i. 293. The act of appending, e.g. a seal to a document.
***Appenticium**, ii. 44. Penthouse, or pentice.
***Apprenticiagium**, ii. 259. Apprenticeship.
Apprenticius, ii. 259. An apprentice.
Apprester, ii. 50. Fr. To lend.
Appunctuare, ii. 88. To appoint, to determine.
Arang, Arange, Araunk, Ayrange, ii. 218, 231. Fr. Herring. (Cf. Höhlbaum, Urk., iii. 538, arinc: Roquefort, arenc.) Sel de arang seems to mean herring salt.
Arere, ii. 255. Engl. To raise. (Wright, i. 615; Murray, arear.)
Arere, ii. 157. Fr. en arrière. In arrears. (Roquefort.)
Arestare, ii. 300. To arrest.
Armiger, ii. 208. An esquire.
Arrentare, ii. 39. To rent, to let out at a rent.
Arreragium, Ariragium, ii. 290, 309. Arrears. (Du C., arriragium.)
Artificium, ii. 189. Goods made by craftsmen.
As, Al, ii 204, 216. Fr. à les. To the.
Asaer, ii. 141. Fr. asaier. To assay, try, examine. (Cf. Burguy, essai.)
Aser, Asser, ii. 141, 255. Fr. To assess, to tax. (Godefroy, asseoir.)
Ash-burner, ii. 209. One who burns kelp for the preparation of potash (?).
Aspy3e, ii. 255. To seek, spy out.
Assaia, ii. 364. An assay or examination.
Asser, ii. 255. See Aser.
Assetz, ii. 205. Fr. Enough, satisfaction.
Assidere, Assedere, i. 56, 294. To assess.
Assigne, ii. 141. Fr. An assign, a person to whom property is conveyed.
Assisa, Assisia, i. 55, 293; ii. 146, 191, 192, 211, 212, 378. Assessment; mode of trial by jurors (i. 263); the fixing or regulation of the price of bread, ale, etc. (ii. 38, 238, 364).
***Assisus**, ii. 40. Fixed, accustomed.
Assoiler, ii. 49. Fr. To assoil, absolve.
***Assumptus**, ii. 330 = sumptus. Expenses.
Atacher, ii. 206, 224. Fr. To attach, to arrest.
Attachiare, ii. 147, 387. To attach, to take by legal authority.
Atteynt, Ateint, Ataint, ii. 204, 205, 216, 226. Fr. Convicted.
Attinctus, ii. 318. Convicted.
Attornatus, ii. 184. An attorney, authorised agent.
***Auctorizare**, ii. 30. To authorise, to clothe with authority.
Auderman, i. 264. Fr. Alderman.
Audomarus (Sanctus), i. 270. St. Omer.
Audreyn, ii. 140. Fr. au dreyn, au derrein. At last. (Cf. Britton, ii. 369; Burguy, rier.)
***Aula**, ii. 102. Gild, fraternity. Cf. below, Domus.
Autresy, ii. 215, 216. Fr. So, as, likewise.
Autrieus, ii. 222. Fr. Goods of others.
Auxi, ii. 224, 225. Fr. aussi. Also, just as.
Auxilium, i. 54; ii. 189. An aid, a tax.
Avenaunt, ii. 223. Fr. Proper, good.
Aventure, ii. 219. Fr. Risk.
***Average money**, ii. 372. Duty on goods imported and exported. (For

other meanings of 'averagium,' see Du C. and Cowell.)

Averare, ii. 289. To verify, to prove one's right to a thing.

Averium, ii. 20, 306. Goods, chattel, wares.

Avier, Aver, ii. 205. Fr. Cattle, goods, chattels.

Avisamentum, Avisement, i. 265; ii. 88. Fr. Counsel, advice.

***Avocatio**, ii. 158. Protection. (Cf. Du C., advocatio.)

Awher, i. 265. Fr. Doubt. (Britton, ii. 367, awer.)

Aȝe, ii. 254. Engl. Again.

Bachelarius, ii. 31. Young man. (Du C., baccalarius. Cf. Annales Monast., iv. 138; conjuratio ribaldorum qui se bachilarios publice proclamabant.)

Baillia, Balliva, ii. 116, 150. Bailiwick.

Baillie, ii. 221. Fr. Office of bailiff.

Bale, ii. 195. Bailiff.

***Ballium**, ii. 283. Bail, surety.

Bancum, ii. 236. Bench, seat of justice, the Court of Common Pleas. (Maitland, Sel. Pleas, p. xii.)

***Bankruptes**, ii. 280. Bankruptcies.

Ban-leuca, *Banna-leuca, i. 293; ii. 30. Precinct of the jurisdiction of a community. Cf. Fr. banlieue.

Barbitonsor, i. 296. Barber.

Barellus, ii. 312. Barrel.

Baret, ii. 226. Fr. Strife, disorder. (Godefroy, barat; Liber Cust., 698.)

Bargaigner, ii. 218. Fr. To bargain for or buy.

Barhude, ii. 206. Fr. barrote. A barrow. (Du C., barrote.)

Baron, ii. 216. Fr. A husband.

Barons, i. 186. Certain borough officers. In Irish towns they held the pleas of fairs.

***Basket Stallagium**, i. 195. Perhaps the market dues of those who sold goods in baskets, corresponding to the stallage of those who sold from stalls.

***Basto**, ii. 331, 335. Probably for pasto, pasty.

Bastoun, ii. 216. Fr. A baton or staff.

Basynetum, ii. 322. A light helmet or iron head-piece. (Du C., bacinetum.)

Batel, ii. 225. Fr. A small boat or ship.

Bede-roll, ii. 152. A roll or record containing the names of the dead, for whom prayers were said.

Bene-placitum, ii. 19. Good-will, good pleasure.

Berfredus, i. 234, 239. Belfry.

Berivagium, i. 237 = beveragium. Drink-money. (Cf. Du C., biberagium.)

Besilliez, ii. 218. Lowered, embezzled, impaired. (Du C., besil.)

Bevere, Bevier, i. 33; ii. 157, 256. Fr. boire. To drink; bevere gilde markande, to hold a meeting of the gild merchant.

***Bibitoria**, i. 190. Gild-house, perhaps ale-house.

Bier, i. 265. Fr. Baron.

***Bika**, i. 29; ii. 85, 86, 370. A beaker or measure of ale. (Cf. Du C., bicheta and bicarium; and Pappenheim, 488, 'debent confratres recipere bicaria,' etc.)

Bilettum, ii. 298. A billet.

Bistrand, ii. 386. Engl. By strand, on the sea-shore.

Bladum, ii. 124. Corn, wheat.

Blobbe, ii. 230. Blubber, fish-oil.

Boiste, ii. 221. Fr. A box or chest.

Bolla, i. 230. A boll, a measure of capacity for grain, etc., generally containing six bushels. (Murray; cf. Du C.)

Boltere, ii. 246. A bolter, one who sifts meal. (Murray, Dict., i. 976.)

***Bonda, Bunda**, i. 206; ii. 62. A boundary.

Boothes, i. 82. The name applied to the court-house of Manchester. Cf. Celda.

Borch, i. 258. Engl. A surety.

Borda, i. 233, 239; ii. 352. Infra bordam, on board; ante bordam navis, at the ship's side.

Borgeis, Borges, ii. 141. Fr. Burgesses.

Borgeswyke, Borgesshippe, ii. 12. Fee of admission to burgess-ship.

Boroghes, ii. 345. Sureties.

Borth-selver, ii. 30 (borch-selver). Fee paid on finding sureties, frank-pledge fee.

Boscus, ii. 21. Wood as distinguished from plain.

***Bosset[um],** ii. 259. Box, chest. (Cf. above, Boiste.)

Bote-hall, Booth-hall, i. 81. A town-hall.

Botheman, ii. 382. Dealer in corn. Merchauntes of corne called 'Bothemen' (ii. 383).

Bounde, ii. 224. Fr. Boundary.

Braceator, Brasiator, ii. 135, 261. Brewer.

Bracer, ii. 207. Fr. To brew.

Braceresse, Braciatrix, ii. 207, 304. Brewster, a woman who brews ale.

***Bracina,** ii. 312. Malt, brew, ale.

Brash, ii. 107. Refuse, rubbish. (Halliwell, brash, brashy.)

Brassium, Braseum, Braserium, i. 230, 237; ii. 99, 125. Grain out of which beer was made, malt. (Cf. Du C., brace.)

Braxare, i. 295. To brew.

Bref, Brief, ii. 217, 232. Fr. A writ.

Breser, ii. 219. Fr. To break.

Brethred, ii. 71. A brotherhood.

Breve, ii. 173. A writ.

Bribour, ii. 306. Scrap-craver, beggar, low beggarly fellow. (Jamieson, bribour; Du C., briba; Burguy, bribe; Murray, briber.)

Brief, Bref, ii. 217, 232. Fr. A writ.

Bristowa, Bristollum, Bristollia, i. 247–249. Bristol.

Britholt, ii. 390 (? brichtol). Bridge-toll. (Liber Cust., 704; Liber Albus, Gloss., 299.)

Broake, i. 195. A 'broke,' fee, fine, or tax.

Broccarius, i. 234. A broker.

Brocha, ii. 58. A tap or tube. Vendere vina ad brocham, to sell wine from the tap or by retail.

***Bron-gavell,** ii. 103 (read brougavell.) Tribute paid for the right to brew. (Cf. maltselver in Hale's Domesd. of St. P., 56.)

Brotherede, ii. 68. A brotherhood.

Bunda, Bonda, i. 206; ii. 62. A boundary.

***Burcum,** ii. 239, for bursa. A purse. (Cf. Liber Albus, Gloss., 379.)

Burell[um], ii. 254. Burel, borel, a kind of coarse woollen cloth. (Murray, burel; Catholicon, 48.)

Burgagium, i. 71; ii. 21, 175. A burgage tenement. See i. 6, note 3.

Burgeis, ii. 232. Fr. Burgesses.

***Burgensia,** i. 10; ii. 127, 129. Burgess-ship.

***Burgensialis,** ii. 191. Burgensic, burghal.

Burgensis, ii. 271. An alderman, a member of the town council. The ordinary meaning of the word in the middle ages was a burgess.

Burgh-motum, i. 64. Borough-court.

Burgus, ii. 18. Borough.

Burlee, ii. 204. Fr. Coarse woollen cloth. See above, Burellum.

Bursa, Burse, i. 199; ii. 291. Bourse, exchange. (Cf. Rec. of Conv. iii. 679.)

Busca, ii. 312. A bush, a measure of capacity. (Possibly for rusca, a measure of capacity. See Du C., rusca.)

Busselus, ii. 124. Bushel.

Busung, Bosoigne, ii. 225, 255. Fr. Need, business.

Buteillaria, ii. 386. Butlery.

Byrtton, ii. 71. A Briton.

Cachepollus, ii. 237, 238. Catchpole, bailiff.

Cadomus, i. 4. Caen.

Cadowe, ii. 286. Rough woollen cloth used as a covering. (Murray, caddow.)

Caduce, i. 131. A kind of worsted lace. (Nares, caddis.)

Caesarisburgus, i. 292. Cherbourg.

Caldarium, i. 295. Kettle, chauldron.

Calumpnia, ii. 191, 273. A challenge or claim.

Calumpniare, Calumniare, i. 230; ii. 29, 135, 319. To claim or challenge; to charge or accuse.

Calumpniator, ii. 244. Accuser, challenger, or plaintiff.

Cameraria, ii. 88. A treasury in charge of the town chamberlain. Cf. Chamber.

Camerarius, ii. 142. Chamberlain or treasurer.

Campana, i. 231, 238. A bell.

Cancellaria, ii. 50. The Court of Chancery.

Cantaria, ii. 50. A chantry.

Cantebruggia, ii. 154. Cambridge.

Cape, ii. 322, 323. Judicial writ in pleas of lands containing an injunction to seize the same. (For the difference between Magnum Cape and Parvum Cape, see Bracton, v. 496.)

Capella, ii. 61, 170. Chapel.

Capellanus, ii. 169. Chaplain.

Capitaneus, i. 94. Captain, head, or chief officer.

Capitolium, ii. 128, 129. Gild-hall, town-hall, or moot-hall. (Wright, i. 184, dom-hus.)

***Capitularius,** i. 282. Head-man or chief officer.

Capitulum, i. 291. Chapter or assembly.

***Caput,** i. 269. Head-court, court of appeal.

Carbun de Mer, ii. 229. Fr. Sea-coal.

Carectata, ii. 44. Cart-load.

Cariagium, ii. 202. Cartage, cartage dues, impost on transport of goods through a country. (Murray, Dict., ii. 131.)

Caritas, i. 292. Gild, fraternity.

Carkes, ii. 99. Charges.

Carliolum, Carleolum, i. 71; ii. 184. Carlisle. (For C. Fareolum, i. 71, read Carleolum.)

Carne, ii. 133. Evidently an error of the transcriber for 'carve.' See Corf.

Carnifex, ii. 60. A butcher.

Carto', ii. 7. Owing to the omission of the context in the MS., the meaning of this word is not clear.

Cartula, Carta, i. 291; ii. 21. A charter or record.

Castellanus, i. 291. Castellan, governor of a castle.

Catallum, ii. 32. Chattel.

Cavil, i. 54, 232, 239. A share in trade or in trade privileges. (Jamieson, cavel.)

Cayum, ii. 124. A quay. (Du C., caya.)

Celda, ii. 44. Booth, shop, shed, stall. See Selda. In Celdis may mean in the Booths, i.e. the gild-hall. See Boothes.

Celdra, i. 238. A chalder.

Celebrare, ii. 127, 169. To celebrate mass.

Celler, ii. 66. Engl. To store in a cellar.

***Censarius, Censer, Chencer,** i. 49, 50. A person allowed to trade on payment of an annual cense or cess. (Cf. Murray, censer, censerie.)

Centena, ii. 44. Hundred weight.

***Cersegus,** ii. 4 (erroneously printed tersegus). Kersey. (Cf. Rec. of Nott., iii. 138, 140, carsetum; Earle, Land Charters, 484, Caeresige.)

Certificare, ii. 38, 168. To certify.

Certitudo, ii. 114. Certitude, certainty.

***Certum,** ii. 125. A sum certain, a fixed amount. (Cf. certain in Liber Cust., 707; and Engl. Gilds, 465.)

Cerum, ii. 305. Evening. (Du C., serum.)

Cerveyse, Cervoyse, Cervose, ii. 205, 215. Fr. Ale.

Cervicia, ii. 99 = cervisia. Ale.

Cestria, i. 141. Chester.

Chaffare, Chaffre, ii. 134, 255. Commerce, trade; wares. (Catholicon, 57; Prompt. 333; Murray, Dict., ii. 245.)

Chalo, Chalon, ii. 254, 382. A shalloon, a woollen counterpane. (Catholicon, 58; Prompt., 68.)

Chamber, ii. 264, 266, 347. The town treasury. Cf. Cameraria.

Charisement, ii. 232. Fr. Increase of price.

Chastel, ii. 225. Fr. Castle.

Chatel, Chateux, ii. 204, 205. Fr. Goods, chattels.

Chef, Chief, ii. 157, 214, 221. Fr. Head, end, beginning. En prime chief, in the first place.

Cheffware, ii. 69. Goods, merchandise.

Cheker, ii. 275. A checker-roll, an Exchequer-roll, an assessment-roll. (Cf. ii. 211, 212; Murray, Dict., ii. 321. Every borough of Scotland seems to have had its 'chakker' rolls. Rec. of Conv., i. 43; ii. 20. The civic treasury of Nottingham was called 'scaccarium.' Rec. of Nott., ii. 469.)

***Chenicte-halla**, i. 188. A cnihts' hall. See Cniht.

Chenser, i. 49. A person allowed to trade in a town on payment of an annual cess.

Cheping - gavel, Chepyn - gavell, Chep-gavell, i. 58; ii. 203, 208, 236. Annual payment due to a lord for the privilege of trading in his town.

***Chepmane-sela**, i. 196. A merchants' hall.

Chepmene-sild, ii. 135. Chapman gild, gild merchant.

Chet. See Chiete.

Cheveteyn, ii. 225. Fr. A chief, the principal officer.

Chief, ii. 214. See Chef.

Chief Mys, ii. 224. Fr. Capital messuage, a great house.

Chierte, i. 128. Fr. Dearness.

Chiete, Chet, ii. 140, 218. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of cheoir, to fall.

Childwite, ii. 390. Fine paid by the reputed father of an illegitimate child to the villein mother's lord. (Murray.)

Chiminagium, ii. 363. Road-tax, toll paid for permission to go through a forest. (Cowell.)

Chirothecarius, ii. 175. Glover. See also Cirotecarius, Cyrothecarius.

Chyveriz, ii. 228. Fr. Goats, kids.

Cicestria, i. 90, 140. Chichester.

Ciligo, i. 232. Rye. (Du C., siligo.)

Cimiterium, ii. 120, 295, 296. Churchyard.

Cingula, i. 290. Circuit, precinct.

Ciphus, ii. 316 = scyphus. Drinking vessel or goblet.

Cirotecarius, ii. 60, 132, 358. Glover.

Cissor, i. 115. Tailor.

Citatio, i. 236. A summons.

Civilitas, i. 286. Citizenship.

Clamare, ii. 171. To claim.

Clamium, Clameum, Clamor, i. 188, 292; ii. 171, 172. A claim.

***Clarus**, ii. 5, 94, 102, 103. Clear, in full, net; liquidated in full (ii. 5).

Claye, ii. 206. Fr. Hurdle. (Liber Albus, Gloss., 304.)

Clericus, ii. 96. A clerk, a town clerk.

Cloth-drawer, ii. 208. Cloth-stretcher.

Cloth-mangere, ii. 311, 312. Clothmonger.

Cniahta-gealdan, i. 188. A cnihten gild.

Cniht, Chenicte, i. 183, 184, 188. Military retainer.

Cnihtene-gild, Cnithe-gilda, Cnihten-gilda, ii. 186–188. A cnihten gild.

***Coccare**, ii. 310. To bake or cook.

Cognoscere, ii. 194. To recognize, to acknowledge, or confess.

Coler-maker, ii. 130. Collar-maker.

Colli-strigium, ii. 301. Pillory.

Colour, i. 48, 136; ii. 68, 82, 177, 275. 'To colour a person or his wares,' 'to sell under colour of a gildsman,' means to sell goods in the gildsman's name, so that the stranger could evade dues or tolls demanded from non-gildsmen.

Comblus, ii. 125. A measure of four bushels, a coomb. (Liber Cust., 714, coumble.)

Comburgensis, i. 235. Fellow burgess.

Comenaunce, ii. 73 = covenant. An agreement. (Cf. Engl. Gilds, 466; Halliwell, comnant; Mätzner, i. 493.)

Comercium, Comercia, ii. 366, 367. Commerce.

Comes, ii. 136. Earl.

Comitatus, ii. 36, 146; ii. 120. County; county court.

Comitissa, ii. 387. Countess.

Commestio, ii. 34. A feast.

Comminis, i. 119 = communis. Common.

Commoditas, ii. 360. Commodity.

Common Bargain, ii. 149. A 'town bargain,' purchase of goods by a borough. See i. 135.

Communa, Communia, Communitas, i. 21, 93–103, 269. Civic incorporation, the privileges of a free incorporated borough; the common people, commons; a common payment; a community, gild, etc.

***Communarius**, i. 112. Common-councilman.

Commune, ii. 254. Engl. The community or commons.

Commune, ii. 4 = communitas. Community.

Communis, ii. 192, 235 = communitas. (Du C., communis.)

Communitas. See Communa.

Communitates, ii. 391. For communitas, community, commons.

Comoyn, ii. 383, 384. To common, to add or join certain persons to others for consultation, to associate.

Complementum Justiciae, ii. 379. Complete justice. (Cf. Du C.)

Componere, i. 295. To compound, to pay as a composition or fine.

Compotus, Computus, Computum, ii. 3, 94, 99, 100, 103. An account.

Comunier, ii. 218. Fr. Participating.

Concencire, ii. 293 = consentire. To consent.

Concensus, i. 239; ii. 126 = consensus. Consent.

Concernere, ii. 101, 168. To regard.

Conciliarius, ii. 39. Alderman, member of the town council.

Concordatus, ii. 114. An agreement.

Conculare, ii. 365 = conculcare. To trample upon.

***Conductivus**, i. 295, 296. Hired. (Cf. Fr. conductif. Godefroy.)

Confit, Confytt, ii. 204, 206. Fr. Water in which skins are soaked. (Godefroy.)

Confraria, i. 297. Fraternity or gild.

Confrater, ii. 247. Gildsman.

Confraternitas, i. 296. Gild; membership of a gild.

***Congildanus**, i. 29. Gildsman.

Conjuratio, i. 21. Civic corporation or 'commune.'

Conreatus, i. 115. See Coureatus.

Considerare, ii. 238, 292. To decide, award, give judgment. (Cf. Madox, Exch., ii. 118.)

Consideratio, ii. 8. An award or judgment.

Consivis, i. 262 = concivis. Fellow citizen.

Constitutio, i. 233–240. Constitution (ii. 55) or ordinance.

Consuetudo, i. 59; ii. 183, 209, 252, 261. Customary payment, toll, etc. (Cf. i. 103.)

Consult, Consull, ii. 371. Councillor. Consulantes in this sense occurs in many Scotch burgh records. Cf. consuls of Utrecht, etc. i. 286, 294.

Continentia, i. 27. Manner of doing anything, an act.

Contrafacere, ii. 316. To counterfeit.

Contre, ii. 227. See Encontre.

Convener, i. 202, 222. The head of a convenery. See Convenery.

Convenery, i. 202. A union of Scotch craft gilds.

Convenientia, ii. 22. Appurtenance, lawful property.

***Conventionarius**, ii. 246. A covenanter, a person allowed to trade by entering into a covenant with a town.

Conventus, ii. 171. Monastery.

Conversatio, i. 230. Conduct, deportment.

Convinctus, ii. 135 = convictus. Convicted.

***Convivium**, i. 84, 284. A gild.

Copies, ii. 382 = occupies. Occupations.

***Coquinaria**, i. 195. Kitchen-dues.

Cord, ii. 140. Fr. Accord, consent.

Cordewan, ii. 204. Fr. Cordovan leather, cordwain.

Corduanarius, Cordewanarius, i. 115; ii. 60. Cordwainer, cordiner, or shoemaker.

Corduanus, i. 115. Cordovan leather, cordwain. (Du C., cordebisus; Liber Cust., 713.)

Coreum, i. 46; ii. 8, 28, 52 = corium. Leather, hide.

***Corf, Corff, Corffe, Corficina**, ii. 132, 133, 150, 175, 176, 189, 358. The cutting of wares, selling by retail. (O. Engl. corven, to carve. Cf. Chron. of Rob. of Glouc., ii. 901; Ancren Riwle, 452.)

Cornere, ii. 224. Fr. A corner.

Cornu Communitatis, ii. 30, 32. The town horn, for summoning meetings, etc. See Mot-horn.

Cornubia, ii. 174. Cornwall.

Coronator, ii. 107. Coroner.

Corporalis, ii. 368. Relating to the corporale or cloth covering the sacred elements. According to Du C. a corporal oath was one taken on the Gospels, Cross, or relics of a Saint. (Cf. Liber Albus, 382.)

Corporation, i. 135. A gild; in Scotland a craft gild.

***Corpus Comitatus**, i. 59. The unprivileged districts of a county, those portions that were under the immediate jurisdiction of the sheriff.

***Corrigium**, i. 290. Strap, leather. (Diefenbach.)

Corvesarius, i. 114. Shoemaker.

Corveser, Corvyser, ii. 24, 274. Shoemaker. Cf. Fr. courvoisier.

Costa, ii. 279. A coast.

Costage, ii. 51. Fr. Cost.

Cotel, ii. 216. Fr. Knife.

Counfite, ii. 206. Fr. Vat for soaking skins. (Godefroy, confit.)

Coureatus, i. 115 (erroneously printed conreatus). Curried or dressed. (Du C., coreare; cf. Liber Cust., 795.)

Coustume, ii. 218, 221, 227. Fr. See Custuma.

Coustumer, ii. 227. Fr. Customable, subject to tolls, etc.

Coviengne, ii. 214. Fr. A covenant or agreement.

Craftyman, ii. 381. Craftsman.

Cranoke, ii. 69. (Irish, cranog, basket or hamper for holding corn.) A measure supposed to be equal to a Bristol barrel. (Cal. Pat. and Cl. Rolls, i. 196; Gilbert, Hist. Doc., p. xxxiv. Cf. Pipe Roll, 1 Rich. I, p. 163.)

***Crassus Piscis**, i. 292. Royal fish, i. e. whale and sturgeon, which when thrown on shore or caught near the coast were the property of the king. (Pipe Rolls, Introd., 88.)

Cum, ii. 139. Fr. As, whereas.

***Cumbra**, ii. 123. A form of cumba, a coomb of four bushels. (Prompt., 97.)

Cumbria, ii. 39. Cumberland.

Cunteck, Contek, ii. 139, 226. Fr. A quarrel, strife, contest. (Godefroy, contec; Catholicon, 75.)

***Curia Legalis**, ii. 100, 104, 105, 242. Law-day, meeting of the Leet or principal local court. (Cf. Law-day.)

Curiales, ii. 99. Perhaps members of the town council. (Cf. Wright, i. 111, curiales = burh-gerefa.)

Custagium, ii. 281. Cost.

Custuma, ii. 43, 48, 123, 124, 132; **Custumum**, i. 194; **Coustume**, ii. 218, 221, 227; **Customa**, ii. 109. Any kind of customary payment, especially tolls for buying and selling, etc.

***Custumarius**, i. 31; ii. 297, 308, 312. A person subject to customary payments, tolls, etc. (For the ordinary meaning of this word, see Kennett, Gloss, *s. v.*)

***Custumum**, i. 194. See Custuma.

Custus, ii. 364. Cost.

Cutistannatus, ii. 46 = cutis tannatus. Tanned skin or hides.

Cuva, ii. 312. A vat. (Fr. cuve.)

***Cyfus**, i. 291. A drinking vessel. Cf. Ciphus.

Cyrotheca, Cyroteca, ii. 173. Glove.

Cyrothecarius, ii. 173. Glover.

Dacra, i. 239. A dakir or dicker, ten.
Dampnare, ii. 31 = damnare. To condemn.
Dampnum, ii. 35 = damnum. Damage.
Dapifer, ii. 40. Steward.
Data, ii. 184. A date.
Dawber, ii. 382. A dauber or plasterer. (Halliwell; Liber Cust., 716.)
Day, i. 10. A meeting, a diet. (Cf. Law-day.)
Decanus, i. 208. Dean.
Decasus, ii. 111. Decay.
***Decennarius**, ii. 106. Tithingman, petty constable. (Rec. of Nott., i. 445.)
Decennia, ii. 33. A tithing.
Decern, i. 220. To decide, to judge.
***Decisio**, ii. 24. See Discicio.
Decreet, i. 215. A decree, decision, or judgment.
Dedecere, ii. 146. Mis-print for deducere.
***Deducere**, i. 248. To deal with, to treat; mercatum deducere (ii. 146, 378), to carry on trade, to traffic.
Defacere, ii. 4 = deficere. To undo or disregard.
Defactus, ii. 298 = defectus. A default.
Defencio, ii. 307. Prohibition.
***Defendere vim et injuriam**, ii. 177, 180. To deny a charge. (Cf. ii. 7, vim et justum defendere; Rec. of Nott., ii. 457.)
Defensa, Defensio, ii. 296, 326. A fence, an enclosure.
Deforciare, ii. 7, 173, 202, 295. To take forcible possession of, to wrongfully hold property, to defend one's claim to anything. (Du C., difforciare; Liber Albus, Gloss., 384; Cowell, deforceor.)
Deforis, ii. 378. Strange, not having the privileges of a burgess.
Delegare, i. 228. To bequeath, to give.
Deliberare, ii. 62, 147. To liberate.
Deliberatio, ii. 137. Liberation.
Deliverer, i. 137. An officer of the Gild Merchant of Dublin who delivered shares of a town bargain.
Dementiers que, ii. 226. Fr. While.
Demeyne, Demesne, ii. 230, 232 Fr. Own.
Demeyne si, ii. 140. Fr. Unless.
***Demittere**, ii. 38. To demise, transfer, convey. (Du C., dimittere.)
Demurr, ii. 74. To stop, remain, dwell.
Den, ii. 158. Fr. Dean or deacon.
Denarius Dei, i. 233. God's penny, arles, earnest money. (Liber Cust., 797.)
Denzein, i. 66. Citizen. (Godefroy; Liber Cust., 717.)
Deofol-gild, i. 190. Devil-worship.
Departir, ii. 219. To share. (Cf. Partir.)
***Deperditura**, ii. 286. Loss, damage.
Deputatus, ii. 282. Deputy.
Derige, Dirige, ii. 15, 163. Hymn forming part of the burial service, a dirge. (Halliwell, dirige; Prompt., 121.)
Desawoare, ii. 7. To disavow, deny or contradict. (Du C., desavouare.)
***Deserere, Disserere**, ii. 308, 330. To fail, to be wanting, to be denied.
***Deservire**, ii. 281, 308. To deserve, merit, or gain; to earn a living.
Deskarger, Desqarker, ii. 225, 227. Fr. To unload, discharge.
Despendre, ii. 221, 255. Fr. To lay out, to expend.
Desperdre, ii. 157. Fr. To lose.
Despersoner, ii. 217. Fr. To defame, insult, or slander.
Desque, Deske, ii. 206, 207, 216. Fr. Until, unto.
Desque a taunt que, ii. 220. Fr. Until.
Destier, ii. 205 = d'estier. See Estier.
Destrictio, ii. 5. Distress, distraint.
Detaillum, ii. 47. Retail, detail.
De ultra mare, ii. 5, 8. This was a lawful and common 'essoin' or excuse for absence from court. The 'xl. dies' which is sometimes added in the Andover records means that the case is accordingly postponed for forty days.
Devor, ii. 273. Duty.
Dewling, ii. 71. Dublin.

Dies Amoris, ii. 7, 293. Love-day, day of reconciliation.
Dieta, i. 230. A day.
Diffinire, i. 269 = definire. To decide, to determine.
***Diffranchisare**, ii. 20. To disfranchise.
***Dignor**, ii. 286. To deign, to vouchsafe to give.
Discernere, ii. 367 = decernere. To decree.
***Discicio, Decisio**, ii. 24, 134. A cutting up; discicionem pannorum facere, vendere pannum ad decisionem, to cut cloth and sell it, to sell cloth by retail.
Discommin, ii. 176. To discommon, disfranchise.
Disiderare, ii. 208 = desiderare. To desire.
***Dispercionare**, ii. 328. To injure, slander, insult. (Du C., dispersonare.)
Disrationare, ii. 183, 357. To derain, disprove, refute, clear. (Liber Cust., 798.)
Disserere, ii. 330. See Deserere.
***Distillare**, i. 276. To extend, to propagate.
Distringere, ii. 5. To distrain or levy distress.
Disuitym, ii. 141. Fr. dix-huitième. Eighteen.
Divider, i. 137. A gild officer who divided town bargains.
Dividere, i. 291. To arrange, to determine.
Divisa, ii. 146, 378. Division or quarter of a town.
Doble, i. 153 = double.
Dog-stones, ii. 122. Hearthstones, on which the fire dogs rested. (Halyburton, 349.)
Dolium, i. 27; ii. 43. A cask, 208 gallons. (Rec. of Nott., ii. 458.)
Dome, i. 258. A doom or judgment.
Domesday, ii. 123. Book or roll containing borough laws.
Dominicum, ii. 204. A demesne.
Domus, i. 196, n. 2; ii. 4–6, 8. Gild or fraternity. Cf. Aula.
***Domus thelonei**, ii. 30. Toll-house.
Dorra, ii. 216. Fr. 3 sing. fut. ind. of donner, to give.
Dounk, ii. 220. Fr. Then.
Doura, ii. 351. Dover.
Draperius, ii. 196. Draper.
Drappa, ii. 331. Cloth.
Dreiture, ii. 225. Fr. Justice, right.
Dreyt, ii. 205. Fr. Law, right.
Driturelement, ii. 220. Fr. Lawfully.
Duellum, ii. 183. Duel or judicial combat.
Dunelmia, i. 12. Durham.
Durer, ii. 228. Fr. To extend.
Dutchland, i. 150. Germany.
Dyes, ii. 34. The two (?). Cf. dees and deus = two, ii. 158, 296.
Dyrd, ii. 51 = dirge.
Dyvlyng, ii. 65. Dublin.

Ebba, i. 292. Ebb tide.
Eboracum, ii. 21. York.
Effoncer, ii. 230 = enfoncer. Fr. To push in. (For a different rendering of this word, see Davies, Southampt., 150.)
Eicere, i. 231 = ejicere. To eject.
Einz nei, Eine, i. 216. Fr. Elder, first-born.
***Elde-fadus, Eld-fader**, i. 263; ii. 7. Grandfather, ancestor. (Cf. Engl. Gilds, 169; Mätzner, aldfader; Halliwell, eldfather.)
Elde-stuard, i. 26; ii. 12. Elder or chief steward.
Embracerie, ii. 381. Unlawful meeting.
Emenda, i. 229; ii. 204. Amends, fine, reparation.
Emendare, i. 228. To make reparation.
Empeach, ii. 150. To impair.
Empleder, ii. 217. Fr. To implead, sue at law.
Enarere, ii. 140. Fr. In the past.
Encheson, ii. 140. Fr. A reason or occasion.
Encontre, ii. 227. Fr. To encounter, to go to meet.
Encoru, ii. 218. Fr. Forfeited.
Encrecement, ii. 231. Fr. An increase, an increased price.
Encrestre, ii. 231. Fr. To increase.

Enfranceys, ii. 195. Engl. Franchises.

En hest mot, i. 299. = In hastigem Muth. Germ. In anger. (Schiller und Lübben, mot.)

Enpletter, ii. 229. Fr. To do, fulfil, or satisfy.

Enprompter, ii. 256. Fr. To borrow.

Enpruement, ii. 157. Fr. Profit.

Enrouler, ii. 219. Fr. To enroll.

Enseler, ii. 222. Fr. To seal.

Ensement, ii. 141, 205. Fr. Likewise, together.

Entour, ii. 49. Fr. Regarding, about.

Erene, ii. 69. Iron.

Erogare, i. 234. To distribute.

Escambium, ii. 253. An exchange.

Escheatum, ii. 39. An escheat.

***Eschippare, Eskippare**, i. 292; ii. 87. To ship, to sail.

Escot, i. 55; ii. 140. Fr. Scot or payment.

Escotantus, ii. 132 = escottans. Being in scot, contributing to common rates and taxes.

Escoter, Escotter, i 55; ii. 138, 140. Fr. To scot, to contribute to common payments.

Esement, ii. 157. Fr. Easement, relief, or accommodation.

Esgard, ii. 217, 222. Fr. Award or judgment.

Eskiven, Eskevyn, ii. 157, 158, 215 = scabinus. Fr. Echevin, an officer of a gild. See i. 26.

Essoniare, ii. 5, 154. To essoin or excuse from appearance in a court.

Essonium, ii. 6. An excuse for not appearing in a court, an essoin.

Establissement, ii. 224. Fr. Statute or ordinance.

Estatut, ii. 220. Fr. Statute.

Estaundar, ii. 222. Fr. Standard.

Ester, Estier, ii. 205, 226. Fr. To stand. Estier a dreyt, to submit to justice or trial.

Ester-gavell, ii. 236. Easter-gavel, rent due at Easter.

Esteyn, i. 140. Fr. Tin.

Estoverium, Estovium, ii. 124, 155. An estover, anything necessary for sustentation or maintenance. Estovium is an incorrect reading of estoverium.

Estraura, ii. 316 = extrahura. Estrays, stray animals. (Du C., estrajeriae.)

Eus, ii. 223. Fr. Door.

Ewe, ii. 232. Fr. Water.

Exhereditatio, ii. 238. Disherison, ruin, damage.

Exigere, ii. 370 = erigere. To erect.

Exitus, ii. 38, 169. Issues, revenues, profits.

Exorare, i. 278. To exhort.

Extraneus, Extranius, i. 66; ii. 44, 53, 102, 134. A stranger, one not free of the borough.

Extremus, i. 228. In extremis suis, in his last days.

Extrinsecus, i. 66; ii. 14, 52. A stranger, one not free of the borough.

Faccultie, ii. 54. A trade, occupation, or craft.

Falda, ii. 307, 330, 339. Sheepfold, enclosure.

Farse, Farsietz, ii. 204. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. and p. part. of farcir, to stuff.

Feat, Feate, i. 155; ii. 362, 380. Occupation, business.

Feel, Foial, i. 209; ii. 214. Fr. Faithful.

Feez, Feiz, Fez, i. 74; ii. 219, 220. Fr. fois. Time.

Feit, ii. 225 (bis). Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of fere, to do; as in feit a saver, doth you to wit.

Felling, i. 234. Breaking contract. (Innes, Anc. Laws, 208. Cf. Mätzner, fellen, to destroy.)

Feodum, i. 146; ii. 196. A fee or payment.

Feoffatus, i. 72, 74; ii. 13. Feoffee one holding a fief.

Feoffmentum, ii. 327. Enfeoffment.

Feor, ii. 205. Fr. Price. (Godefroy, fuer.)

Fere, i. 189. Engl. A fellow or companion.

Feria, i. 297; ii. 175. Holiday, any day of the week; a fair.

Ferir hors, ii. 230. Fr. To knock out. (Cf. Burguy, ferir.)

Ferme, ii. 254. Engl. See Firma Burgi.

Fermer, ii. 216. Fr. To swear, give security to. (Burguy.)

Ferour, Feure, ii. 206. Fr. A smith or ironmonger. (Roquefort.)

Ferrealment, ii. 206. Fr. Hardware, things made of iron.

Ferretyng, i. 131. Ferret, tape, ribbon. (Cf. Axon, Engl. Dialect Words.)

Ferro, ii. 245. Blacksmith, ironmonger. (Liber Cust., 802.)

Ferthingmannus, Ferthynman, Feryngman, Furthyngman, i. 27, 228, 231, 238. Quarter-master, gild officer.

Feru, ii. 330. See Ferir.

***Festualis**, ii. 170. Festal.

Feudum, ii. 29. A fief or fee.

Feure, ii. 206. See Ferour.

Fez, ii. 220. See Feez.

Ffor', ii. 334, 335. Probably a contraction of forewardmen.

Fienz, ii. 223. Fr. Offal, rubbish. (Burguy, fiens.)

Fiert, ii. 216, 217. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of ferir, to strike.

Filacium, ii. 291. Thick yarn.

Filetum, ii. 276. Yarn.

Filum, ii. 286. Yarn, thread.

Finire, ii. 153. To pay a fine.

Finis, ii. 43, 50, 92. A fine, payment for a favour or privilege.

Fire-lookers, ii. 174. Overseers of fires, heads of fire department.

Firma Villae, Firma Burgi, i. 6; ii. 100, 101. Fee-farm rent of a borough.

Flesshewer, ii. 197. A butcher or flesher. Cf. Germ. Fleischhauer. (Catholicon, 135.)

Foial, ii. 214. Fr. Faithful.

***Foraneus**, i. 66. A stranger, a person who did not enjoy civic privileges.

***Fordede**, i. 29; ii. 240. O. Engl. A good deed, a charitable action. (Mätzner, fordede.) In the Totnes records it may mean a fixed payment to the Gild for charitable purposes; or surety-money payable by persons entertaining the gild. (Ancren Riwle, 444, fordede = surety.)

***Fordele**, i. 29; ii. 240–242. Cf. Germ. Vortheil, advantage. (Mätzner, fordel.) Perhaps in the Totnes records, it may be another word connected with ferto or ferthelum, a measure [of ale or wine], given as an entrance-fee. See Du C. In a continental record of 1274 we meet with an entrance-fee of a gild consisting of unum fertonem ad convivium. (Salvioni, Gilde, 5.)

Forefactum, i. 298. A fine.

Foreign, Foreigner, i. 27, 68, 130; ii. 71. See Forinsecus.

Forensis, ii. 246. A stranger. See Forinsecus.

Forestarius, ii. 363. Forester or forest officer.

Forinsecus, i. 66; ii. 13, 37, 52, 124. A 'foreigner,' i.e. any person not a burgess or a member of the Gild Merchant, a person not enjoying the privileges of a borough. Cf. i. 27; ii. 130.

Forinsecum Hundredum, ii. 341. The part of the hundred lying outside the town.

Forisfacere, ii. 47, 64, 244. To forfeit; to offend or transgress; to punish.

Forisfactura, Forisfactum, i. 9, 115, 227; ii. 197, 273. Forfeiture, a fine; transgression, offence.

Forisjudicare, Forjudicare, ii. 328. To deprive of anything by judicial process.

Forjuger, ii. 217. Fr. To forejudge, to condemn.

***Formatores**, i. 296, 227. The aldermen of a gild. (Höhlbaum, iii. 550.)

Fornier, ii. 220, 222. Fr. To execute.

Forsene, ii. 205. See Sorsene.

Fors pris, ii. 141. Fr. Except.

Forum, i. 233, 234. Market-place.

Forwardmannus, ii. 297, 312; **Forwardesmen**, i. 31; **Forewardmannus**, ii. 4, 8, 324; **Fordwardmannus**, ii. 320, 331; **Fordwarmannus**, ii. 321; **Forwardinus**, ii. 308, 343,

345; **Foreworwannus**, ii. 298; **Formannus**, ii. 293. Forward-man, covenant-man, gild officer. (See i. 31; cf. Ancren Riwle, 444; Earle, Land Charters, 489.)

Fossagium, ii. 363. Toll or duty for the maintenance of a fosse.

Fossatum, ii. 366. Ditch or moat.

Fra, ii. 220. Fr. 3 sing. fut. ind. of faire, to do.

Franchesia, Franchicia, ii. 43, 61, 391. A franchise.

Francigena, i. 4. Frenchman, foreigner.

Francis, Fraunches, ii. 138, 195. Franchises.

Francus Plegius, ii. 94. Frank-pledge.

***Fratres Guildhaldae**, ii. 272. Brethren of the gild-hall, members of the Common Council of Windsor.

Free, Freedom, Freemen, i. 12, 31, 123, 124. Those having free trade privileges were the 'freemen' of a town, they were 'free' of the town, they enjoyed its 'freedom.' A 'free' baker (ii. 82) was a person who had all the privileges of that craft. Cf. i. 123, 124.

Frimire, i. 115. (Incorrect reading of frunire.) To tan.

Friscus, ii. 136. Fresh, undressed, untanned.

Frometye, ii. 279. Frumenty.

***Fugator**, ii. 279. A hunting dog.

***Fullerettus**, ii. 39. Pertaining to fulling.

Fumer, ii. 223. Fr. fumier. Dung, muck.

Fundrible, ii. 230. Fr. fondrille. Lees, dregs.

Funz, ii. 230. Fr. Bottom.

Fura, ii. 104 = fultura. A prop or support.

Furnire, ii. 311. To bake.

Furnitor, ii. 135 = frunitor. (Cf. Chartae Hibern., 86.) A tanner.

Furthyngman, ii. 13. See Ferthingmen.

Fyllyshape, i. 123. Fellowship, fraternity.

Gablium, ii. 245. Rent or tax.

Galy-man, ii. 263. A ship-man. (Catholicon, 149, galy.)

Garcio, Garcun, i. 235; ii. 157. Fr. Servant.

Garde, ii. 216. Fr. Ward of a town.

Gardianus, ii. 62, 63, 87. Warden.

Gardinus, ii. 104. Garden.

Garleke, ii. 96. Garlic.

Garnir, ii. 138, 216. Fr. To warn, inform.

Gate-waiters, i. 27. Certain town officers at Wigan. Cf. 'custodes viarum qui vocantur Gategeters.' (Rec. of Nott., i. 54.) Gate = road, highway.

Gavel-yeld, ii. 39. House-rent. (Cf. Schmid, Gesetze, 587; Domesday Studies, 142.)

Gayola, ii. 147. Gaol. (Du C., gaola.)

***Gay-wite, Gay-wyt**, ii. 44, 191, 356. 'Et per hoc verbum *Gaywite* clamant esse quietos ab omnibus muneribus et vadiis solvendis pro vigiliis non factis extra civitatem praedictam.' (i. e. Chester. Harl. MS. 2057, fol. 65.) Watch-money, ward-wite, ward-penny. (Cf. Rep. MSS. Com., 1883, p. 60; Plac. de q. W., 275; Hale, Domesd. of St. P., lxxiii–lxxx.)

Gefer-scipe, i. 189. Gild or fraternity.

Geill (Sanct), i. 216. St. Giles.

Geldabilis, i. 59. Subject to taxation.

Geldable, Gildable, i. 59. The taxable land or unprivileged part of a county.

Geldare, i. 59. To pay Danegeld.

Geldum, Gelda, i. 55, 59; ii. 378. A tax, impost. Cf. Gilda.

Gemot-hus, i. 81. Moot-hall, court-house.

***Generosus**, ii. 348. Gentleman.

Gensor, ii. 176, 177. See Chenser.

Gentilis, ii. 132, 358. Gentle, noble.

***Geres-givia**, ii. 245. See Yeres-give.

Gernemuta, i. 140. Yarmouth.

Gerner, ii. 218. Fr. A granary, garner.

Gersuma, ii. 32. Payment, fine, or exaction. (Hale, Reg. Prior. Wig., xlii; Spelman.)

Ghesceden, i. 276 = entscheiden. Germ. To determine.

Ghewand, i. 296. Germ. Cloth.

Ghilda, Ghylda, ii. 145, 212 = gilda. A gild.

Ghild-hus, i. 190. Gild-house, perhaps ale-house.

Gialda, Gihalda, Gihalla, i. 80, 82, 189. Gild-hall.

Gilda, i. 119, 216, 229; ii. 4, 187. A gild or fraternity; membership of a gild; meeting of a gild.

Gilda, i. 60; ii. 146. Tax, impost, payment. Cf. Geldum.

Gilda Aula, Guild-aula, ii. 33, 170, 207. Gild-hall.

Gildable, i. 59. See Geldable.

Gildagium, i. 49, 50; ii. 374. A gild payment or exaction.

Gildalla, i. 291. Gild-hall.

Gilda Mercatoria. Gild merchant. (For the various terms used to express this idea, see i. 6.)

Gildan, Gyldan, i. 27; ii. 246, 277. Gild officer; gildsman.

***Gildanus**, i. 29; ii. 5, 8, 204, 277, 290, 293. Gildsman; gild-officer.

***Gildare**, i. 99. To gildate, to form into a gild.

Gildate, i. 88. To form into a gild.

Gild-day, i. 118; ii. 277. Corpus Christi day, when the crafts went in procession, etc.

Gildein, ii. 206, 207, 217. Fr. Gildsman.

Gilde-silver, i. 58, 195; ii. 109. A payment made by stranger merchants for permission to trade in a town, or exercise the privileges of the Gild.

Gildha, ii. 105 = gilda. A gild.

Gild-hall, ii. 207. A gild. Cf. Aula and Domus.

Gild-halla, i. 81; ii. 203. Gild-hall.

Gild-holder, i. 27. A gild officer, one who provided the gild banquet.

Gild-mele, ii. 207. Fr. Gild-meal, gild-feast.

Gildonia, i. 283. A gild.

Gildry, i. 201, 215. A Scotch Gild Merchant.

Gildryman, i. 203. A member of a Scotch Gild Merchant.

Gild-salle, i. 196. Gild-hall.

Gild-town, i. 204. A town having a Gild Merchant.

***Gild-wite**, i. 49, 50; ii. 147. A gild fine or exaction. (For other meanings of the word, see Domesday Studies, 89, 117; Schmid, Gesetze, 604; Kemble, Codex Dip., vi. 240; Liber de Hyda, 44.)

Gippeswicum, i. 140. Ipswich.

Girra, ii. 216. Fr. 3 sing. fut. ind. of gésir, to lie.

***Glenare**, ii. 308. To glean.

Gratum, ii. 40. Grace, good-will.

Grawe, ii. 76. Grave, influential.

Gre, Grey, ii. 217, 219. Fr. Agreement, satisfaction.

Greignor, Greindre, i. 125; ii. 141. Fr. Greater.

Grevousement, ii. 207, 223. Fr. Heavily, severely.

Grossus, ii. 19, 37, 185. Great. In grosso, per grossam (ii. 87), by wholesale.

Guelda, i. 294. A gild.

Guihald, Guildehalda, i. 82; ii. 272. Gild-hall.

Guild-aula, i. 10. Gild-hall.

Guile, ii. 176. A gild.

Gulda, i. 58, 286. A gild.

***Gustatores**, i. 27; ii. 335. Tasters; officers of the Andover Gild who seem to have had charge of the provisions for the Gild feast; testers of ale, etc. (ii. 106).

Guyaula, ii. 258. Gild-hall.

Guyhalda, ii. 262. Gild-hall.

Gùylda, ii. 260. A gild.

Gwilde, i. 123. A gild.

Gwyld-hawle, ii. 271. Gild-hall.

Gyeres-gyve. See Yeres-give.

Gyldan, ii. 277. A gild-officer.

***Gyldanus**, ii. 346. Gildsman.

Gyll, ii. 75. Gaol.

Habundans, ii. 61 = abundans. Abundant.

Haia, ii. 8. A hedge, house, town. (Earle, Land Charters, 493, haga.

The meaning of the word in ii. 8 is not clear.)

Halla, i. 296. Hall, gild-hall.

Halle-house, ii. 275. Gild-hall.

Hamso, ii. 389. Apparently an incorrect reading of hansa. (Perhaps hamsocha is meant. See Du C., hamsocha.)

Hanaperium, ii. 353. The hanaper or treasury of the King's Chancery.

***Hanasterii**, i. 195; ii. 194. Persons admitted to the Gild or freedom of Oxford.

***Hancerius**, ii. 329; **Hansarius**, ii. 323, 333, 337, 339, 340; **Hansorius**, ii. 321; **Hansere**, ii. 313. Pertaining to the hanse, subject to certain payments. Cf. i. 31, 194.

Hannse, ii. 176 = haunse. To enhance, to increase the price. (Halliwell, hanse.)

Hansa, Hans, i. 192–198; ii. 16. A hanse; a mercantile impost; an entrance-fee; a gild or mercantile company.

***Hansagium**, i. 195. A tribute exacted by a gild, a mercantile exaction.

***Hansare**, i. 296. To pay hanse or tribute.

***Hansarius, Hansere.** See Hancerius.

***Hanseria**, i. 195. A hanse or mercantile tribute.

Hans-hus, Hanse-house, i. 82, 196; ii. 21, 22. A gild-hall; a hanse or gild.

Hansing-silver, i. 32. Payment made to a hanse or gild.

***Hansorius.** See Hancerius.

Hans-pane, i. 58; ii. 333, 335. Hanse penny, payment to the hanse.

Hantachen-sele, i. 196. The hall of the cnihten hanse (?).

Hantona, ii. 213. Southampton.

Hanza, i. 198. A hanse.

Harieta, i. 185. Heriot. See Herietum.

Heele, ii. 207. To conceal.

Hellier, ii. 57. Engl. Thatcher or tiler.

Herbagium, ii. 296. Grass.

Herbergier, Herbager, Herbiger, ii. 222, 228. Fr. To harbour or lodge.

Herberwerd, Herborwed, ii. 190, 255. Harboured, lodged.

Herietum, Harieta, i. 185; ii. 330. A heriot, a deceased customary tenant's best beast or best chattel due to his lord. (For heriots payable to clergy, see Thomson, Magna Carta, 208; Kennett, Gloss.)

Herle-breking, i. 234. Arle-breaking, breaking contract. (Innes, Anc. Laws, 210.)

Heyn, ii. 278. 'To heyn the feast' seems to mean 'to raise, erect, or provide for the feast.' Heyn = highen, from M.Engl. hey = high. See Mätzner, hezen. Cf. i. 27.

Heyners, i. 27, 33; ii. 392. Officers who provided for the gild feast.

Heyr, ii. 226. Fr. Heir.

Hloter, ii. 256. Fr. To separate or divide. (Cf. Roquefort, lotir.)

Holde, ii. 65. Whole.

Holding, ii. 76. A share of a town bargain.

Hool, ii. 257. Whole, good, loyal.

Hostium, ii. 8 = ostium. Door.

Hundredum, ii. 202, 341, 342. A sub-division of the county; a hundred court. Hundredum forinsecum (ii. 341), that part of the hundred lying outside the town.

Hurts, ii. 15. Whortle-berries. (Still common in Sussex dialect.)

Hus, ii. 157. Fr. A door.

Hutesium, ii. 341. Hue and cry raised in pursuing a malefactor. (Du C., huesium.)

Hynen, ii. 255. Men.

I, ii. 157 = Y. Fr. There.

Iad, ii. 256 = y a. Fr. There is.

Illoeqes, ii. 232. Fr. There.

Impechiamentum, i. 44. Impediment.

Impetitio, ii. 62. Hindrance, demand, unjust claim. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 555.)

Implacitare, ii. 154. To implead.

***Imponere, Inponere,** ii. 33, 307. To charge or accuse.
Inbreviare, i. 234. To register.
***Incidere,** ii. 88. To belong or pertain to.
***Incompetenter,** ii. 341. Immediately.
***Inconsultus,** ii. 318. Doubtful.
Incontinenti, Incontinenter, ii. 95, 260. Incontinently, at once.
Incorporeity, i. 104. Incorporation.
Inde, ii. 61, 89. Thereon, thereof, therefrom.
Indentare, ii. 239. To indent.
Indentura, ii. 259. An indenture.
***Indigines,** ii. 258 = indigena. A native or resident of a town.
Indilate, i. 231. Without delay.
Infongen-thef, Infangene-thef, ii. 38, 356. Engl. Right of trying thieves caught within a privileged district or manor. (Bracton, ii. 540.)
***Infortunitum, Infortunia,** i. 94; ii. 112. Misadventure, mishap.
Ingesegil, i. 279. Germ. A seal.
Ingrossir, ii. 268. An engrosser. (Cf. i. 128.
Inn-burgess, ii. 200. A burgess dwelling in the town.
Inninge, i. 114, 295. Germ. The privilege of trading; a gild. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 555.)
***Inponere,** ii. 307. To charge with an offence.
Inprisonamentum, ii. 88, 283. Imprisonment.
Inprisonare, ii. 307. To put in prison.
Inrotulare, Irrotulare, ii. 258, 259. To enroll or register.
Insultare, ii. 305. To assault, attack.
Intermittere, ii. 391 = immiscere. To mix. (Cf. Du C.)
Intrant, i. 50. Engl. A person allowed to exercise trade temporarily.
***Intrinsecus,** i. 66; ii. 13, 14, 52, 125. In-dwelling, resident; a citizen. Intrinsecum hundredum, ii. 341, that part of the hundred situated within the town.
***Intrinsus,** ii. 352. Belonging to a citizen.
Introitus, ii. 22, 137, 296. Entrance, entrance-fee.
Intromittere, i. 115, 208; ii. 112. To interfere, intermeddle, or interpose.
Inward, ii. 67, 70. Probably means within the town.
***Irrevertere,** ii. 31. Not to return.
Irrigulatus, ii. 360 = irregulatus. Badly regulated.
Irrotulamentum, ii. 124. Enrollment.
***Irrotularius,** ii. 334. An enroller or registrar.
Issi, ii. 205. Fr. So, thus.
Issir, ii. 215. Fr. To go out.
Issue, ii. 221. Fr. Egress, issue, export.
Itiel, ii. 214. Fr. Such.

Ja le meynz ne, ii. 219. Fr. Nevertheless.
Jantaculum, Jentaculum, ii. 96–98, 102. Collation.
Jheres-cheve, ii. 358. See Yares-give.
Judiciarius, i. 298. A judge.
***Judicium,** i. 3, 178. Judgment or regulation.
Jurata, ii. 45, 53. Jury.
Jurator, ii. 38. Juryman.
Jurors, Jurats, Jureis, Jourez, i. 87; ii. 151, 217, 221. Civic magistrates, members of a town council.
Jus, i. 29; ii. 4–6. A lawful fee.
Justificare, ii. 316, 330. To try a person charged with an offence.
Justicia, Justiciarius, ii. 116, 172. A justice or judge.

Kaiagium, Kayagium, i. 195; ii. 363, 374. Quayage, dues for loading or unloading a ship.
Kancia, ii. 387 = Kantia. Kent.
Kele-men, ii. 382. Ship-men, mariners.
***Kerka,** i. 270. Judgment, charge.
***Keverage,** ii. 390. This seems to be the same word as cuveragium and coverage. (See Devon. Assoc., xii. 324; Rec. Office, Conf. Rolls, 2 Hen. VIII, p. 6, m. 3.)
Keyl-toll, ii. 44. Keel-toll, a payment

levied on every ship landing with merchandise at the town quay.

Kief, i. 270. Fr. A head, a chief court of appeal.

Knytte-gilda, i. 187. Cnihten gild.

Kran, ii. 72. Engl. A crane. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 557.)

Laborator, Laborarius, ii. 366. Plowman, workman.

Lage-mannus, i. 185. Law-man or judge.

Lagena, i. 27; ii. 102, 237, 295, 335. Gallon.

Lancettus, ii. 30 = North Engl. landsete. A class of villein peasants, (Spelman; Josc. de Brak., 150.)

Lanuga, ii. 206. Fr. Woollen.

Lanutus, Lanatus, i. 232; ii. 52, 286. Woolly. Pellis lanuta, a wool fell.

Lastagium, ii. 388. See Lestagium.

Lastum, Lestum, Lasta, i. 233; ii. 43, 359. A load or last, a measure equal to twelve barrels of fish, twelve sacks of wool, etc. (Halliwell; Prompt., 299.)

Lauche, i. 199. Law.

Lauticia, ii. 128. Dainty food, a delicacy. (Du C., lautia.)

***Lavagium, Levagium**, i. 27. At Yarmouth this was a toll for landing wares, or transferring them from one vessel to another.

Law-day, i. 65; ii. 105, 273. A court day, a mecting of the court leet or principal borough court, generally held twice or three times during the year.

Leal, Leel, i. 209; ii. 256. Fr. Loyal, legal.

Leaul, ii. 226. Fr. Legal, loyal.

Leaumentz, ii. 229. Fr. Loyally, legally.

Leave-looker. See Leve-looker.

Leave-lookerage, i. 27. This word probably has the same meaning as Leve.

Leawe, ii. 227. Fr. l'eau. Water.

Legalis Homo, ii. 115, 116, 119. A law-worthy man, i. e. a man who has not 'lost his law'; hence a person qualified to appear as witness, etc. in a court of law, to serve on juries, etc. (Cf. Pike, Crime, i. 450.)

Leisive, ii. 206 (? leisnie). Fr. A band wherewith to tie anything, a leash.

Leip, ii. 255. Engl. Lendeth.

Lene, i. 27. See Leve.

Leodiensis, i. 269. Of Liége.

Lerrount, ii. 224. Fr. 3 pl. fut. ind. of lesser, to leave, omit.

Lestageum, Lastagium, ii. 178, 211, 388. Lastage, toll or payment exacted in markets and fairs, perhaps for buying and selling goods by measure. (Cf. Spelman; Liber. Cust., 812; 'Lestage, id est, consuetudo exacta in nundinis et mercatis.' Liber de Hyda, 44.)

Lestum, ii. 359. See Lastum.

Levagium, i. 27. See Lavagium.

Levare, ii. 31, 34, 364. To establish; to levy.

***Leve**, i. 27; ii. 356. A mercantile levy or impost, a fee for permission to trade.

Leve-looker, Leve-loker, Leave-looker, i. 27. A gild officer who looked after the collection of the 'leve' or fees for permission to trade.

Lenna, ii. 147. Lynn in Norfolk.

Lewe, ii. 205. Fr. lieue. A league, three miles.

Lewe, ii. 68. Engl. Leave.

***Lex, Ley**, i. 108; ii. 206. The burghal freedom or franchise.

***Lex**, ii. 299, 305, 308, 315, 340–342. The wager of law, compurgation; vadiare legem = to wage law, to give security to clear one's self by compurgation, i. e. facere legem. (Rec. of Nott., i. 451.)

Liber, Libertas, i. 236; ii. 8, 87, 103, 290, 310, 319. See Free.

Liberalis, ii. 21 = liber. Free.

Liberare, ii. 38, 39, 305. To deliver or pay.

Libertas, ii. 254. A liberty, franchise, or privileged district, with its own jurisdiction.

Libertates, ii. 20. The boundaries of a franchise.

Liberatio, ii. 333. Payment.
Liber Burgus, ii. 385. Free borough. See i. 5.
Licentiare, i. 115. To license.
Ligeancia, ii. 110. Allegiance.
Ligeus, ii. 112. A liegeman, a subject.
Limun, ii. 206. Fr. Shaft of a vehicle. (La C., limon.)
***Linia**, ii. 44. Linen. Cf. Fr. linge.
Liths-man, i. 186. Ship-man, ship-owner.
Live-lode, ii. 142, 249. Livelihood, means of support, estate.
Lok, ii. 219. Fr. A lock.
Longevus, i. 276. Long.
Loos, ii. 255. Reputation, good fame, report. (Prompt., 148, 313.)
Lot, Loth, i. 53, 55; ii. 110, 211, 374, 376; **Lotamum**, ii. 150; **Lottum**, ii. 189, 192. Lot, tribute, or payment. (Cf. Du C., lot.)
Lot, Loth, i. 232, 239; ii. 46. A lot or share. Cf. Cavil.
Lote and Scot, ii. 138. To pay taxes. See Scot and Lot.
Lotel, ii. 228 (read locel). Fr. lusel. A box, tray. (Godefroy; cf. Du C., locellus.)
***Lottantus**, ii. 132 = lottans. See Lottare.
***Lottare**, i. 55; ii. 120, 123, 175. To be in lot, to contribute to local rates and taxes.
Lotum, i. 291. A liquid measure of about two pints. (Du C., lothum; cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 560.)
Loynteignite, ii. 49. Fr. Distance.
Ludelawe, i. 46. Ludlow.
Luicens, Lycens, ii. 72, 73. Engl. A licence.
Luminare, ii. 302. Lamp or candle kept burning on the altar of a church. (Cf. Kennett.)
Luy, ii. 220. Fr. A place.
Ly, ii. 218. Fr. For himself.

Macecrier, ii. 205. Fr. A butcher.
Mactare, ii. 309. To kill or slaughter.
Maior, i. 227. A mayor.
***Male-gestura**, ii. 369. An evil deed.
Mane-loquium, i. 32; ii. 345. A meeting of the Gild Merchant, a morrow-speech. Cf. loquela matutinalis, i. 32.
Mangnus, ii. 296 = magnus. Great.
Mango, i. 2. A trader, a monger. (Höhlbaum, iii. 561.)
***Manu-agere**, ii. 389. To manage, to carry on.
Manu-capere, ii. 94. To give surety for.
Manu-captio, ii. 283. Mainprise or surety.
***Manu-factura, Mani-factura**, ii. 285. A manufacture.
***Manu-operalis**, i. 117. Manual, relating to a handicraft.
Manu-opus, i. 115. Handiwork.
Manu-pastus, ii. 307, 330. Servant.
Manus, ii. 305. A compurgator's hand, a compurgator. Est ad legem se sexta manu, the accused is to swear together with five compurgators. (Cf. Rec. of Nott., ii. 465.)
Manu-tenere, ii. 184. To maintain.
Marcatorius, ii. 348. Relating to trade.
***Marcenarius**, i. 128. A mercer or dealer in small wares, a retail dealer; later a silk or cloth merchant. Cf. below, Mercenarius.
Marcher, ii. 205. Fr. To bargain, purchase.
Marescallus, ii. 94. A marshal.
Marettum, ii. 293. A marsh. (Du C., maretum.)
Marinarius, ii. 361. Mariner or seaman.
Mase, i. 296. The Meuse.
Mastilio, i. 232. Mixed grain, maslin.
Masuagium, i. 71. Messuage.
Matutinae, ii. 170. Matins.
Maudir, Mesdire, ii. 217. Fr. To speak evil, to defame.
Maufere, ii. 217. Fr. To do evil.
Maunder, ii. 218. Fr. To demand.
Maundy, ii. 125. Maundy Thursday.
Maylle, ii. 229. Fr. Half-penny, small piece of brass money. (Cf. Liber Cust., 740.)
Me, ii. 255. Engl. They.

Media Xlma (Media Quadragesima), ii. 8. Mid-Lent.

Mendre, Meyndre, Mener, ii. 226, 228. Fr. To dwell.

***Mensura**, i. 27. Moderation. (Cf. Prompt., 335.)

Mentionare, ii. 367. To mention.

***Mercalis**, ii. 40, 43. Relating to trade.

Mercandizare, i. 54; ii. 16. To trade.

***Mercandizius**, ii. 113. Relating to trade.

***Mercandus**, ii. 202. Relating to trade.

Mercantia, i. 206. Merchandise.

Mercatorium, i. 235. Market, market-place.

Mercatorius, *Mercantorius, i. 117; ii. 212. Relating to trade.

Mercatus, i. 290. Merchandise.

Mercenarius, *Marcenarius, Mercerius, Mercerus, i. 128; ii. 245, 280. A mercer or dealer in small wares, a merchant, a retailer; later a silk or clŏth merchant. (Cf. Innes, Anc. Laws, 18, 213; Acta Parl. Scot., i. 339.)

Merceria, ii. 280. Mercery.

Merchandisa, Merchandiza, ii. 19, 191, 376. Merchandise, trade.

Merchandizare, ii. 171. To trade.

Merci, Mercy, ii. 217. Fr. A fine or amercement.

Merciamentum, i. 239. A fine or amercement.

***Mercimonialis**, ii. 127. Mercantile.

Meremium, ii. 157, 290. Timber.

Merz, ii. 205. Fr. Merchandise.

Mes, ii. 215. Fr. A mess or dish.

Mes, ii. 230. Fr. Moreover, again.

Mese, ii. 279. Engl. A mess, dish.

Mesel, Meseau, ii. 215. Fr. A leper, a mesel. (Cf. Prompt., 339; Liber Cust., 742.)

Messuagium, Mesuagium, ii. 203, 353. Messuage.

Mester, ii. 255. Fr. Mystery or craft.

Mester, ii. 221, 225. Fr. Need.

***Mestuosus**, ii. 128. Cf. maestus. Mourning.

Mete-oyl, ii. 26. Meat-oil.

Meynprendre, ii. 230. Fr. To become surety.

Meyser, ii. 15. Mazard, a kind of cherry.

Mie, Mye, ii. 140. Fr. Not.

Miles, ii. 124. A knight.

Mill-heymer, i. 27 (? mill-heyner). A mill-keeper.

***Milwellus**, ii. 44. A melwel, or green-fish, much used in former times for salting as stockfish. (Liber Cust., 816; Liber Albus, Gloss., 394; Du C., mulvellus.)

Ministerium, i. 115, 292. Mystery, trade, or craft.

Misericordia, ii. 6, 115, 297. Arbitrary fine, amercement. (Liber Cust., 694; Schmid, Gesetze, 632.)

Missa, ii. 128. A mass.

Mistera, Misterium, i. 124; ii. 38, 368. Mystery, trade, or craft.

***Mistling**, ii. 19. (A corruption of miskenning.) Fine exacted for an error in pleading. (Liber Cust., 743; Schmid, Gesetze, 632.)

Modernus, ii. 361. New, modern, present.

Moele, ii. 218. Fr. Mill-stone.

Molatis, ii. 127. Relating to a mill.

Momonia, ii. 286. Munster.

Monetaria, ii. 253. A mint.

Monialis, ii. 45. Nun.

Moot-hall, Mote-hall, i. 81. Court-house or town-hall.

Moravia, i. 197. Moray.

Morgespeche, ii. 293; **Magespeche**, ii. 6; **Morowspeche**, ii. 152, 348; **Morespeche**, ii. 289, 293; **Morghespeche**, i. 32; ii. 294; **Morspech**, ii. 293; **Morhespeche**, ii. 5, 7, 8; **Morwspech**, ii. 344; **Morwenspeche**, ii. 143; **Moregespeche, Mornspeche**, i. 32; **Marwinspeche**, ii. 137. Morrow-speech or meeting of the Gild Merchant. See i. 32 *.

Mortkyne, ii. 286. Skins of sheep which have died of disease. (Halyburton, 354; cf. Halliwell, morkin.)

Mosa, i. 297. The river Meuse.

Mot, i. 299. See En hest mot.

Mote-hall, Moot-hall, i. 81. Court-house or town-hall.
Mot-horn, ii. 32. The town-horn used for summoning courts, etc. (Cf. Josc. de Brak., 136.)
Moto, ii. 100. A wether, mutton, or sheep. Cf. Multo.
Mountance, ii. 140. Fr. An amount.
Mouvoir, ii. 139. Fr. (Read mues for unies.) To stir, move, or arouse.
***Mulctura**, ii. 87. A mulct or fine.
Multo, ii. 123. A wether or sheep.
Multotiens, ii. 156. Often.
Multura, i. 232. Fee for grinding corn, multure.
Munimen Sigilli, i. 298. The impression of a seal.
***Munire**, ii. 290. To instruct or admonish.
Muragium, i. 195; ii. 42. Murage, toll for the maintenance of the town walls.
Murdrum, ii. 363. Penalty paid by the district in which a man is found secretly killed.
Murra, ii. 311. A drinking vessel, a maser.
Mussa, ii. 204. Fr. Moss.
Mys, ii. 224. Fr. House, a messuage.

Naidgaires, i. 264. Fr. Not long ago, recently.
Namer, ii. 219. Fr. To distrain, levy distress.
Namium, ii. 183, 253. Distraint, legal distress.
Naperie, i. 128. Fr. Table linen, napery.
Narrator, ii. 7. An advocate, a pleader in a law court. (Cowell; Liber Albus, Gloss., 395.)
Natale, i. 238. Christmas.
Nativus, ii. 123, 191. A naif, native (i. 30), i.e. a born bondman.
Nautorum, ii. 286 = nautarum. Sailors.
***Negotiare**, ii. 285. To engage in, to set to work.
Nent, Nient, ii. 158, 205. Fr. Not.
Noctanter, ii. 170. By night.
Nocumentum, ii. 50. Damage, injury.
Norhtz, ii. 225. Fr. North.
Norrenses, ii. 377. Northmen, Norwegians and Danes. Cf. Fr. Norreis.
Nosme, Noun, i. 94; ii. 206. Fr. A name.
Nule, Nul, Nullus, ii. 205, 256, 259 = ullus. Any, anyone.
Nuzt, ii. 215, 216. Fr. Night.

Obeysant, ii. 82. Engl. Obedient.
Obicere, ii. 331 = objicere. To reproach, to refute.
Oblatio, ii. 330. An oblation from the parishioners to their priest. (See Kennett, Par. Antiq., Gloss.)
Obolus, ii. 14. Half-penny.
Occasio, ii. 139, 244, 387. Hindrance, molestation, charge.
Occasionare, ii. 19, 290. To molest, accuse.
***Occupare**, ii. 105. To carry on a trade or occupation.
Oculi, i. 299. Dominica qua cantatur Oculi, Third Sunday of Lent.
Od, ii. 214. Fr. With.
Oeps, ii. 230. Fr. Use.
Offertorium, ii. 129. Offertory, part of the mass.
Officium, i. 115, 234. A craft, trade, or occupation.
Onnys, Oon, ii. 68, 380. Engl. One.
***Opella**, ii. 345. A shop. (Diefenbach.)
Optinere, i. 233; ii. 354 = obtinere.
Ordum, ii. 99 = ordeum, hordeum. Barley.
Ostrey, ii. 133. Hostel, inn.
Ou, Ouue, ii. 140, 157, 255. Fr. ove. With.
Oui, ii. 218. Fr. ou. Or.
Ouster, ii. 219. Fr. To oust, remove.
Outtane, i. 258. Engl. Except.
Ovesque, ii. 214, 216. Fr. With.
Owe, ii. 228. Fr. Goose.
Ownestlye, ii. 73. Honestly.
Owting, ii. 190. Putting out or displaying wares for sale.
Oyer, ii. 141, 187. Fr. To hear.
Oynt, ii. 206. Fr. Grease, lard. (Godefroy, oint; Liber Albus, Gloss., 345.)

Paagium, ii. 179. Toll or payment, comprising all kinds of tolls or mercantile exactions.

Pacare, ii. 6. To pay, satisfy.

***Pactionarius**, ii. 245. A person allowed to trade after agreeing to pay tribute to the town.

Pagina, i. 293. A charter.

Paier, ii. 221. Fr. To satisfy, pay.

***Pandaxator**, ii. 135. A brewer. (Wright, i. 688, pandoxator.)

Pandoxare, ii. 376. To brew.

Paneal, ii. 204. Fr. panneau. Cushion of a saddle, pannel. (Cf. Du C., panellum.)

Pannagium, ii. 44. Pannage, the privilege of feeding swine in the woods, money paid for this privilege.

Pannarius, ii. 8, 132. Draper, clothier.

Papira, i. 31. A paper or record.

Parcella, ii. 99. A parcel or portion.

Parcener, ii. 214, 218. Fr. Partner.

Pares, ii. 259. Peers, bailiffs. (Cf. dusiperi, in Kitchin, Winchester, 164.)

Parmentarius, Parmenter, ii. 6, 60, 206. Tailor.

Parrochianus, i. 291. Parishioner.

Particulatim, Per Particulas, ii. 173, 179. By retail.

Partir, ii. 205, 219. To share or divide.

Passagium, i. 9; ii. 191, 251. Passage money levied on merchants visiting markets and fairs. It was thus explained by the burgesses of Chester, probably in the early part of the sixteenth century: 'Et per hoc verbum *passagium* clamant quod ipsi sint quieti de omnibus passagiis pro aliquibus mercandisis et aliis rebus suis per ipsos emptis seu venditis in aliquibus nundinis, marcatis seu aliis locis,' etc. (Harl. MS. 2057, fol. 65; cf. vol. ii. p. 44.)

Pathing-stone, ii. 127. Paving-stone. (Cf. Jamieson, pathit = paved.)

Patinus, i. 290. A clog or wooden shoe; a counter.

Patria, ii. 181. A jury.

Paupirus, ii. 258 = papyrus. A register.

Pavagium, i. 195; ii. 258. Pavage, toll levied for the paving of the town streets.

Peal, ii. 206. Fr. peau. Skin or hide.

Peer, i. 112; ii. 83. An equal, an ex-officer. 'Sheriff's peers,' persons who had held the office of sheriff.

Pees, Pes, ii. 216, 220. Fr. Peace.

Peletrie, Peltrie, Peletrine, i. 128; ii. 220. Fr. Peltry, skins, furs. (Perhaps poletrie, poultry, should be substituted for peletrie, ii. 220. See Davies, Southamp., 143.)

Pellifex, i. 295. A skinner.

Pelliparius, i. 236; ii. 35. A skinner.

Pendre, ii. 217. Fr. To belong.

Pensio, i. 299. Payment or due.

Peot, ii. 206. Fr. peut. Can.

Per, ii. 289 = pro. For.

***Peramenator**, ii. 7. Parmenter, tailor. (Du C., permentarius.)

***Periclitans**, ii. 361. Venturing. Mercator periclitans, a merchant venturer.

Permissere, ii. 4 = permiscere. (Read permissent for promittant.) To mix.

Perpetualiter, i. 276. Perpetually.

Persona, ii. 342. Parson or beneficed clerk.

Pertinentia, ii. 17, 203. Appurtenance.

Pes, Pees, ii. 216, 220. Fr. Peace.

Pesagium, ii. 256, 261. Pesage, toll or duty for weighing wares.

Peschalme, ii. 233. Pea-straw. (Halliwell, peasham.)

Pessoner, Peissonyr, ii. 205, 225. Fr. Fisherman or fishmonger.

Pestur, ii. 177. Baker. (La C., pestor.)

Peys, ii. 141. Fr. pois. Weight.

Picagium, ii. 261. Duty paid by a stranger in markets and fairs to break the ground and erect a stall.

Pictavia, ii. 174. Poitou.

Piert, ii. 49. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of perer, to appear.

Pillorium, ii. 238. Pillory.

Pincerna, Pynserna, ii. 93, 331. A butler, an officer of the gild.

Pipa, ii. 302. Pipe.

Piratia, ii. 112. Piracy.
***Piscaria**, i. 195. Tribute or duty paid by fishmongers or fishermen.
Pissis, ii. 301 = piscis. Fish.
***Pixis**, i. 146. Chest, treasury.
Placea, ii. 39, 169, 295. A place, open plot in a town.
Placebo, ii. 165. Vesper service for the dead, so called from the beginning of the anthem.
Placidum, ii. 21 = placitum. A plea.
Placitare, i. 231; ii. 33. To plead or implead.
Platea, i. 292. Street, open plot in a town.
Play, Plait, i. 270; ii. 219. Fr. Plea or action.
Pleayt, ii. 67. Engl. Impleaded.
Plegium, Plegius, Pleggius, Plegge, ii. 4, 30, 34, 224. Surety or pledge.
***Plena Gilda**, i. 119. Probably a general or public meeting of the gild, as distinguished from a meeting of the governing body. Cf. ii. 1–3.
Plenarie, ii. 356. Fully.
Plenarius, i. 233. Full.
Plevir, ii. 224. Fr. To pledge, to put under surety.
Plevyne, ii. 224. Fr. A pledge, suretyship.
Pleyne, ii. 66. Full.
Poer, i. 56; ii. 230. Fr. Power.
Poin, ii. 216. Fr. poing. Fist.
Point, Poinct, Poynt, ii. 70, 214, 220, 372. Engl. and Fr. Ordinance or regulation.
Point. i. 107. A lace used to tie together parts of a person's dress.
Pole, ii. 149. Engl. A poll or head.
Polein, ii. 228. Fr. Pulley.
Pompesus, i. 27 = pomposus. Pompous, boastful.
Pondagium, Pontagium, i. 195; ii. 17, 258. Pontage, toll for the maintenance of bridges.
Porca, ii. 94 = porta. Gate.
Portage, i. 136. Cargo of imported wares (?)
Portagium, i. 239. Carriage or transportation.
Portmane-broc, ii. 203, 204. A meadow belonging to the burgesses of Reading.
Portmannesethe, ii. 172. A heath belonging to the burgesses of Malmesbury.
***Port-manni, Port-menni**, ii. 118, 119, 122, 127. The twelve men forming the common council of Ipswich.
Port-moot, ii. 148; **Porti-motum**, ii. 244; **Port-manne-mot**, i. 87; ii. 30. Borough moot or court. (Cf. i. 64.)
Posse, i. 209. Power.
Potatio, ii. 153, 331. (Cf. i. 33; ii. 161.) Compotation, gild meeting.
Potellum, ii. 104. A pottle, a measure of two quarts.
Potestas, i. 14. Dominion or territory of a lord or ruler.
Potuary, ii. 208 = poticary. Apothecary.
Pot-wallinge, ii. 175. Pot-boiling, being a pot-waller.
Poynct, Poynt, ii. 70. Engl. Ordinance or regulation.
Poynctement, ii. 71. Appointment.
Poynter, ii. 130. Maker of point or lace.
Preantea, ii. 280. Before, formerly.
Precaria, i. 294. Tribute, payment.
Precintus, Precintum, Procinctus, Procintum, ii. 19, 20, 54, 62-64, 213. A precinct, a bounded district.
***Preficere**, ii. 369. To admonish or command.
Prelibacio, i. 292. Preliminary collation, antepast.
Pre manibus, ii. 259. At once.
Premunire, i. 209; ii. 34 = praemonere. To admonish, to cite.
Prepositura, Prepositatus, ii. 116, 150. Provostship, office of borough reeve.
Prepositus, i. 209; ii. 358. Borough reeve, bailiff, or provost.
Pres, ii. 49 (read pies). Fr. Good, pious.
Prester, ii. 221. Fr. To lend, to give on credit.
Presumptor, i. 298. An offender.
Pretor, i. 71. One of the principal town officers of Preston, a bailiff.

Pretorium, i. 216. Gild-hall or town-hall.

Preu, Pru, ii. 230, 256. Fr. Profit, advantage.

Prima, Prime, ii. 214, 230, 291. Fr. First, the first ecclesiastical hour.

Prime, *Prima, i. 291; ii. 161, 162. A principal meeting.

Prisa, Prise, ii. 119, 227, 370. Fr. Duty levied for the king upon provisions, especially wines. (Cowell; Liber Cust., 753, 821.)

Priso, ii. 119. Prisoner.

Prisona, ii. 61. Prison. Prisonam habere, ii. 35, to be in prison.

Prive, Privet, ii. 218, 219, 221. Fr. Citizen.

Privet Gild, ii. 1. Meeting of the governing body of a gild, as distinguished from the 'full,' 'public,' or 'common' gild. Cf. ii. 2, 3; and Scott, Berwick, 258, 260.

Prizer, ii. 148. Appraiser, one who fixes prices. (Promp., 413, prysare.)

Pro, ii. 281 = per. By, through.

Probi Homines, i. 197; ii. 119, 347. Approved men, persons of standing and respectability, 'good men and true.' (Liber Cust., 753.) Cf. Prodeshomes.

Procurare, i. 227. To procure, to establish.

Prodeshomes, Prudeshomes, ii. 141, 205, 256. Fr. Law-worthy citizens, 'good men and true.' Cf. Probi Homines.

Profecuum, Proficuum, ii. 16, 22. A profit.

***Propinator**, i. 291. Cup-bearer, a gild-officer. (Cf. Diefenbach.)

Provinenz, ii. 157. Fr. provenances. Products, issues.

Pru, Preu, ii. 230, 256. Fr. Profit.

Prudhome, ii. 256. See Prodeshomes.

Pryst, ii. 15. Priest.

Pucinis, ii. 228. Fr. Chickens.

Pugillum, ii. 9. A fistful, handful, an exaction. Du C. gives 'multure' as one meaning of the word, the miller taking so many fistfuls per sack as his grinding fee.

***Pullanus**, i. 46. A fowl. The word also means a colt.

Pulverulentum, i. 231. Dust, dirt.

Punctum, ii. 204. Ordinance or regulation.

Pupplicare, ii. 120, 365 = publicare. To proclaim.

***Purcatium**, ii. 4. Illegitimate birth, as opposed to legal descent. In the reign of Stephen, Robert of Gloucester is called 'frater imperatricis de purcachio' (Annales Monast., ii. 50). Cf. Godefroy, porchas.

Purceynt, ii. 232. Fr. A precinct.

Purchaser, ii. 157. Fr. To prosecute, to pursue. (Cf. Jamieson, purchas.)

Pynka, ii. 335. Scotch pinkie, the weakest kind of table beer. (Jamieson.) The gild officers at Andover were to get an extra gallon when it was weak beer or pinkie.

Quadragesima, ii. 172. Lent.

Quam cito, ii. 118. As soon as.

Quanque, ii. 228. Fr. Whatever, as much as.

Quarter, i. 139. A share or part.

Quarterage, ii. 69. Quarterly payment (still used in Oxford college accounts).

Quartermaster, i. 138, 139. An officer of a gild having charge of the gildsmen in a quarter of the town.

Querelare, ii. 292. To complain, to accuse, to charge.

***Quere-manni**, i. 269. Town officers who supervised the execution of the keuren or local statutes, civic magistrates. (See Höhlbaum, chorarius and kore; cf. Du C., choremanni.)

Quernstone, ii. 122, 127. Hand-mill-stone.

Querulans, i. 278. A plaintiff.

Queu, ii. 223. Fr. A cook.

Quietantia, Quietacio, i. 195; ii. 17, 351, 356. Acquittance or exemption.

Quietum Clamare, ii. 172, 204. To quit-claim.

Quietus, i. 14, ii. 3, 93. Quit.

Quir, ii. 204, 205. Fr. Skin, leather.

Quizte, ii. 223. Fr. Cooked.

Quod, ii. 342, 343 = qui. Which, that.
***Quousque**, ii. 19, 320. Unto, until.
Quo Warranto, i. 27; ii 16. A writ to inquire by what title or warrant a person or community exercised certain privileges.
Quy, ii. 221 = que. Fr. That.

Rad-cniht, i. 185. A freeman who served his lord on horse. (Cf. Lewis, Laws of Wales, 357.)
Rade Bra, i. 239. Engl. Landing place for ships at Berwick.
Ratificare, ii. 355. To ratify or confirm.
Rayum, ii. 179. Ray, a kind of fine striped cloth.
***Realis**, ii. 17. Real, actual.
Recens, i. 46, 56. Fresh, green, undressed.
Recordum, ii. 353. A record.
Recorusant, ii. 227. Fr. Setting. (Kelham, rescous, recoursant.)
Rectitudo, ii. 377. Right or privilege; payment or impost.
Recursus, i. 269. Recourse, appeal.
Redditus, i. 119; ii. 100. Revenue, rent.
Regalitas, i. 206. A district in Scotland in which the lord exercised regal or criminal jurisdiction.
***Regratare**, ii. 290. To retail wares, or to buy in order to sell at an enhanced price.
Regratarius, Regratier, Regrateour, i. 234; ii. 205, 206, 291. Fr. Retailer, retail dealer, one who buys provisions, etc., to sell them again at a profit.
Regrateresse, ii. 227. Fr. Female regrater or retailer.
Relesser, ii. 231. Fr. To relax or remit.
Religiosus, ii. 123. A religious, one bound by monastic vows.
Remenant, ii. 206. Fr. Remnant.
Remeyndre, ii. 206. Fr. To remain.
Remuer, ii. 221. Fr. To remove.
Ren, ii. 158. Fr. rien. Nothing, anything.
Renable, ii. 140, 214. Fr. Reasonable.
***Renovare**, ii. 377. To grow.
Rentale, ii. 12. Rental or rent-roll.
Repleyez, Repleggez, ii. 229, 230. Fr. Replevied, bailed.
Reprisa, ii. 169. Reprise, deduction, or expenditure.
Requiller, ii. 256. Fr. recueillir. To gather. Requiller en gilde markande, to gather money in the gild, to collect money from the merchants.
Rere, ii. 70, 71. To raise or collect.
***Resettare**, ii. 308, 320 = receptare. To receive. (Cf. Du C., recetta = recepta.)
***Resonabilis**, ii. 286. Reasonable.
Respectuare, ii. 96, 98. To respite or postpone.
Respectus, ii. 290, 323, 326, 338. Respite, delay, or postponement.
Retaillum, Retallia, Retalia, ii. 17, 61, 87. Retail.
Retornare, ii. 50. To return, to send back or report.
Retornum Brevium, ii. 17. The return of writs, the privilege of making return of writs in place of the sheriff of the county.
***Retro**, i. 235. Against.
Reveent, ii. 226. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of revendre, to resell.
***Reverberare**, ii. 110 = verberare. To beat or dash.
Reward, ii. 295. Regard. (Halliwell.)
Rewlacion, ii. 70. Relation or report.
Ribaldus, ii. 306. A low or lewd fellow, a ribald, a rogue.
***Ripa**, ii. 258. Landing-place or hythe. Ripa Reginae, Queen-Hythe in London.
Rofecestria, i. 90. Rochester.
Rolla, ii. 30. A roll, a record-roll.
Rothelan, ii. 357. Rhuddlan.
Rotomagus, i. 4. Rouen.
Roule, ii. 133. A roll.
Routa, ii. 376. A rout, noisy crowd or rabble.
Russetum, ii. 181. Russet, coarse cloth of undyed dark wool.
Ryottoslie, ii. 372. Riotously, wantonly.

Ryȝte, Ryte, i. 29; ii. 255. Engl. A fee or payment.

Sac, Sach, ii. 44, 356. The right to hold a court for one's tenants and to have the amercements arising from this court. (Cf. Maitland, Manor Courts, p. xxii.)

***Sacrosanctum,** i. 297. Oath.

Sad, ii. 249. Sober, substantial, discreet. (Catholicon, 315.)

Saint Botolph, ii. 144. Boston.

Saisina, i. 263. Seisin or possession.

Saisire, ii. 4, 7. To seize, take possession, have possession or seizin.

Sale, ii. 157. Fr. A room, hall.

***Salicus,** ii. 46. Salted.

Salopesbiria, i. 46, 56. Shrewsbury.

Salsare, i. 232. To salt.

***Salteri[um],** ii. 312. A psalter. (Du C., saltaris.)

Saltery, ii. 199. Relating to salt.

Saresburia, Saresberia, Sarum, ii. 3, 5, 8. Salisbury.

Satisfacere, ii. 46, 52. To pay a satisfactory fine.

Scabellum, ii. 290. A market-stall. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 571.)

Scabinus, i. 26; ii. 380. Skevin, 'échevin,' a gild officer; on the Continent, a judicial officer of a town (i. 269).

Scaccarium, ii. 39. The Exchequer. Cf. Cheker.

Scaccha, i. 290. Chess.

Scalda, i. 298. The Scheldt.

Scamnum Mali, i. 296. The mast bench, probably also the mast-step.

Scawe, Schaye, i. 150. The Skaw, Cape Skagen in Denmark.

Scededen, i. 276 = entscheiden. Germ. To determine, to pass judgment on.

Scelaftich, i. 276. Germ. Discordant, at variance, disunited. (Schiller und Lübben, schelhaftich.)

Sceren, i. 296 = scheren. Germ. To shear, to cut hair. (Schiller und Lübben.)

Schira, Shira, ii. 21, 363. Shire.

Schoppa, ii. 180 = shoppa. A shop.

Sclater, ii. 382. Slater, tiler.

Score, ii. 255. Notched stick or tally.

Scot, Scotte, i. 53, 55. Payment, tax, contribution.

Scot and Lot, i. ch. iv. Payments, pecuniary assessments, rates and taxes; to pay taxes; to share (i. 54, n. 1; ii. 46 .

Scotalia, Scotalla, Scotallum, Scothale, ii. 171, 183, 245, 253, 358. Scot-ale, pecuniary exactions made by royal bailiffs. (The following was one of the articles of inquiry of the Justices Itinerant in 1254:—'De parvis ballivis qui faciunt cervisias quas quandoque vocant Scot-alas, quandoque Fulst-ales, ut extorqueant pecuniam a sequentibus hundredum et eorum subditis.' Annales Monast., i. 332. Cf. Stubbs, Const. Hist., i. 628.)

***Scotamum,** ii. 150 = scottum. Scot, payment, or tax.

***Scotenus,** i. 59, 197; ii. 134, 250. Person paying scot or taxes.

Scoth, ii. 110, 211. Scot or payment.

Scot-peny, i. 58, ii. 13, 14, 335. Scot-money.

Scottare, i. 55, ii. 120, 123, 175. To be in scot, to pay taxes.

Scottum, Scotum, Skottum, i. 59; ii. 189, 192. Scot, tax, or contribution.

Scriptura, ii. 389. A writing, a charter.

Scultetus, i. 294. Judge, mayor.

Scute-man, i. 295. Seaman or sailor.

Se, ii. 226. Fr. si. If, whether.

Seal of Cause, Sigillum ad Causas, i. 202. A charter granted by the town authorities to a craft fraternity. 'Causa' here probably means a plea.

Secator, Seccator, ii. 46, 239. A cutter.

Seccator Burci, ii. 239. A cut-purse.

***Secta,** ii. 135, 177, 180. A suit; a body of witnesses or compurgators. (Bracton, ii. 564; Rec. of Nott., ii. 469.)

***Sedagium,** i. 195. 'Tributum est quod a navi exigitur pro sede sua in portu.' (Spelman, segiagium.) Berthdues.

Seel, Sel, ii. 216, 221. Fr. A seal.
Seele, ii. 50. Fr. celle, celui. That one.
Seer, ii. 157. Fr. s'asseoir. To sit.
Seet, ii. 206. Fr. sept. Seven.
Seetz, Sietz, ii. 215. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of seer, to sit.
Seim, ii. 230. Fr. Fat, lard. Cf. Seym.
Seisina, Seisyne, Saisina, i. 263; ii. 111, 226, 324. Seisin or possession.
Seisire, ii. 65. To seize.
Seiwer, ii. 224. Fr. suivre. To follow or pursue.
Selda, ii. 132, 175, 189. Shed or shop. Cf. Celda.
Sellarium, i. 237 = cellarium. A cellar.
Semble, ii. 65. Engl. Assembly.
Sende, ii. 229, 255. Fr. Shop, booth.
Sene, ii. 68. Engl. To send.
Senescallia, ii. 290. Stewardship.
Senescallus, Seneschallus, ii. 236, 334. Steward.
Sens, i. 50. A cense or cess.
Senser, Sensere, i. 50. A censer. See Chencer.
Sensus, i. 270. Judgment, sentence.
Sententiare, i. 277. To pronounce sentence, to adjudge.
Sentir, ii. 157. Fr. To consent.
Separale, ii. 330. Relating to what is held separately or in severalty.
Sepum, i. 295 = sebum. Tallow, suet.
Sequela, ii. 4, 7. A suit. See Secta.
Sequor, ii. 51, 171. To prosecute.
Sercle, ii. 207. Fr. cerceau. Hoop, the hoop of a barrel, which was the sign of a brewster's occupation.
Seriandus, Serviens, i. 216; ii. 310. Sergeant.
***Seriater**, ii. 197 = seriatim.
Sermentum, ii. 328. Oath.
Serviens, Seriandus, i. 216; ii. 310. Sergeant.
Servisia, Servitia, ii. 96, 99, 135, 311 = cervisia. Ale.
Servoyse, ii. 220. Fr. Ale.
Sessio, ii. 212. Session.
Sester, i. 183. A sextary. (Henry of Huntingdon, 192, says that it was equal to a horse-load of grain; there was also a 'sester' or 'sextarium' in Domesday equal to about a pint and a half; Spelman makes it a quart.)
Sett, Set, i. 201, 217. The written constitution of a Scotch borough.
Seur, Seurte, Surte, ii. 157, 219, 221. Fr. Surety, security.
***Severallum**, ii. 293. Severalty, separate possession.
Sevier, ii. 57. Sieve-maker.
Sextarium, i. 292. Sextary. See Sester.
Seym, Seim, ii. 218, 230. Fr. Fat, lard.
Sherling, ii. 286. Shearling.
Sherman, ii. 89. Shearman or cloth-worker.
Shira, Schira, Shyra, ii. 21, 202, 363. Shire, shire-court.
Shopa, Schoppa, i. 124; ii. 180. A shop.
Shot, ii. 376. Scot, tax, or contribution.
Shyra, ii. 202. See Shira.
Si, ii. 204–207. Fr. ci. He, here.
Si come, ii. 206. Fr. Just as.
Sietz, ii. 215. See Seetz.
Siew, ii. 206. Fr. Tallow, suet. (La C., sieu.)
Sige-panes, Syge-panyes, i. 58; ii. 329, 335. Seat-pennies, seat-money.
Sigillator, ii. 106. A sealer.
***Sigillum ad Causas**. See Seal of Cause.
Sil, ii. 207. Fr. cil. This one.
Siroteca, ii. 322. Glove. (Wright, i. 686.)
Six-men, i. 121. Officers of a craft fraternity at Ludlow.
Skevin, Skiven, Skivin, i. 26; ii. 158, 160. A gild officer, a steward.
Soca, Soch, ii. 44, 182, 356. Jurisdiction, the right to hold a court; a district having this privilege. (Cf. Maitland, Manor Courts, p. xxii.)
***Socagium**, ii. 17. A soke or privileged district. The word generally means a free socage tenement, held by fixed service or rent, other than military or clerical.
Soi, ii. 256. Fr. Themselves.
Soiller, ii. 223. Fr. To soil.

Solar, ii. 143. An upper chamber, a loft. (Cf. Rec. of Nott., i. 449.)
Solidata, ii. 353. Shilling's worth.
Solidus, i. 208. Shilling.
Solom, ii. 219. Fr. selon.
Sommage, ii. 205. Pack-horse laden with goods. (La C.)
Somned, ii. 67. Engl. Summoned.
Somnes, ii. 66. Engl. A summons.
Somonce, Somounse, ii. 214, 222. Fr. A summons.
Sorsene (not forsene), ii. 205. Spoiled, putrid, diseased. (La C. and Du C., sorcemé; cf. Rec. of Nott., i. 80, carnes sursemay; Britton, ii. 382.)
Sotillares, Sotulares, ii. 173, 293. Shoes.
Soudier, ii. 204. Fr. soulier. Shoe. (Cf. Kelham, sourdlers.)
Souter, ii. 197. Shoemaker. (Wright, i. 685.)
Speche, Sprach, i. 32. A meeting.
Specyed, ii. 194. Specified.
Spices, ii. 96. Spices in the middle ages included spices, drugs, preserved and dried fruits, etc.; spicer (ii. 98) was used for apothecary. (Murray, Dict., apothecary; Rec. of Nott., i. 447.)
Spoelen, i. 296 = spühlen. Germ. To wash. (Schiller und Lübben.)
Sprach, Speche, i. 32. A meeting.
Spyce Cake, i. 33; ii. 279. Fruit-cake. Cf. Spices.
Stablede, ii. 69. Established.
Stablysshe, ii. 248, 249. To establish.
Stachia, ii. 261. A stake. (Du C., staca.)
Stallagarius, ii. 198. A person having a stall for the sale of goods in a market or fair. (Innes, Anc. Laws, 218; Du C., stallangarius.)
Stallagium, i. 195. Stallage, money paid for permission to have a stall in a market or fair.
Stallum, ii. 173. Market stall.
Standardus, Standardum, ii. 237, 238. A model or standard.
Staple, i. 150. To bring goods to a staple port.
***Stapulare**, ii. 286. To staple.
Stapulum, Stapula, i. 142. A staple or scaffold for the sale of wares, afterward a town where alone by law certain goods might be vended.
Stathe, Staith, ii. 159, 169. A wharf.
Statio, ii. 337. Stall or table.
Strata, ii. 100. Street or highway.
Stronde, ii. 245. A strand, sea-shore.
Suant, Sueray, ii. 138, 221. Fr. Pres. part. and 1st sing. fut. ind. of suivre, to follow.
Sub, ii. 94. On condition of.
Subsidium, ii. 286. Subsidy or tax.
Suburbanus, ii. 30. A resident of the suburbs of a town.
Sulon, i. 56. Fr. selon.
***Summagium**, ii. 359. The load of a pack-horse. Cf. Sommage.
***Summonicare, Summonire**, ii. 6, 331 = summonere. To summon.
Summonicio, ii. 292. A summons.
Suour, ii. 204. Fr. Shoemaker.
Super, i. 269; ii. 6-8, 260. Against, before, for, under.
Superior, ii. 135. The superior or 'sovereign,' the chief officer of many Irish towns.
Suppleo, ii. 45. To assist. (Probably the scribe intended to write: 'supplendi Hugone et Warenno, custodibus.')
Supponere, ii. 318 = superponere. To impose, charge.
***Suprataxare**, i. 290. To offer a higher price than another for wares.
Surplus, ii. 319. Lat. Surplus.
Suses, ii. 140. Fr. Probably for chusies = choisis, chosen.
Suspeccio, ii. 238 = suspicio. Suspicion.
Sutarium, ii. 337. The shoemakers' quarter or district. (Cf. Du C., sutorium.)
Sygepanyes, Sigepanes, ii. 329, 335. Seat-pennies, seat-money.

***Taberna**, ii. 235. Tavern, shop, trade. Nomine taberne, in the name of trade, by way of trade. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 576, tabernas facere.)

Tabernaculum, ii. 126. Tabernacle, receptacle for the pyx.

***Tabernare**, ii. 240. To sell by retail.

Tabernator, ii. 261. Taverner or inn-keeper.

Tail, Tayle, ii. 206, 218. Fr. Par tail, de tail, by retail.

Taille, ii. 256. Fr. A tally, score.

Tailliare, i. 56; ii. 204. To tallage, to tax.

Talentum, i. 299. A pound.

Talia, Tallia, i. 31; ii. 153. A tally, a stick with notches to score an account.

Tallagium, Talliagium, i. 54; ii. 108, 125, 156. A tallage or tax.

Tallia, Talea, i. 46; ii. 378. Retail.

***Talliare**, ii. 241. To tallage or tax, to pay tallage.

Tanator, ii. 46. A tanner.

Tannare, ii. 173. To tan.

Tannum, i. 115. Tan, bark.

Tapp, i. 222. To sell, retail.

***Tappator**, ii. 261. 'Tapper' or inn-keeper.

Tappus, i. 294. A tap. Ad tappum, at the tap, from the tap, by retail. Cf. Brocha.

***Tastator**, ii. 98. Taster or tester, probably the same town officers as the gustatores in ii. 106.

Tastir, ii. 207. Fr. To taste for the purpose of testing the quality.

Taunt come, Tant cum, ii. 140, 215. Fr. While, as much as, as far as.

Taunt soulement, ii. 205. Fr. So much only, only.

Taxa, ii. 352. A tax.

Taxare, i. 290; ii. 327. To tax, to estimate the value of wares, to make an offer for wares.

***Taxator**, i. 290. One who sets a price on wares for the purpose of buying them.

***Tela**, i. 115; ii. 54. Cloth, web; yarn.

Telarius, i. 115, 213. A weaver.

Teloneum, Telonium, ii. 251, 296. Toll, especially duty paid on buying and selling.

Tenementum, ii. 236. Tenement, estate.

***Teneri in**, ii. 36, 153. To owe.

Tensare, i. 50. To lay under tribute.

Tenser, i. 50. See Chenser.

Tenura, Tenuera, ii. 115, 258. A tenure.

Terragium, i. 195. The same as Picagium, q. v.

Tersegus, ii. 4. See Cersegus.

Thalamus, i. 291. Bed-chamber, a room.

Theloneum, i. 195; ii. 9, 124, 174. Toll. See Teloneum.

Them, ii. 44, 356. The right to hold court for the vouching to warranty; but medieval glossaries also explain it as the right to have the progeny of one's villains. 'Garant et sequela nativorum' is the definition in Liber de Hyda, 43. (Cf. Hale, Regist. Prior. Wig., 16[a]; Maitland, Manor Courts, p. xxii; Spelman.)

Theoloneum, Theolonium, i. 195; ii. 16, 173. Toll. See Teloneum.

Theoloneum, i. 82. A toll-booth. (Cf. Wright, i. 804, 'toloneum, a tolbothe.')

Thesaurarius, Thesuerer, ii. 75, 154. Treasurer.

Theutonice, i. 295. In German.

***Theynesmen**, i. 185; ii. 212. Certain persons in Shrewsbury, presumably town-officers.

Thol, ii. 356. Toll. Cf. Toll.

Tholoneum, ii. 44. Toll.

Tholsel, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall.

Tielle, Tiele, i. 128; ii. 206. Fr. Cloth, web.

Tierce, ii. 205. The third ecclesiastical hour.

Tintinnabulum, i. 291. A bell.

Tixtor, ii. 336 = textor. A weaver.

Toler, ii. 222. Fr. To deprive, take away.

Toll, Thol, ii. 44, 356. The right to hold a market and levy market-tolls; also the right to be quit of toll. (Maitland, Manor Courts, p. xxiii; Hale, Reg. Prior. Wig., 16[a]; Schmid, Gesetze, 663.)

Toll-booth, Tole-booth, Tol-both, i. 81, 82. Town-hall.

Tolloneum, Tollonium, i. 205, 227, 238. Toll.
Toll-sel, Tol-sil, Thol-sel, Tol-sey, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall.
Tolneium, ii. 245. Toll.
Tolnetum, ii. 44, 52, 53, 132. Toll. Tolnetum intrinsecum (ii. 38) seems to mean toll collected from citizens; tolnetum forinsecum, toll collected from strangers or non-freemen.
Tolneum, ii. 320, 324. Toll.
***Tol-setum, Tol-sey**, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall. (Cf. Halliwell.)
Tonel, ii. 158. Fr. tonneau. A cask.
Torcha, ii. 169. Torch.
***Tortata**, ii. 335. Probably = torta. A cake. (Cf. Wright, i. 616.)
Touker, ii. 14. One who 'tucks' or fulls cloth.
Tourn, ii. 229. Fr. A pair.
***Tractagium**, i. 237. Carriage, the fee for drawing or carrying goods.
Tractatus, ii. 113. A treaty.
Trawntrey, ii. 133. Peddling. (Cf. Halliwell, traunter, a pedlar; Nares, traunt, to peddle. Cowell gives trantery, amercement for breaking the assize of bread and ale.)
Tresorer, i. 10. Treasurer.
Trigintale, ii. 129. A trental, thirty masses for a deceased person. (Du C., tricenarium.)
Triturator, ii. 302. A thresher. (Wright, i. 617.)
Tronagium, ii. 256. Payment made for weighing goods at the public beam.
***Tronare**, ii. 20. To weigh at the public beam or steelyard.
***Tronaria**, ii. 20. Public beam or steelyard, by which heavy articles were weighed. (Liber Cust., 832, trona. Cf. Edinburgh Tron-gate.)
Truble, ii. 206. Fr. Pick-axe.
Trusellus, i. 107. A small truss, a pack.
Tumberellum, ii. 238. A cart, tumbrel, or cucking-stool. (Liber Cust., 771.) Cf. Fr. tombereau.

***Ullus**, ii. 7 = nullus.
Ulnare, ii. 46. To measure by the ell.
Ultra, i. 236. By, before, beyond.
Unies, ii. 139 (misread for mues). See Mouvoir.
Unkes, ii. 217. Fr. Ever.
Upholder, ii. 349. Undertaker.
Uplop, i. 299 = Auflauf. Germ. Uproar, tumult, strife. (Schiller und Lübben.)
Uppeyne, ii. 254 = upon peyne. Under penalty.
Usser, ii. 214. Fr. Usher, door-keeper.
Utfang-theif, ii. 44. The right to try thieves coming from other parts, but arrested within a privileged district. (Bracton, ii. 540. Bracton expressly states that this right did not authorise the lord to bring back into his liberty and try one who had fled from his jurisdiction and had been taken elsewhere. But later jurists define outfangthef as the right of the lord to try such fugitives. See Nichols's note in Britton, i. 229.)
***Utteratio**, ii. 366. The vending, offering for sale.

V, ii. 255. Fr. ou. Or.
Vadiare, ii. 314, 315. To give security for, to wage.
Vadium, ii. 115. A pledge or surety.
Vas, Vas[um], i. 232; ii. 285, 360. A vessel or ship; a pot or measure.
Vastum, ii. 286. A waste place.
Veluz, ii. 205. Fr. Woolly. Peaux veluz, wool-fells.
***Venturiarius**, i. 152. A merchant adventurer.
Verbotenus, i. 228. In word.
Veredictum, ii. 146. Verdict.
Vesperae, ii. 170. Vespers.
Vestura, ii. 286. Vestment, clothing.
Vewe, ii. 221, 222. Fr. vue. A view.
Vicecomes, ii. 18. Sheriff.
Vicecomitatus, i. 206, 214. Shire or county.
Vicinus, i. 230, 231. Townsman, gildsman.
***Villanus**, i. 30; ii. 317. Base, inferior. Villana gilda, limited membership of the gild, opposed to libera gilda,

full membership. (See i. 31. Cf. 'villein wool' in Rot. Parl., iii. 270.)

*Villatus, Villata, ii. 21, 115. A town, a town community. (Villata generally means township, e. g. ii. 213.)

Vinarium, ii. 293. Vineyard.

*Visus, ii. 96, 103, 104. View; the view of frank-pledge.

*Vitallarium, ii. 189. Food, provisions.

Vitant, ii. 141. Fr. huitante. Eighty.

*Vloccatus, i. 296 = floccatus. Made of flocks or refuse wool. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 550.)

Voerdmer, i. 276. Germ. Furthermore.

Voistz, Voysent, ii. 224, 228. Fr. 3 sing. and pl. pres. ind. of aller, to go.

Volatile, ii. 301. A fowl. Cf. Fr. volaille.

Vytelyng, ii. 192 = victualing.

Wallensis, ii. 376. Welshman.

Waller, ii. 106, 382. Stone-mason. (Prompt., wallare; Wright, i. 688.)

Walling, ii. 174. Rulers of the walling, officers who had charge of the town walls. Cf. the muragers of Chester and the murenger of Oswestry. (Gomme, Index of Munic. Offices, 65.)

Wantier, ii. 245. Glover.

Wapentachum, ii. 363. Wapentake or hundred. (Cf. Domesday Studies, 67.)

Wapynne, i. 221. Engl. A weapon.

*Wara, i. 290. Fur. (Cf. Fr. vair, Du C., varius.)

Warandia, Warrantum, i. 269; ii. 18, 61. Warrant, authority.

Warderen, i. 298. To guard, examine, or search. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 582.)

Wardier, i. 298. Fr. Warden or searcher.

Wardman, i. 31. An officer in a town having charge of a ward.

Warr', ii. 50. Warwick.

Waufer, ii. 96. Wafer.

Wetus, ii. 6 = vetus. Old.

Wetye, ii. 255. To keep. (Halliwell, wite.)

White-drawer, ii. 349. Tin-wire maker.

Winnys, ii. 72. Wines.

Wintonia, ii. 3. Winchester.

Wlnerare, ii. 305, 306 = vulnerare. To wound.

Wonnyng, Woning, i. 263. Engl. A house.

Wyght, ii. 69. Weight.

XP̄O, i. 292 = Christo. Christ.

*Yare-give, Yeres-gyeve, Jhereschеve, Gyeres-gyve, ii. 183, 253, 358, 374, 390. Originally a complimentary new year's gift, later a customary payment extorted in favour of the crown. (Liber Cust., 777.) Cf. Gersuma.

Yelde, i. 138; ii. 273. A gild.

Yelde, Yealde, i. 55. To pay.

Yelden, ii. 277. A gild officer. See Gildan.

Yeld-hall, i. 82; ii. 67, 274. Guildhall.

Yerne, Yorne, ii. 68, 70. Engl. Iron.

Yeres-gyeve. See Yare-give.

Yeve, i. 55. To give.

Y-ȝolde, ii. 255. Yielded, paid.

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